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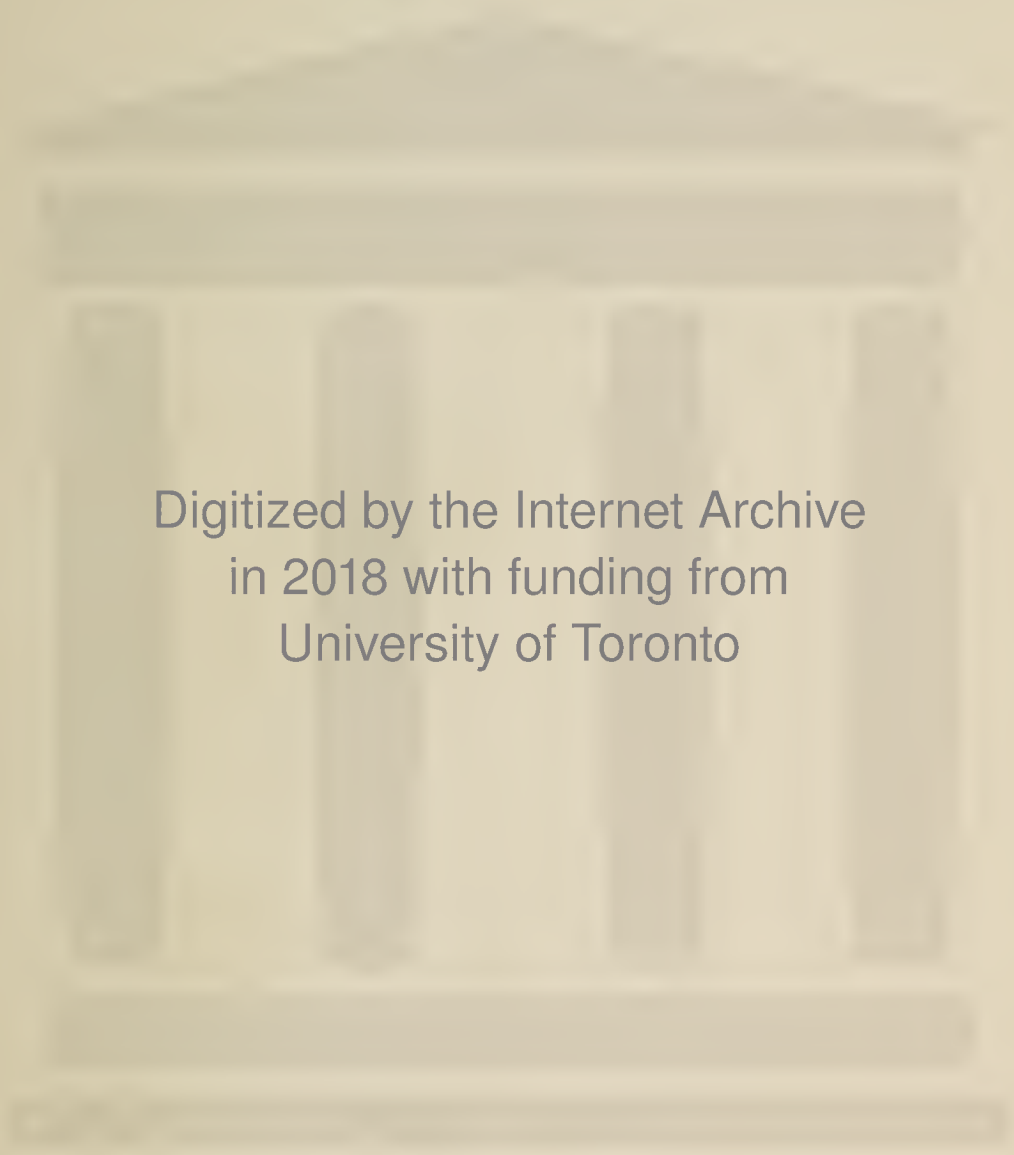

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MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

TENTH EDITION,

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES," ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE scope and object of MEN OF THE TIME, now in its Tenth Edition, are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. The work was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth, in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service, unchronicled; we have Post Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of Military and Naval Officers, and of the Clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; Lawyers and Medical Men have likewise their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish memoirs of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world.

The present edition of MEN OF THE TIME is to all intents and purposes a new book. Three years and a half have elapsed since

the appearance of the Ninth Edition, and during that period no fewer than 342 individuals who were noticed in its columns, have been removed by death. Their places are occupied in the present edition by memoirs of persons whose names have during the same period come prominently before the public.

Besides preparing these new biographies, the Editor has carefully revised all the memoirs in the work, entirely re-casting many, and making additions to nearly all of them.

At the end of the volume is a Necrology containing the names of eminent persons deceased, with the dates of the birth and death, and reference to the last edition of this work in which their biography is to be found.

As it is the desire of the Publishers to render the work as accurate and complete as possible, suggestions for new names, corrections, and additional information, are respectfully invited. All communications addressed to Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., care of Messrs. Routledge and Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate, E.C., will be thankfully received.

London, *Jan.* 1, 1879.

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MEN OF THE TIME.

AARIFI PASHA (HIS EXCELLENCY), was born at Constantinople in 1830, being the son of Shekib Pasha, a distinguished diplomatist. At the age of fifteen he was employed as a supernumerary in the offices of the Divan, and in 1847 he aeeompanied his father on a mission to Rome. Subsequently he went with his father to the Embassy at Vienna, where he resided for two years. On his return to Constantinople he applied himself assiduously to the study of languages; and he was employed in various eapaeities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some years later he aceompanied Aali-Pasha to Vienna as First Seeretary, and a year afterwards he went to diseharge the same duty at Paris. His knowledge of the Freneh language led to his appointment as First Translator at Paris to the Sublime Porte, and afterwards as First Interpreter to the Divan. The latter office he held till 1872. Subsequently to that date he oeeupied several important posts in Turkey, being suecessively Under-Seeretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Surveyor of Ordnanee, President of the Executive Chamber of Justiee, and President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation. He next resumed his diplomatie eareer as Ambassador at Vienna; and in 1873 he returned to the offiee of First Interpreter to the Divan, and held it for about a twelvemonth. In 1874 Aarifi Pasha was nominated Minister of Publie Instruetion; three months later, Minister of Justiee, and then, again, Ambassador at Vienna. On the establishment of the new Ottoman Constitution he was appointed President of the Senate, and soon afterwards reeeived the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was accredited Ambassador of the Sublime Porte at Paris Nov. 5, 1877, in succession to Khalil Sheriff Pasha.

ABBOTT, THE REV. EDWIN ABBOTT, D.D., born in London in 1838, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of whieh he became a Fellow. (B.A. 7th Senior Optime, and 1st elass in Classies, 1861; M.A. 1864.) He was Assistant Master in King Edward's Sehool, Birmingham, from 1862 to 1865, when he was appointed Head Master of the City of London Sehool. He was twiee Seleet Preacher at Cambridge; Hulsean Leeturer in that university, 1876; also Seleet Preacher of the University of Oxford, 1877. The Arehbishop of Canterbury eonferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1872. Dr. Abbott has published the following theologieal works:—"Bible Lessons," 1872; "Cambridge Sermons," 1875; "Through Nature to Christ," 1877. His other works are, a "Shakespearian Grammar," 1870; an edition of Baeon's "Essays," 1876; "Baeon and Essex," 1877; and an "English Grammar."

ABBOTT, JACOB, born at Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 14, 1803. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820, and studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary. From 1825 to 1829, he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College, and afterwards took charge of a Female School in Boston. In 1834, he organized a Congregational Church at Roxbury, Massachusetts, the charge of which he resigned in 1838, and took up his residence in New York, where he devoted himself to teaching and the preparation of books for the young. His works comprise nearly 300 volumes, mostly small books, many of them being in series, connected by a slight thread of story. Among these are the "Young Christian" series, 4 vols.; the "Rollo Books," 28 vols.; the "Lucy Books," 6 vols.; the "Jonas Books," 6 vols.; the "Franconia Stories," 10 vols.; "Harper's Story Books," 36 vols.; the "Gay Family," 12 vols.; "Science for the Young," 4 vols. In conjunction with his brother, John S. C. Abbott (who died in 1877), he has written a series of nearly 40 volumes, of histories of prominent persons of all ages and countries. Among his larger works are, "The Corner Stone," "The Young Christian," "A Summer in Scotland," "The Teacher," and "Gentle Measures in Training the Young." He has also edited several text books for schools, and compiled a series of "School Readers."

ABBOTT, LYMAN, son of the preceding, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 18, 1835. He graduated at the University of New York in 1853, began the study of law, which he abandoned for that of theology, and was pastor of various churches until 1865, when he became Secretary of the Freedman's Commission until 1868. Subsequently he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. He had previously, in conjunction with his brothers, written two novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Carnaby," under the *nom de plume* of "Benauly," formed from the initial syllables of their respective names (Benjamin, Austin, and Lyman). Besides several smaller works he has published "Jesus of Nazareth, his Life and Teachings," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows," 1870; edited two volumes of Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, 1868; a volume of his "Morning Exercises," 1870; and a "Bible Dictionary." Two of his brothers, BENJAMIN V. (born in 1830), and AUSTIN (born in 1831), are prominent lawyers in New York, and have prepared several legal works, among which are: "Admiralty Reports," "Common Pleas Reports" (8 vols.), "Digest of United States Statutes" (4 vols.) "Digest of the Laws of Corporations" (2 vols.), and a Report of the Beecher Trial.

ABD-EL-KADER, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Mcheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, though young, was, on account of his powers of mind and body, elected chief by some of the tribes, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. Shortly afterwards he was proclaimed Emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. Being desirous of extending his dominions he soon became embroiled with the French, and for more than ten years he waged war against them, until he was defeated, Dec. 23, 1843, by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to that of Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the proclamation of the empire in 1852, when

he was released by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, having sworn upon the Koran not to oppose the French rule in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only kept his word, but treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in 1860, for which good service he received a decoration from the Emperor of the French. He took up his residence at Boursa, the ancient Prusa, and on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 25, 1852, obtained permission from the French Government, from which he receives a pension, to remove first to Constantinople and then to Damascus. In 1863 he visited Egypt, inspected the works of the Suez Canal, and made the pilgrimage to Mecca. From time to time unfounded rumours have been circulated of Abd-el-Kader's death, and in 1873 obituary notices of him appeared in the leading English and French journals. The Damascus correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing on the 29th Nov., 1873, remarked :—"On the 30th of April I informed you that the reported death of Abd-el-Kader had no foundation ; in fact, I am now happy to be able again to contradict a similar report which has appeared in all the English papers. The great Algerine chief has always been an obstinate man, and he now seems as little disposed to fall in with the plans of news inventors, as he formerly was to comply with the requirements of French prestige. He kept a very rigorous fast, in seclusion, during the Ramazan, but he has now returned to his public duties, looking very thin and pale, but otherwise in excellent health and spirits."

ABDUL-HAMID II., Sultan of Turkey, was born Sept. 22, 1842, being a younger son and the fourth child of Abdul-Medjid, the Sultan who died in 1861. On 31st Aug., 1876, he succeeded his brother, Mourad V., who was deposed on proof of his insanity after a reign of three months. He was solemnly girt with the sword of Othman, in the Eyoub mosque, Constantinople, on Sept. 7. About this time the Servians, who had been at war with the Sublime Porte, were completely defeated ; but, after the capture of Alexinatz by the Turks, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople presented an ultimatum to the Turkish Government demanding the immediate conclusion of an armistice for six weeks, which was accordingly granted, Nov. 1. The new Turkish Constitution, devised by Midhat Pasha, providing for the establishment of representative institutions on the West European model, was promulgated at Constantinople, and in the provinces of the Empire on Dec. 23. In the same month a Conference of the representatives of the Great Powers was held at Constantinople, but their attempts to avert a war were unsuccessful. On Jan. 18, 1877, a resolution was passed by the Grand Council of Turkey, presided over by Midhat Pasha, rejecting absolutely all the proposals of the European Powers for administrative reforms, on the ground that their acceptance "would sacrifice the independence of the Empire ;" the result being that a week later all the plenipotentiaries left Constantinople. On March 1 a treaty of peace was concluded between Turkey and Servia on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. But the Porte had soon to face a more formidable antagonist, for on April 21 a circular despatch from the Russian Government to the European Powers announced a declaration of war against Turkey. During the sanguinary conflict which ensued the Turkish troops fought with heroic valour, but they were eventually obliged to yield to superior numbers, and after the fall of Plevna the Porte sued for peace, and an armistice was accordingly signed in Feb. 1878. A Treaty of Peace was soon afterwards signed at San Stefano (March 3), but its provisions were considerably modified by the representatives of the great Powers assembled in Congress at Berlin. On July 8, 1878, the British Ministry announced that five

weeks before they had concluded a defensive Treaty with the Porte, by which England agreed to guarantee the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, who in turn engaged to introduce "necessary reforms," and to cede the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain.

ABDY, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., son of Lieut.-Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, was born July 5, 1822, and educated at the Proprietary School, Kensington, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior in the Civil Law in 1844. In 1847 he took the degree of LL.B., and was created LL.D. in 1852. In 1850 he was elected a fellow of his college, and in January of that year was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time he went the Home circuit, but subsequently chose the Norfolk circuit. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and he held that office till the close of the year 1873. He is Lecturer on Law at Gresham College, London, and a magistrate for Hertfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Bedford, and in the following year was promoted to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 38. Dr. Abdy has published "A Historical Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans," 1857; and an edition of "Kent's Commentary on International Law," 1866. In collaboration with Mr. Bryan Walker, M.A., he edited, translated, and annotated "The Commentaries of Gaius," 1870.

A BECKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM, youngest surviving son of the late Gilbert Abbot à Beckett, the well-known metropolitan police magistrate and author, was born at Hammersmith, Oct. 25, 1844, and educated at Kensington, at Honiton, and lastly at Felstead School. At 17 he entered the War Office, but he left the Civil Service after three years' experience of it, and at the age of 20 he was editor of the *Glowworm*, a London evening paper. He left the *Glowworm* when he was 23 to undertake the editorship of the *Tomahawk*, a paper which he himself originated. At the outset the policy of this periodical was decided by the staff, and, during the first twelve numbers, two cartoons appeared which were considered disloyal, but as soon as Mr. à Beckett had complete editorial control the tone of the paper became thoroughly loyal. In 1870–71 he was special correspondent to the *Standard* and *Globe* during the Franco-German war. Since 1874 he has been on the staff of *Punch*. Mr. à Beckett is author of "Fallen among Thieves," a novel, 1870; "Our Holiday in the Scottish Highlands," 1876; and "The Ghost of Greystone Grange," 1877. In conjunction with Mr. F. C. Burnand he wrote "The Doom of St. Querec," 1875; and "The Shadow Witness," 1876. He is also author of two three-act comedies, "L.S.D." (Royalty Theatre, 1872), and "About Town" (which was produced at the Court Theatre in 1873, and ran for over 150 nights); a domestic drama in one act, "On Strike" (Court Theatre, 1873), and "Faded Flowers," produced at the Haymarket. He is a captain in the Militia and a member of Gray's Inn.

ABERCORN (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE JAMES HAMILTON, K.G., Duke of Châtelherault in France, and head of the ancient and illustrious house of Hamilton, is the eldest son of James Viscount Hamilton, by Harriet, second daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas. He was born in London, Jan. 21, 1811. When he was three years old he lost his father, and at the age of seven he succeeded to the title of his grandfather, the first Marquis of Abercorn. He was carefully brought up under the guardianship of his stepfather, the Earl of Aberdeen, who afterwards became Prime Minister of England. His academical education he received at Christ Church, Oxford. In politics he has always been a

consistent Conservative, the first vote he ever gave in the House of Lords having been recorded against the Whig Reform Bill. In 1844 he was created a Knight of the Garter, and from 1846 to 1859 he held the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort. In 1864 he made a claim to the old Dukedom of Châtelherault in France, which was created in 1548, but Napoleon III. assigned it to his own kinsman, the twelfth Duke of Hamilton, grandson of the Grand-Duchess of Baden, who was a Beauharnais. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the Duke of Abercorn is the male descendant and representative of the Regent Arran, first Duke of Châtelherault. When the Conservatives came into office in 1866 the Marquis of Abercorn was nominated to the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment gave great satisfaction in that country, where he is a large landed proprietor, being the possessor of more than 80,000 acres in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal. A leading incident during his vice-royalty was the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant till Dec. 1868, having been in August of that year raised to the Dukedom of Abercorn in the peerage of Ireland, in recognition of his very able administration of the government of the country during a critical and difficult period. On the return of the Conservatives to power under Mr. Disraeli in Feb. 1874, his Grace was again appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he held that office till Dec. 1876, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough. In Feb. 1878 he was sent by Her Majesty on a special mission to Rome to present King Humbert with the Order of the Garter. He married in 1832 Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of the sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G. Three of his Grace's sons are members of the present House of Commons. His eldest son, the Marquis of Hamilton, is M.P. for Donegal; his second son, Lord Claude J. Hamilton, is M.P. for Lynn Regis; and his third son, Lord George Hamilton, is M.P. for Middlesex, and Vice-President of the Council. The Duke of Abercorn is Lord Lieutenant of Donegal; Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland (elected Nov. 5. 1874); a Major-General of the Royal Archers (the Queen's Body Guard of Scotland); and captain of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

ABERDARE (Lord), The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, is the second son of the late Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight, in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837. He was born at Duffryn in 1815; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term, 1837; and was Police-Magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Merthyr-Tydvil. That borough he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election of December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month he was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Nov. 1862, to April, 1864; and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date to July, 1866. He was also in 1864 appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From Nov. 1865 to Aug. 1866 he held the post of second Church Estates Commissioner. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In Aug. 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the high post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord

Ripon, resigned. However, he was only destined to retain that exalted position a very short time, as he of course went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb. 1874. He presided over the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Brighton in 1875. His Lordship has been twice married; firstly, in 1846, to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Beadon (she died in 1852); and, secondly, in 1854, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William P. Napier, K.C.B. His son and heir is Mr. Henry Campbell-Bruce, who was born in 1851.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* SUTHER.)

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, a French author, born at Dieuze (Meurthe), Feb. 14, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), which was well received. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," in 1855. This led to a charge of plagiarism being brought against M. About. In 1841, it was said, there was published at Paris a book founded on facts, entitled, "Vittoria Savorelli: istoria del secolo XIX." A Prince D—— bought up the whole edition, and destroyed all but a few copies. One of these fell into the hands of M. About, who founded "Tolla" upon it, supposing, as was alleged by his accusers, that his copy was unique, and that he was, therefore, secure from detection. However, a fierce controversy arose on the subject, and M. About ultimately avowed the obligations concerning which he had long been silent. "Tolla" was followed by "Les Mariages de Paris" in 1856, and "Germaine" in 1857. His well-known pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change" was published in 1861, the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guérin," "Madelon," and Dernières Lettres d'un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine," in 1863; "Le Progrès" in 1864; "La Vieille Roche" in the *Moniteur du Soir* in 1865; "Le Turco" in 1866; "L'Infâme" in 1867; "Les Mariages de Province" in 1868; and "L'A, B, C du Travailleur," a popular handbook of political economy, in the same year. M. About, who received the Legion of Honour August 15, 1858, married Mdlle. de Guillerville, May 24, 1864. He has written several vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces. In 1866 M. About was commissioned by the Emperor to draw up a report on the state of public opinion in France. In 1868 M. About became one of the leading contributors to the *Gaulois* newspaper. On the commencement of the conflict between France and Prussia he went to the seat of war as special correspondent of the *Soir*, and sent to that journal a series of articles, which attracted much attention. In May, 1872, he left the *Soir*, to assume the chief editorship of the well-known Radical journal *Le XIX^e Siècle*. M. About's arrest by the Germans, while he was on a visit to Strasbourg in Sept. 1872, was for a brief period the main topic of newspaper comment in Europe. His work, entitled "Alsace," appeared in 1872. After the decease of M. Philarète Chasles in 1873, M. About succeeded that accomplished journalist as Paris correspondent of the London *Athenæum*.

ABRAHAM, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, was appointed Assistant Master to Eton

College. He was Archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand, from 1852 till 1857, and on the subdivision in the latter year of the diocese of New Zealand, was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. In 1870 he resigned his see, returned to England, and was appointed a Coadjutor Bishop in the diocese of Lichfield. He held a prebend in the cathedral church of Lichfield from 1872 till 1876, when he was appointed Canon Residentiary and Precentor. He was rector of Tatenhill, Staffordshire, in 1875-6.

ACHENBACH, ANDREW, artist, born at Cassel, Sept. 29, 1815, studied at Düsseldorf, under Schadow. In the Paris "Exposition" of 1855, M. Achenbach had five pictures, viz., "Marée haute à Ostende," "Vue de Corleone en Sicile," "Mer orageuse sur la Côte de Sicile," "Kermesse en Hollande," and "Clair de Lune." In 1844 M. Achenbach obtained a third-class medal at the "Exposition" at Paris, and a medal of the first-class in 1855. He is a member of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Antwerp, &c., and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864.

ACLAND, HENRY WENTWORTH, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and Hon. M.D. Dublin, C.R. Empire of Brazil, fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, having been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. In that capacity, with several able assistants, especially Professors Beale, Victor Carus, Melville and Mr. Charles Robertson, he made the extensive Christ Church Physiological Series, on the plan of John Hunter, now in the Oxford University Museum. That institution owes its existence in great measure to his labours. Dr. Acland became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1858, and Radcliffe Librarian; was appointed a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Cubic Space Commission in 1866, and of the Royal Sanitary Commission from 1869 to 1872. He represented the University of Oxford on the Medical Council from 1858 to 1875; has been President of the British Medical Association and President of the Physiological section of the British Association, and Public Health Lecturer of the Social Science Association. He published a treatise on the "Plains of Troy" in 1839. He has written several works on medical, scientific, and sanitary subjects, including an important "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854." He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860 as his medical attendant, and on his return was appointed Honorary Physician to his Royal Highness. Dr. Acland was Physician to H.R.H. Prince Leopold during his Oxford career. He is now President of the Medical Council.

ACTON (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples, in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. For a few years he was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; but his education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John Acton represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced, in a speech delivered to the electors, that he represented not the body, but the spirit, of the Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but, on a scrutiny, was unseated. In 1869, on the re-

commendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Döllinger. It is believed that he was in relation with the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and that much of the news published by that journal on the subject of the Council was communicated by his lordship. Lord Acton may be regarded as the leader of the self-styled "Liberal Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*, a trimestral periodical, commenced in 1862, and carried on till 1864, when it ceased to appear, owing to its having been condemned by the English Catholic hierarchy. At a later date he edited the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, which had a brief existence, for want of adequate support; and still more recently he conducted the *North British Review*, formerly an organ of the Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published, in September, 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council" (*Sendschreiben an einen Deutschen Bischof des Vaticanischen Concils*, Nördlingen, September, 1870). This elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, a spirited reply, which has been translated into English. His lordship zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Döllinger, his former preceptor, and of the "Old Catholic" party; and consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich, in August, 1872, the Philosophical Faculty conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor. In 1874 he rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the fierce controversy which was raised by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees. His lordship did not hesitate, in a series of letters to the *Times*, to bring grave charges against several of the Popes, although he took care to state that there was nothing in life which he valued more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Acton is the author of the article on "Wolsey and the Divorce of Henry VIII." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan. 1877. A French translation of Lord Acton's two letters on Liberty was published with a preface by M. de Laveleye, under the title of "Histoire de la Liberté dans l'Antiquité et le Christianisme," 1878.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, grandson of John Adams, second President, and son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, born in Boston, August 18, 1807. At the age of two years he was taken to St. Petersburg by his father, who was then Ambassador to Russia. Here he remained six years, and acquired the Russian, French, and German languages. In 1815 his father was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and the son was placed in a boarding school. Returning to America in 1817, he in time entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1825. In 1827 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice, having married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, a wealthy merchant of Boston. Previous to 1848 he had served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five years. In 1848 he was nominated by the newly organized "Free Soil" party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. This party, composed mainly of Democrats who were opposed to the extension of slavery, cast but few votes; but its members finally coalescing with most of the Northern members of the Whig party formed the Republican party, which came into power in 1860. Meanwhile,

in 1858, Mr. Adams was elected a member of Congress. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Great Britain, a post which he retained until 1868, when he was recalled at his own request. In 1871-72 he acted as arbitrator for the United States in the Commission to settle the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States growing out of the civil war. He subsequently joined the Democratic party, by whom he was nominated for Governor in 1876. He has furnished many contributions to the *North American Review* and to the *Christian Examiner*, and in 1870 delivered before the New York Historical Society an able discourse on "American Neutrality," which has been printed. He has published "The Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1850-56), and "The Life and Works of John Quincy Adams" (13 vols., 1874-76). His son, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1833, graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature as a Republican, but having favoured the "reconstruction" policy of President Andrew Johnson, failed of re-election in the following year. He has since been a prominent leader in the Democratic party, by which he was nominated for Governor at Massachusetts in 1869, and again in 1871, but was not elected.

ADAMS, REV. HENRY CADWALLADER, third son of Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge, and grand-son of Simon Adams, Esq. of Ansty Hall, Warwickshire, was educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1843; Assistant Master at Winchester College in 1844; Chaplain of Bromley College, Kent, in 1855; and Vicar of Dry Sandford, near Abingdon, in 1867. Mr. Adams is the author of an "Annotated edition of the Greek Gospels," 1852; "Tales of Charlton School," 1856; "Schoolboy Honour," 1861; "Barford Bridge," 1865; "White Brunswickers," 1864; "Wroxby College," 1873; "Sunday Evenings at Home," 1874; "Tales upon Texts," 1870; "Tales of the Civil Wars," 1871; "Winborough Boys," 1872; "Encombe and Woodleigh Stories," 1872; "Tales of Nethercourt," 1874; "Baldercourt;" and "Falcon Family," 1874.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, F.R.S., the astronomer, is the son of a small farmer near Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he was born about 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler in 1843, was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the Mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, in order to find out whether they might be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal; and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams sent to the Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were caused by some planet within certain assumed limits. The Astronomer Royal wrote to him, Nov. 5, inquiring whether the perturbation would explain the error of the *radius vector* of Uranus; but from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month M. Le Verrier published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French Academy, a paper on "The Perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn;" and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that calculated by Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimo-

nial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., born at Colchester, Connecticut, Jan. 25, 1807. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, studied theology at Andover, and was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1831. He became the pastor of what is now the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New York city, in 1834. He was Moderator of the "New School" General Assembly, in 1852, and in 1870-71 was active in promoting the union between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. In 1873 he was chosen President and Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. In 1874 he resigned the active duties of the pastorate, but retained his connection with the Church as *Pastor Emeritus*. He has published numerous volumes, mostly of sermons and addresses. Among these are "The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1867), "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men" (1868), "Thanksgiving" (1869).

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY DAVENPORT, author and journalist, began his career as the editor of a provincial newspaper, and, removing to the metropolis at an early age, became connected with several influential journals and periodicals. Of late years he has devoted himself almost entirely to book-writing, producing numerous works of a miscellaneous character, such as "Anecdotal Memoirs of English Princes," "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," "Magic and Magicians," "The Life-Work of St. Paul," and an annotated edition of the Plays of Shakspere. His adaptations from the French of Louis Figuier and Arthur Mangin have done good service to the cause of popular science in this country, and his translations of those famous rhapsodies of the late M. Michelet, "The Bird," "The Sea," "The Mountain," and "The Insect," have obtained popularity. Mr. Davenport Adams has also reproduced in English, from the manuscript of Mdme. Michelet, her charming monograph on "Nature, or the Poetry of Earth and Sea." His other publications, numbering almost a hundred, cannot, of course, be mentioned in detail; but we may refer to "The Bird World," "The Arctic World," "The Mediterranean Illustrated," "Venice Past and Present," and "The Buried Cities of Campania." "Women of Fashion and Representative Women in Letters and Society," 1878; and "English Party-Leaders and English Parties, from Walpole to Peel: including a Review of the Political History of the last 150 years," 2 vols., 1878. Mr. Adams was editor of *The Scottish Guardian* from July, 1870 to Dec., 1877. His son, Mr. W. DAVENPORT ADAMS, has produced a "Dictionary of English Literature," and a work on "Famous Books," besides publishing three collections of annotated poetry, entitled, "Lyrics of Love from Shakspere to Tennyson," "The Comic Poets of the Nineteenth Century," and "Latter-Day Lyrics."

ADAMS-ACTON, JOHN, sculptor, born Dec. 11, 1833, at Acton, Middlesex, and educated at Ealing Grove School, was admitted to the Royal Academy in 1853, where he gained the first silver medal in each school, and also the gold medal for an original composition in sculpture. He was sent to Rome by the Royal Academy as travelling student. His principal works in ideal sculpture produced in Rome and in England are "The Lady of the Lake," "The First Sacrifice" (Abel), "Il giuocatore di Castelletto," "Pharaoh's Daughter;" "Zenobia," "Cupid," "Psyche," from Morris's

"Earthly Paradise." Mr. Adams-Aeton has exeeuted portrait statues or busts of Mr. Gladstone (St. George's Hall, Liverpool), Lord Brougham (Reform Club and Fishmongers' Hall), Mr. Bright (Seaforth Hall), Mr. Cobden, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, George Cruikshank, John Gibson (Royal Aeademy), George Moore, Charles Diekens, Dr. Jobson, and John Preseott Knight, R.A.; also the following statues and busts for India :—Prinee of Wales, Lord Napier of Magdala, and E. Powell (for Madras). The most important monuments exeeuted by him are the Angel of the Resurreetion, Mausoleum of Sir Titus Salt at Saltaire, Memorial to John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey, the Waldegrave Memorial in Carlisle Cathedral, and Charles Prest in the City Road Chapel.

ADELAIDE, Bishop of. (*See* Short, Dr.)

ADLER, The Rev. Hermann, Ph.D., M.A., son of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, was born in Hanover in 1839, and in 1845 aeeompanied his father to London. He studied at University College, London, and subsequently at the universities of Prague and Leipsie. He obtained his B.A. degree at the University of London in 1859, and that of Doetor of Philosophy at Leipsie in 1861. In 1863 Dr. Adler was appointed Prineipal of the Jews' College in London, and in the following year Chief Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. He has published "Sermons on the Passages in the Bible addueed by Christian Theologians in support of their Faith," 1869, "The Jews in England," "Ibn Gabirol, the Poet Philosopher;" a sermon, "Is Judaism a Missionary Faith?" in reply to Professor Max Müller; besides many leetures and artieles whieh have appeared in various periodieals.

ADLER, Nathan Marcus, D.D., Chief Rabbi, was born at Hanover in 1803, and reeeived his edueation in the universities of Göttingen, Erlangen, and Würzburg. He was appointed Chief Rabbi of Oldenberg, 1829; of Hanover and its provinces, 1830; and on the 9th of July, 1845, was installed Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Dr. Adler is the author of "Sermons on the Jewish Faith," and of several Hebrew works, the prineipal of whieh is "Nethina Lagér," a commentary on the Targum of Onkelos.

ADOLPH WILLIAM. (*See* Nassau, Duke of.)

ADYE, Major-General Sir John Miller, K.C.B., son of the late Major James P. Adye, was born in 1819, at Sevenoaks, Kent, reeeived his edueation at the Military Aeademy, Woolwieh, entered the Royal Artillery at the close of the year 1836, and, passing through the regular grades, eventually attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny he was Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He also served in the Sitana Campaign of 1863-4, for whieh he reeeived a medal; and he has reeeived, besides, the Crimean, Turkish, and Indian Mutiny medals, and the 4th Class of the Medjidie. He was ereated a C.B. in 1855, and a K.C.B. in 1873. In Feb., 1874, the Queen granted to Sir J. M. Adye her royal licenee and authority to aeeept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour eonferred upon him by the President of the Freneh Republie as a promotion from the elass of Offieer of the same order whieh he reeeived for his serviees during the Crimean War. He was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwieh, in June, 1875, and in Deeember of that year he attained the brevet rank of Major-General. He is the author of "The Defenee of Cawnpore by the Troops under the Orders of Major-General C. A. Windham in Nov., 1857," Lond., 1858; "A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-5," Lond., 1860; and "Sitana: a Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Affghanistan in 1863." Lond., 1867.

AIMARD, GUSTAVE, a French novelist, born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1818, embarked as a cabin-boy at an early age for America, and lived nearly ten years amongst savage tribes. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus, being often mixed up in conspiracies and wars. In 1848 he went to Paris, and was appointed an officer in the Garde Mobile. After some other travels M. Aimard resolved to publish his adventures in the form of romances. "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (one of his most popular works), "Le Grand Chef des Aucas," and "Le Chercheur de Pistes" appeared in 1858; "Le Cœur loyal," "Les Francs-Tireurs," and "Les Rôdeurs de Frontières" in 1861; "La Main-Ferme" and "Valentin-Guillois" in 1862; "Les Aventuriers" and "Les Nuits Mexicaines" in 1863; "L'Araucan," "Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles," "Les Fils de la Tortue," in 1864. His later works are, "Zeno Cabral," 1865; "La Guaranis," 1865; "La Forêt vierge;" "La Belle Rivière;" "Aventures de Michel Hartmann;" "Cardenis;" "La Guérilla fantôme"; and "Les Bisons blancs," 1876. Several of his works originally appeared in the *Moniteur*. Under a pseudonym he published, in 1847, a work entitled, "Un Coin du Rideau."

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Ph.D., L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study the new epidemic, and he published the result of his observations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa," 1838, in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia," 1842, and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies. He was one of the founders of the "West London Hospital," of which he is at present the Treasurer and one of the Trustees.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher of Bond-street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up,

restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. The first number of "Jack Sheppard" was published in January, 1839, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor on the retirement of Mr. Dickens in March, 1840. The story of "Jack Sheppard" has always been extraordinarily popular with the multitude; and soon after the appearance of Mr. Ainsworth's story in *Bentley* eight different dramatic versions were produced on the stage. "Guy Fawkes," which appeared in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London," added materially to this writer's reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, "Old St. Paul's." Having at the close of 1841 retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, he established the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 Mr. Ainsworth became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later he published in the *Sunday Times*, "Lancashire Witches," followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous," appeared; followed in 1856 by another novel, "The Spendthrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and issued in monthly parts "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he composed a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," he produced in 1860 a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resident in the South Down country. This was followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley* in 1861, and since republished separately; "The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century," in 1862; "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary," in 1863; and "John Law, the Projector," in 1864. His more recent works are the "Spanish Match; or, Charles Stuart in Madrid;" the "Constable de Bourbon," "Old Court," "Myddleton Pomfret," and "Hilary St. Ives"—the three latter being stories of modern life, and containing descriptions of the scenery of the southern counties—"Boscobel; or, the Royal Oak. A Tale of the year 1651," 1872; "The Good Old Times; the Story of the Manchester Rebels of '45," &c., 1873; "Merry England; or Nobles and Serfs," 1874; "The Goldsmith's Wife," 1875; "Preston Fight; or the Insurrection of 1715," 1875; and "Chetwynd Calverley," 1876. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America. Most of them have been translated into German and French, and versions of some exist in the Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIREY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD AIREY, G.C.B., is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, of Killingworth, Northumberland, G.C.H., some time Colonel of the 39th Regiment, by his marriage with the Hon. Katharine Talbot, third daughter of Margaret, in her own right Baroness Talbot of Malahide. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in April, 1803, and

was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the Army as ensign, 34th Foot, in 1821, and served as Aide-de-camp to the Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and also to the Governor of British North America. He acted as Adjutant-General from 1838 down to 1847, and as Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards from 1851 to 1853. He served in the Crimean war in command of a brigade, and as Quartermaster-General of the British Army (1854-5), being present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For the sufferings of our soldiers he was held responsible by a considerable portion of the Press, but most unfairly, as he demonstrated by his able addresses delivered before the Board of General Officers, which was appointed in 1856 to inquire, at Chelsea Hospital, into the statements contained in the report of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch on the arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department in the Crimea. He was Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards from 1857 to 1865, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Gibraltar. In 1870 he came back to the Horse Guards as Adjutant-General and discharged the duties of that office until the end of Oct. 1876, when he retired, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Airey, of Killingworth, in the county of Northumberland. His commissions bear date as follows :—Ensign, 1821; Lieutenant, 1823; Captain, 1825; Lieut.-Colonel, 1838; Colonel, 1851; Major-General, 1854; Lieut.-General, 1862; and General, 1871. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 17th Regiment in 1860, and to that of the 7th Royal Fusiliers in 1868. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1855, and promoted to the dignity of the Grand Cross in 1867. He is also a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Military Order of Savoy and of the Medjidie. He has the Turkish war medal, and holds the rank of Lieut.-General in Turkey. Lord Airey married, in 1838, his cousin, the Hon. Harriett Mary Everard Talbot, third daughter of James, third Lord Talbot of Malahide, by whom he has one surviving child, Katharine Margaret, wife of Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, Bart., of Garnons, Herefordshire. He published in an octavo volume his "Opening Address before the Board of General Officers assembled at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, together with his summing-up Address, and a written Memorandum handed in to the Board, on Supplies of Camp Equipage." Lond., 1856.

AIRY, Sir George Biddell, K.C.B., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born June 27, 1801, was educated at private Schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year when he came out Senior wrangler. In 1826 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected, than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Undulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he commenced a course of observations, and introduced improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served

as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans), at the Cambridge Observatory. When the question of admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees was first raised about 1831, Mr. Airy was one of the sixty-three Members of the Senate who supported it. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. It is not our province to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Altazimuth, the Reflex Zenith Tube, the Water-Telescope, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Mr. Airy's plans, and under his superintendence. It is sufficient to say that the latter was, at the date of its erection, the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world; though now surpassed in size by later instruments. A double-image micrometer, invented by him, has been found very valuable, for its accuracy and convenience. Sir G. B. Airy, who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. Three times (viz., in 1842, 1851, and 1860) has he visited the Continent for the purpose of observing different solar eclipses; and on the last-named occasion he organised an expedition of English and foreign astronomers to Spain, which is known as the "Himalayan Expedition," from the name of the ship lent for the purpose by the Admiralty. Sir G. B. Airy has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth, by a series of experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine (the Harton Colliery, near South Shields); has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers; and to the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. He was chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the Commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. He advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage and, acting as one of three Royal Commissioners on Railway Gauge, recommended the narrow as opposed to the broad gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States. and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Sir G. B. Airy contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.). In

the *Athenæum* are several papers on antiquarian subjects, especially British. He also wrote strongly in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the Mode of Correcting it." He was intrusted with the entire direction of the British portion of the enterprise for observing the Transit of Venus in Dec. 1874; on the results of which a Report was communicated to the House of Commons in 1877. Lately he has suggested a new method of treating the Lunar Theory, the calculations for which are now in hand. He has added to the original course of labours at the Royal Observatory a very complete system of magnetic, meteorological, photoheliographic, and spectroscopic observations. The principal works written by Sir G. B. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published separately; also, "Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861), "Treatise on Sound" (1869), "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately; and "Notes on the early Hebrew Scriptures." Sir G. B. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the Royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; the Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations; the Albert Medal, presented by the Prince of Wales; and the medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers for suggestions on the construction of bridges of very wide span. From the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D.; he is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; is one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with many other foreign academies. Appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, he soon after resigned the office. He served on the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures; was nominated a Companion (Civil) of the Bath, May 17, 1871; and created a Knight Commander of the same order, July 30, 1872. On Dec. 1, 1873, Sir G. B. Airy resigned the position of President of the Royal Society which he had held for two years. He was honoured by admission to the freedom of the City of London in 1875; and he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Dutch Academy of Sciences in 1878.

ALBEMARLE (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Thomas Keppel, third, but eldest surviving son of William Charles, the fourth earl, was born in London, June 13, 1799, and educated at Westminster School. When less than sixteen years old he was gazetted an officer of the 14th Regiment of Foot, and a few months later he escaped unscathed from the field of Waterloo, and entered Paris shoeless and almost in rags. In 1821 he became aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Hastings. Subsequently he made an extensive tour through Arabia, Persia, and Russia (1824), and on his return to England he obtained from the Duke of Wellington an unattached majority, which left him free to go

where he pleased. In 1825 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Wellesley, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. At the same time he held a similar position with the Duke of Sussex in England, and he divided his time between the two countries. Soon after the accession of Queen Victoria he was appointed Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. He represented East Norfolk in the first reformed Parliament (1832-5), and afterwards sat for Lymington (1847-50). For a short period he acted as private secretary to Lord John Russell (1846-7). On the death of his brother, the fifth earl, in 1851, he succeeded to the earldom of Albemarle. His lordship became a Major-General in 1858, Lieutenant-General in 1866, and General in 1874. He is the author of "Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curtistan, the Court of Persia, the western shore of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, Niskney Novogorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, in the year 1824," second edition, 2 vols., 1827; "Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan; also, of a Visit to Azani, and other newly-discovered Ruins in Asia Minor, in 1829-30," 2 vols., 1831; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries," 2 vols., 1852; and "Fifty Years of my Life," an autobiography," 2 vols., 1876, third edition, 1877.

ALBERT (ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA), FREDERICK RODOLPH, born August 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, he was made (13th July, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which title he retained till March, 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War" (*Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kreige*). This has been translated into French by L. Dufour, captain of artillery, and an English translation of it is given in Capt. W. J. Wyatt's "Reflections on the Formation of Armies, with a View to the Re-organization of the English Army," 1869.

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cesena, in the States of the Church, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having, at an early age, given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide"; of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of

Orsinia in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all of which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame Alboni was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* is chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranges as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano;* and her florid style of singing is rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepoli, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

ALCOCK, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., D.C.L., son of Thomas Alcock, Esq., a medical practitioner of some eminence in his day, was born in London in 1809. He himself was educated for the medical profession, and after taking his diploma in 1831 he spent some years on the medical staff of the British auxiliary forces employed in Portugal and Spain, in furtherance of the policy of the Quadruple Treaty with regard to the Miguelite and Carlist wars of that time. He rose rapidly in both services; retired in 1837 with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and subsequently received Her Majesty's permission to receive and wear the insignia of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Cross of Charles III., and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Isabella II. of Spain, conferred upon him for his services in the field. On his return home he was appointed British Commissioner in the two "Mixed Commissions," which sat in succession to settle the claims of the British auxiliary forces, naval and military, on the governments of Spain and Portugal, for which his knowledge of the two languages, and of the services, especially recommended him. Both these Commissions were brought to a satisfactory termination, and in 1844 he entered the Consular service, being appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow; afterwards he was appointed in succession Consul at Shanghae and Canton; in 1858 he was selected to establish Treaty Relations with Japan as Her Majesty's Consul-General. In 1859 he was promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—the first instance on record, we believe, of such a promotion from the consular service to the diplomatic. He occupied this post until 1865, under a perpetual menace of violence and assassination. In 1861 an armed force of Lonins stormed the British Legation in the middle of the night, killing and wounding many of the inmates. But when he left the country, commerce and friendly relations had been formally established, after the decisive blow, struck under his direction, at the confederacy of hostile Daimios, in the attack on Simonoseki, which, as the event proves, changed the whole course of Japanese policy and history. He was made a C.B. in 1860, and a K.C.B. in 1862; in 1865 he was transferred to Peking as Her Majesty's Minister and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China. This post he held until 1871, when he resigned, after twenty-seven years' service in the "Far East." Both in Japan and China he has left his mark in more than one direction. The municipal government of Shanghae, which has earned it the complimentary title of the "Model Settlement," took in his hands in 1853 the form it has since retained, with little material change. And the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs is an institution which

will always be associated with his name, as its originator at Shanghae. In 1863 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in 1876 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Socicty. Hc was appointed onc of the British Commissioners for thc Paris Exposition of 1878. Sir Rutherford is the author of "Notes on the Medical History and Statistics of the British Legion of Spain," 1838; "Elements of Japanese Grammar," 1861; "The Capital of the Tycoon: a narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan," 2 vols., 1863; "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations," 1863; and "Art and Art Industries in Japan," 1878. He also edited, and added a concluding chapter to, "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary from Shanghae to Bhamo, and back to Manwyne," 1876; and he has bccn a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

ALCOTT, Louisa May, daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, a New England transcendentalist, and author of "Orphic Sayings," born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1833. She began to write at an early age, and her first book, "Fairy Tales," was publishcd in 1855. During the civil war she was a hospital nurse, and in 1863 published a volume of "Hospital Sketches," made up from letters which she had written to her family. In 1863 she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. She has published several novels, among which are "Morals," 1865, "Little Women," 1867, "An Old-Fashioned Girl," 1869, "Little Men," 1871; "Work: a Story of Experience," 1873; "Cupid and Chow-Chow: and other Storics," 1873; "Eight Cousins: or the Aunt Hill," 1875; "Silver Pitchers and other Stories," 1876; "Rose in Bloom," a sequel to "Eight Cousins," 1877.

ALDERSON, Sir James, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Hull, being the son of Dr. John Alderson, and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1822, as 6th wrangler, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Pembroke College. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1829, and, scttling as a physician in the metropolis, soon acquired an extensive practice. He was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, and re-elected in the thrce following ycars. On the 11th November, 1869, he rcccivcd the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was appointed a physician extraordinary to the Queen in Aug. 1875. Sir Jamcs is the author of "Practical Obscrvations on some of the Diseases of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal," 1847; and "The Lumlcian Lectures for 1853–4."

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1836. He entered the counting-house of his uncle, a New York merchant, where he remained threc years, during which period he began to write for the journals. He has contributed prose and verse to various periodicals, most of which have subsequcntly been published separatcly. Among the collected volumes are "The Bells," 1855; "The Ballad of Baby Bell and other Poems," 1856; "The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth," 1858; "Pampinca and other Poems," 1861; a volume of "Poems," 1865; and "Cloth of Gold and other Pocms," 1874. Among his prose talcs are "Out of his Head, a Romancc in Prosc," 1862; "The Story of a Bad Boy," 1870; "Margery Daw," 1873: "Prudence Palfrey," 1874; and "The Qucen of Shcba," 1877.

ALECSANDRI. (*See* Alexandri.)

ALEXANDER II. (Nicolaivitch), Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, who succeeded, on the death of his father, Nicholas I., February 19 (March 2), 1855, was born April 17–29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first scven ycars of his life were hardly com-

pleted when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir-apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in some of the regiments of the Imperial Guards, excited by a union of secret societies generally known under the name of "Dekabrists," but very nearly allied to the Freemasons and revolutionists. The intention of these Dekabrists was to exterminate the Imperial family, and to divide Russia into as many small principalities as Germany was divided into at the time. But a few of the regiments having remained faithful to the Emperor, and the mutineers having no artillery, Nicholas I. overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, Dec. 26, 1825, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future czar that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession, it was feared, might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their predilections were in favour of Nicholas's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers in consequence of this preference as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest; an act of tyranny which Nicholas I. reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I, looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czareviteh on this occasion, in the presence of the Ministers and the Council of State, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor as Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a Council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I., and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned Gen. Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gorchakof on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the

first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation, with the unanimous consent of the nobility of the empire, who owned these so-called slaves, of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 2 (*i.e.*, Feb. 19, old style) 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it. In Feb. 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. As regards education, great efforts are being made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, was the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it was erroneously anticipated that this tentative measure would pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. These Assemblies, &c., are a plague for Russia, oppressing all peasants and landowners with fraudulent and oppressive taxations, and the Government think now that these institutions ought to be reformed or abolished. The Czar also introduced the general military conscription, and public jurisdiction with the assistance of a jury. One of the principal wars entered into of late years by Russia was that undertaken in Turkestan against the Ameer of Bokhara in Nov. 1866. After a resistance of a year and a half the Ameer was conquered, his army dispersed, and the city of Samarcand occupied by the Russian troops (May, 1868). In March, 1867, the Czar sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for £1,400,000. While Paris was being besieged by the Germans, the Czar declared that he no longer considered himself bound by those provisions of the treaty of 1856 which limited his rights in the Black Sea. This led to the conference held in London at the commencement of the year 1871, when the parties to the treaty consented to its modification in compliance with the wishes of the Czar. Going to Berlin in Sept. 1872, the Czar had a celebrated interview with the Emperors of Germany and Austria, both of whom subsequently paid a return visit to St. Petersburg. In 1873, Khiva was conquered by the Russian troops under General Kaufmann, part of the territory was annexed to Russia, and the suzerainty of the Czar over the khanate was established. The Czar paid a visit to this country, where he met with a hearty reception, in May, 1874. The invasion of Kokhand by Russia took place in 1875, when General Kaufmann, who commanded the troops of the Czar, gained a signal victory, which resulted in the formal annexation to the Muscovite empire of all Kokhand, north of the Sir Darya. In the war between Turkey and Servia (1876), the Czar did not interfere, although the Servian army was largely re-inforced by Russian recruits. But after the capture of Alexinatz by the Turks, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople presented to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the immediate conclusion of a six weeks' armistice. This the Sultan accordingly granted (Nov. 1, 1876), and subsequently a treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia was concluded on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* (March 1, 1877). The proposals of the Conference of the representatives of the European powers at Constantinople (Dec. 1876, Jan. 1877) having been

refused by the Porte, the Czar issued a manifesto at Kischeneff declaring war against Turkey (April 24, 1877). Although the Turks fought most gallantly, and offered a desperate resistance, they were ultimately compelled to yield to superior numbers, and the Russian troops marched almost to the gates of Constantinople. A treaty of peace between the two countries was signed at San Stefano 19 Feb. O. S. (3 March), 1878. The provisions of that Treaty were, however, materially modified at the Congress of Berlin. It has been the constant policy of the present Czar to strengthen the influence of the Church, of which he is the head. The result has been a persecution of all other religious bodies, and especially of the Catholic Church, the bishops of that communion having been forbidden to hold any communication with the Holy See. Two attempts have been made on the Czar's life : the first on April 16, 1866, when he was fired at by an ex-student named Karakosof, while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg. The pistol, however, was turned aside by a workman named Komissarof, a native of Kostroma, who was afterwards ennobled for the act. The second attempt was at Paris, June 6, 1867, by Berezowski, a Pole, who fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon. Both sovereigns escaped unhurt, but the horse of one of the equerries was wounded. The assassin was about to fire another shot when the barrel of the pistol burst and rendered his hand powerless. The Emperor Alexander II. married, April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he has had a large family. The eldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late Césarevich, born Sept. 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, born March 10, 1845, married Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Marie Sophia Frederique Dagmar, now called, after her having assumed the orthodox faith, Maria Féodorovna, of Denmark. The Emperor's only daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married to his H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Jan. 23, 1874.

ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward, C.B., of Westerton, co. Stirling, elest son of the late Mr. Edward Alexander, of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the Alexanders of Menstrie, afterwards Earls of Stirling), was born in 1803, and educated at the colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army, he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed in 1836-7 on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, receiving for his services the honour of knighthood, and he also explored for the government in the forests of America. He commanded the 14th regiment at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and held a command in New Zealand during the late war. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea;" and of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," and "Passages in the Life of a Soldier." Sir James, who is a Lieut.-general in the army, has been decorated for his public services with several foreign orders and war medals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Scottish Antiquaries, and of the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies. In 1875 he proceeded to Egypt to arrange for the transport of Cleopatra's Needle to London. He was nominated a C.B. in 1873.

ALEXANDER, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Derry and

Raphoe, son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late Earl of Caledon, was born at Londonderry in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He was formerly Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1864 he was nominated to the Deanery of Emly, and in 1867 was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of poetry at Oxford. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, being consecrated in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Oct. 13 following. Soon after his elevation to the episcopal bench he was created D.D. at Oxford. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a Theological Prize Essay, a volume of poems, several lectures and sermons, papers on the Irish Church, and on dogmatic teaching from the pulpit, among the proceedings of the Church Congresses at Norwich and York, and has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature. His Bampton Lectures for 1876 were published under the title of "The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity." He is married to Miss Cecil Frances Humphries, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDER, Stephen, LL.D., born at Schenectady, New York, September 1, 1806. He graduated at Union College, in 1824; and in 1834 was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey. In 1840 the Professorship of Astronomy was created, and he was assigned to it. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics, but in 1854 exchanged it for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy. He has published numerous papers on astronomy, mathematics, physics, &c., which have attracted the attention of eminent astronomers in Europe and America. Among these are:—"Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses,' "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," "On the Origin of the Forms and the present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars," and "Harmonics in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be confirmatory of the Nebular Theory of La Place." He has conducted two expeditions to make observations on solar eclipses, one to Labrador in July, 1860, and one to the West, to observe the solar elipse of August, 1869.

ALEXANDER, The Rev. William Lindsay, D.D., F.R.S.E., an Independent minister, was born at Edinburgh August 24, 1808; and after a preliminary training in the High School of Leith, continued his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. In 1828 he was appointed Classical Tutor in the Lancashire College, then situate at Blackburn, but subsequently removed to Manchester. He became minister of a Congregational Church in Edinburgh in 1835; Professor of Theology to the Congregationalists of Scotland in 1854; Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrews University in 1861; and a member of the Old Testament Revision Company in 1870. Dr. Alexander's writings are—"Congregational Lecture for 1840 on the Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testament," 2nd edit., 1853; "Anglo-Catholicism not Apostolical," 1843; "Christ and Christianity," 1854; "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," 1856; "Christian Thought and Work," 1862; "St. Paul at Athens," 1865; and the articles on "Moral Philosophy," "Scripture," and "Theology," in the

eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He also brought out the third edition of Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia."

ALFONSO XII. (ALFONSO FRANCESCO DE ASSISI FERDINANDO PIO JUAN MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION GREGORIO, &c.), King of Spain, eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella II., was born Nov. 28, 1857. When his mother was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1868, he accompanied her to Paris, where he resided with her for some time, but subsequently he went to Austria, in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum, or nobleman's academy, at Vienna, to which he was admitted Jan. 20, 1872. He remained there three months. On June 25, 1870, Queen Isabella formally abdicated her right to the throne of Spain in favour of her son, but no open steps were taken at that time to secure for him the position which this abdication left open to him. His pretensions were, however, opposed by his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, and his aunt the Infanta Luisa, but as so many pretenders were calculated to complicate matters, the claim of Louis Philippe's grandson was ultimately waived in favour of the heir of Isabella. Early in 1874 the Prince of the Asturias, as he was then styled, visited this country, was entered as a student at the Military College at Sandhurst, and witnessed the autumn manœuvres at Aldershot, Dartmoor, and other places in the fall of the year. On Dec. 29, 1874, General Martinez Campos proclaimed him King of Spain in Valencia, and a few days later Alfonso, who had gone over to Paris in order to spend the *Jour de l'An* with his mother, left France for Spain, arriving at Madrid Jan. 14, 1875. He was most enthusiastically received. On Feb. 16, 1876, he departed from Madrid to take the command of the troops operating against the Carlists, and on the 20th of the following month he returned in triumph to the capital at the head of 25,000 men, having subdued the Carlist insurrection. In the same year the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain, and was received by her son at Santander (July 29). King Alfonso married on Jan. 23, 1878, at Madrid, his cousin the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. (She was born June 24, 1860). The ex-Queen Isabella was much opposed to this union, and to mark her disapproval she left Spain and went to Paris before the marriage ceremony took place. Queen Mercedes died on June 26, 1878.

ALFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD, D.D., formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was born in 1816 at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. From St. Paul's School he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1867). After taking orders he became Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, in 1841; Incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, in 1846; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution at Highbury, in 1854; and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865, where he had a high reputation as an Evangelical preacher. He was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of Dr. George Smith, who had resigned that see in the previous year. He himself resigned the see of Victoria in 1872. He was vicar of Christ Church, Claughton, near Birkenhead, from June, 1874, till Sept. 1877, when he accepted the incumbency of the new district of St. Mary, Sevenoaks, Kent. In the winter of 1877 he acted for a few Sundays as chaplain of Trinity Protestant Church, Rome, but resigned that post on finding that the Bishop of Gibraltar was unable to licence him to the chaplaincy, in consequence of the want of legally appointed trustees to the church. Dr. Alford is the author of "First Principles of the Oracles of God."

ALFRED, PRINCE. (*See* EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.)

ALGER, William Rounceville, born at Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1823. He graduated at Harvard College and the Cambridge Divinity School, and became pastor of a Unitarian Church at Roxbury, near Boston. In 1855 he succeeded Theodore Parker as minister of the Society of "Liberal Christians" in Boston; and in 1876 became minister of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in New York. He has published, "The Poetry of the Orient," 1856; "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," 1861; "The Genius of Solitude, or the Loneliness of Human Life," 1867; "Friendships of Women," 1870; and "The Life of Edwin Forrest," 1877.

ALI PASHA, a Turkish diplomatist, commenced his political career by being one of the referendaries of the Imperial Divan. In 1858, when Fuad Pasha went to Paris as Plenipotentiary representing the Porte at the Conference which had assembled to draw up the conventions respecting the United Principalities, he attached Ali Bey to his mission, and the latter rendered himself conspicuous by his general intelligence and aptitude for diplomacy. In 1861 he was appointed First Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Paris, and when in 1862 he went on leave of absence to Constantinople, the Government entrusted him with the delicate mission of Commissioner to Servia after the bombardment of Belgrade. Owing to his address and tact he succeeded in settling nearly all the difficulties. Whilst performing these functions, he was in 1865 placed in charge of the political direction of the province of Bosnia. In 1868 he was appointed member of the Council of State, and afterwards undertook several other missions. In 1869 he was nominated to the important post of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Works. He remained in that office until 1870, when he was made governor of Erzeroum, and afterwards of Trebizond, on which occasion he was raised to the dignity of Pasha. In 1872 he became Prefect of Constantinople, where he introduced several important reforms, and in September, 1873, he was sent as ambassador from the Ottoman Porte to the French Republic. He was recalled in Jan. 1876, and appointed Governor-General of the Herzegovina. A few days before his deposition by the Softas (30 May, 1876), the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz appointed Ali Pasha Governor-General of Scutari, in Northern Albania.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart., K.C.B., son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, author of "The History of Europe," was born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1826, and received his education in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Entering the military service of his country in 1846, he became a captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1853; brevet-major in 1856; lieutenant-colonel in 1858; and colonel in 1867. He served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; in India, during the mutiny, as Military Secretary on the staff of the late Lord Clyde; and on the Gold Coast as Brigadier-General of the European Brigade, and second in command of the Ashantee Expedition in 1873-4. He commanded his brigade at the battle of Amoaful, the capture of Bequah, the action of Ordahsu, and the fall of Coomassie. He lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow. Sir Archibald succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1867, and was Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland from Oct. 1874 to Oct. 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He published an able treatise "On Army Organization" in 1869.

ALLIBONE, Samuel Austen, LL.D., born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816. Early in life he acquired a high reputation for his attainments in English literature, and though engaged in mercantile pursuits, his favourite studies were not neglected. About 1853 he began his great work, "A Critical Dictionary of English

Literature, and British and American Authors," which he prosecuted for more than seventeen years. The first volume was published in 1858, the second in 1870, and the third, completing the work, in 1871. The three large volumes contain notices of 46,499 authors, and 40 classified indexes of subjects. He has contributed articles to the *North American Review*, and other periodicals, and has published several tracts and religious essays. He has also been, for several years, the editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and published the "Union Bible Companion," 1871.

ALLIES, Thomas William, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in classics. He became examining chaplain to Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had previously published an ingenious work, entitled, "The Church of England cleared from the charge of Schism, upon testimonies of Councils and Fathers of the first six centuries," 1846, 2nd ed., 1848; and "Journal in France in 1845 and 1848, with Letters from Italy in 1847—of Things and Persons concerning the Church and Education," 1849. Since his conversion he has written, "The See of St. Peter, the Rock of the Church, the Source of Jurisdiction, and the Centre of Unity," 1850; "The Royal Supremacy viewed in reference to the two Spiritual powers of Order and Jurisdiction," 1850; "St. Peter, his Name and Office as set forth in Holy Scripture," 1852, 2nd ed. 1871; "The Formation of Christendom," 3 parts, 1865-75; "Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church," 1866; "Germany, Italy, and the Jesuits. A speech delivered before the Catholic Union, July, 1872." Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Poor-School Committee in 1854.

ALLINGHAM, Mrs. Helen, eldest child of Alexander Henry Paterson, M.D., was born near Burton-on-Trent, Sept. 26, 1848. The family removed to Altrincham, Cheshire, and after Dr. Paterson's death, to Birmingham. At the commencement of 1867, Miss Paterson came to reside in London under the care of her aunt, Miss Laura Herford, who was an artist, and who, some five years previously, had practically opened the schools of the Royal Academy to women. Miss Paterson herself entered the Royal Academy schools in April, 1867. She afterwards drew on wood for several illustrated periodicals, and eventually became one of the regular staff of the *Graphic*. She also furnished illustrations to novels running in the *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd" and "Miss Angel." In the intervals of drawing on wood she produced several water-colour drawings. "May," "Dangerous Ground," "The Brown Girl," and "Soldiers' Orphans watching a Bloodless Battle, Aldershot," were exhibited at the Dudley Gallery; "The Milkmaid" and "Wait for Me" at the Royal Academy, 1874. "Young Customers," 1875, attracted much attention; as did also "Old Men's Gardens, Chelsea Hospital," at the Old Water-Colour Exhibition. 1877. Miss Paterson was married, Aug. 22, 1874, to Mr. William Allingham. In 1875 she was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

ALLINGHAM, William, born at Ballyshannon, on the picturesque River Erne, in the north-west of Ireland, a locality to which many of his lyrics refer, and where his family, originally English, had been settled during many generations. After contributing to the *Athenæum*, *Household Words* (in the first number of which "The Wayside

Well" appeared), and other periodicals, his first volume, "Poems," was published in 1850; in 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, with illustrations by D. G. Rossetti, Millais, and A. Hughes; "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland: a Modern Poem, in Twelve Chapters," first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and subsequently in a volume, 1869. It extends to nearly 5,000 lines in decasyllabic couplets, and sketches the characteristic features of contemporary Irish life, a subject entirely new in narrative poetry. A volume entitled, "Songs, Poems, and Ballads," was published in 1877, and contains revised versions of many former pieces, with the addition of many others "now first collected." Mr. Allingham was for many years in the Customs service, from which he retired about seven years ago. He succeeded Mr. J. A. Froude as editor of *Fraser's Magazine* in 1874; and in the same year married Miss Helen Paterson, the artist. He has two children, a boy and a girl, the former named "Gerald Carlyle," after his neighbour, the Philosopher of Chelsea.

ALLMAN, George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., and Member of various foreign societies, born at Cork in 1812, was educated at the Belfast Academic Institution, and graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. His early attachment to civil and religious liberty and his sense of the injustice of the laws then affecting Roman Catholics, caused him to throw himself warmly into the liberal side of Irish politics, and mainly decided him in studying for the Irish bar. His love of biological science, however, proved too strong, and, before he had completed the required number of terms, he gave up the study of law for that of medicine. In 1844 he graduated in medicine in the University of Dublin, and in the same year was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in that university, when he relinquished all further thought of medical practice. In 1855 he resigned that post on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until 1870, when the state of his health obliged him to resign it. Shortly after this the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower members of the animal kingdom, to the investigation of whose structure and physiology he has specially devoted himself. For his researches in this department of biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded to him in 1872 the Brisbane Prize; in the following year a Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of London; and in 1878 the Cunningham Gold Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Irish Academy. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Government in 1876 to inquire into the state of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and he holds an honorary appointment as Commissioner of Scottish Fisheries. On the occasion of the general election in 1874, the committee for securing the return of a Liberal member for the borough of Bandon selected him for nomination, at the same time offering to relieve him from the necessity of pledging himself on any of the special questions which then formed a prominent element in Irish politics, but he declined the proffered honour. The same year, on the resignation of Mr. Bentham, he was elected to the presidency of the Linnean Society, and in 1878 he was nominated for the following year President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The results of his original investigations are contained in memoirs published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,

as well as in Reports presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard University, and in communications to the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, and other scientific journals. His more elaborate works are "A Monograph of the Freshwater Polyzoa," fol. 1856, and "A Monograph of the Gymnoblastic Hydroids," fol. 1871-72, both published by the Ray Society, and largely illustrated with coloured plates. In May, 1878, the Royal Irish Academy presented to him one of the Cunningham Gold Medals "for his researches into the natural history of the hydrozoa."

ALLON, The Rev. Henry, D.D., Congregational minister, was born on the 13th of Oct., 1818, at Welton, near Hull, Yorkshire, and educated for the ministry at Cheshunt College, Hertfordshire. In Jan., 1844, he was appointed minister of Union Chapel, Islington, officiating at first as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, on whose death, in 1852, he became sole pastor. He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1864-5. Although for the space of thirty-four years he has been actively engaged in the pastoral and public duties of his ministry, he has found time to contribute largely to periodical literature, including the *Contemporary Review* and *Cassell's Biblical Educator*. He also contributed an Essay on Worship to "Ecclesia," a volume of Essays edited by Dr. Reynolds. He wrote a "Memoir of the Rev. J. Sherman," which was originally published in 1863, and has passed through three editions; also a critical biography of the Rev. Dr. Binney, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons, which he edited. In 1876 he published a volume of sermons, entitled, "The Vision of God," which has gone through three editions. He has done much to promote church music in the Nonconformist churches, and compiled the "Congregational Psalmist," which is very extensively used in Nonconformist churches. Since 1865, he has been editor of the *British Quarterly Review*. In 1871, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. A new church, or "Congregational Cathedral," erected for him in Compton Terrace, Islington, at a cost of £34,000, was opened in Dec., 1877.

ALMA-TADEMA, Lawrence, A.R.A., a distinguished painter, born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836, received his artistic education in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, where he completed his studies under Baron H. Leys. Subsequently he came to London, where he has resided for many years. He obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1864; a second-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867; and a gold medal at Berlin in 1872. Mr. Alma-Tadema became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1862; Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1866; Knight of the Dutch Lion in 1868; Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria in 1869; member of the Royal Academy of Munich in 1871: Knight of the Legion of Honour (France) in 1873; member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1873; and member of the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1874. In Jan., 1873, he received letters of denization from the Queen of England, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1873, and elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, Jan. 26, 1876. His principal paintings are:—"The Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilde," 1861; "Venantius Fortunatus at Radagonde," 1862; "How They Amused Themselves in Egypt 3000 Years Ago," 1863; "Fredegonda and Prætextatus," 1864; "Egyptian Game," 1865; "Catullus at Lesbia's," 1865; "The Soldier of Marathon,"

1865; "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," 1866; "Agrippina Visiting the Ashes of Germanicus," 1866; "A Roman Dance," 1866; "The Mummy," 1867; "Tarquinius Superbus," 1867; "The Siesta." 1868; "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles," 1868; "Flowers," 1868; "Flower Market," 1868; "A Roman Amateur," 1868; "Pyrrhic Dance," 1869; "A Negro," 1869; "The Convaleseent," 1869; "A Wine Shop," 1869; "A Juggler," 1870; "A Roman Amateur," 1870; "The Vintage," 1870; "A Roman Emperor," 1871; "Une Fête intime," 1871; "The Greek Pottery," 1871; "Reproaches," 1872; "The Mummy" (Roman period), 1872; "The Improvisatore," 1872; "A Halt," 1872; "Death of the Firstborn," 1872; "Greek Wine," 1872; "The Dinner," 1873; "The Siesta," 1873; "The Cherries," 1873; "Fishing," 1873; "Joseph Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries," 1874; "A Sculpture Gallery," 1874; "A Picture Gallery," 1874; "Autumn," 1874; "Good Friends," 1874; "On the Steps of the Capitol," 1874; "Water Pets," 1875; The Sculpture Gallery," 1875; "An Audience at Agrippa's," 1876; "After the Dance," 1876; "Cleopatra," 1876; "The Seasons" (4 pictures), 1877; "Between Hope and Fear," 1877; "A Sculptor's Model (Venus Esquilina)"; and "A Love Missile," 1878. At the Grosvenor Gallery in 1876 he exhibited a series of three pictures — "Architecture," "Sculpture," and "Painting;" also "Cherries." Mr. Alma-Tadema married, in 1871, Laura, youngest daughter of Dr. George N. Epps. This lady is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited several works at the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and the Society of French Artists in Bond Street.

AMADEUS PRINCE. Amadeo Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta, formerly King of Spain, is the second son of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and was born May 30, 1845. Entering the army, he became Captain of a Brigade of Infantry at Aosta, then Lieutenant-General and Chief of a Brigade of Cavalry. In 1869 he was also appointed Vice-Admiral. Marshal Prim, after the revolution of 1868, offered the Spanish crown first to the King of Portugal, next to the Duke of Genoa, and afterwards to the Prince Leopold, all of whom refused it. Finally, he fixed on the young Duke of Aosta, who, on Oct. 19, 1870, formally announced his candidature to the Regent Serrano. On the 16th of the following month the Cortes elected him King of Spain by 191 votes against 120: 64 deputies voting for the Republic, 22 for the Duke de Montpensier, 8 for Marshal Espartero, 2 for the Infant Alfonso, and 1 for the Duke de Montpensier's daughter, while 18 deputies abstained from voting. A deputation immediately proceeded to Florence to convey to the Duke of Aosta the offer of the crown, which he formally accepted Dec. 4, 1870. The young king landed at Cartagena on Dec. 30, the very day Marshal Prim expired from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin a few hours previously. His reign was a brief and troublous one. He was unpopular with the masses of the Spanish people, whose dislike to foreigners is a marked trait in their character; and his position, which had never been secure, became extremely dangerous in the summer of 1872, when a Carlist rising took place in the northern provinces, and an insurrection broke out almost simultaneously among the sailors and the workmen in the arsenal at Ferrol, who hoisted the red flag, and for some time set the government at defiance. On the 19th of July in that year an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King and Queen was made by five men, who posted themselves in the Calle Arnal in Madrid, and fired upon the carriage of their Majesties. At length Amadeo prudently resolved to abdicate. On Feb. 11, 1873, he addressed to the Cortes a message, in which he stated that in con-

sequence of the incessant struggles of contending parties his efforts to give peace and prosperity to the country must prove futile, and that therefore he had determined to depose the crown. The very next day the Duke and his consort left Madrid, and proceeded first to Lisbon, and thence to Genoa, where they landed on the 9th of March. The Duke arrived in Florence on the 16th. Immediately on his return from Spain, he resumed the status of an Italian citizen. On March 14, 1873, his Royal Highness was again enrolled in the list of Senators; and in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for restoring to him his allowance from the civil list, viz., 400,000 lire. The bill passed almost unanimously. At this period, also, King Victor Emmanuel conferred on the Duke of Aosta the rank of lieutenant-general. The Duke married, May 30, 1867, the Princess Mary (born Aug. 9, 1847), daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel del Pozzo della Cisterna (she died Nov. 7, 1876); and has three sons, Emmanuel Philibert Victor Eugène Albert Genova Joseph Mary, Duke of Apulia, born Jan. 13, 1869; Victor Emmanuel Turin John Mary, Count of Turin, born Nov. 24, 1870; and Louis Amadeus Joseph Mary Ferdinand Francis, born Jan. 31, 1873.

AMARI, MICHELE, was born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. Having obtained a knowledge of English, he published at Palermo, in 1832, a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." His "Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," in 1842, was suppressed, and Amari was ordered to repair to Naples. Instead, however, of doing so, he took refuge in France, where he wrote "A History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." In 1848 he returned to Palermo, having been appointed Professor of Public Law, and shortly afterwards was elected Vice-President of the Committee of War. He was sent on a diplomatic mission by the provisional government to England and France. While at Paris he published a pamphlet, entitled, "La Sicile et les Bourbons," 1849, relating to the rights of the Neapolitan sovereign and the Sicilians. On the resumption of hostilities, he returned to Palermo in 1849, but the cause of the Sicilians was by that time hopeless, and Signor Amari hastened back to the French capital, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until 1860, when he was enabled to return to his native country. In the following year King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the rank of Senator. He gave his support to Count Cavour, through whose interest he was appointed President of the Lieutenancy of Sicily, and with the portfolio of Finance; and subsequently Governor of Modena. In 1862 he became Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Amari has contributed many papers on the language and history of the Arabs to the *Revue archéologique*, and *Le Journal asiatique*. He has also published an English translation of the "Solwan" of Ibn Djafer. His "History of the Sicilian Vespers," mentioned above, was translated into English by Lord Ellesmere. In 1871, Signor Amari was elected one of the foreign members of the French Academy, and in 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Literature from the University of Leyden. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept. 1878.

AMHERST, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS KERRIL, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London, 21st March, 1819. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott, where, after his ordination in 1846, he became a Professor. Afterwards he resided for some time in a Dominican monastery at Leicester, and in 1856 he was appointed missionary rector of the church of St. Augustin, at Stafford. He was consecrated Bishop of Northampton, in succession to the Right Rev. William Warcing, the first bishop, on 4th July, 1858. He has

published "Lenten Thoughts, drawn from the Gospel for Each Day of Lent," 1873.

AMPHLETT, Sir Richard Paul, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Wychbold Hall, Worcestershire, and rector of Hadzor, in the same county, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Paul, Esq., was born in 1809. He was educated at Brewood Grammar School, in Staffordshire, and subsequently at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831, coming out in the mathematical tripos as sixth wrangler. He was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity term, 1834, and had an extensive practice at the equity bar. He received the honour of a silk gown in 1858; became a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and was for several years a Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. He took a great interest in the improvement of professional education, and when Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) became Lord Chancellor, Mr. Amphlett was chosen his successor in the presidency of the Legal Education Association. At the general election in 1868 he was chosen M.P. for East Worcestershire, in the Conservative interest. In Jan. 1874, he was appointed the successor of Baron Martin in the Court of Exchequer, being, with the exception of the late Lord Cranworth, the only Equity barrister who, up to that period, had been promoted to a seat on the Common Law bench. He retired in 1877, in consequence of ill health. Mr. Amphlett married, in 1840, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire.

ANDERDON, The Rev. William Henry, S.J., an English divine of the Roman Catholic communion, was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, London, Dec. 26, 1816. Being grandson of the late William Manning, Esq., for some years M.P. for Evesham and Penrhyn, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England, he is, therefore, nephew to the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. On the father's side he is descended from a Somersetshire family, several members of which have belonged to the Society of Friends, more than one of them being writers and sufferers for its tenets, in the seventeenth century. He matriculated at Balliol College, and soon after was elected to two successive scholarships in University College, Oxford, graduating B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1840, and M.A. in 1843. After taking orders in the Established Church, he was presented in 1846 to the vicarage of St. Margaret's with Knighton, Leicester, but resigned that living in 1850, and the same year was received, at Paris, into the Roman Catholic Church. He then studied theology in Rome, and in 1853 was ordained priest. From 1856 to 1864 he held office in the Catholic University, Dublin, and subsequently spent two years in a mission to America, returning to this country in 1870. He received his degree of D.D. from Rome in 1869, but ceased to be so designated on entering the Society of Jesus, in which, after the usual two years' novicciate, he took the first vows in 1874. Father Anderdon has acquired considerable reputation as a preacher. Since joining the Catholic Church he has edited "Saint Francis and the Franciscans," and "Purgatory Surveyed," and has written the following works, most of which have passed through several editions in England, Ireland, or America:—"Bonneval, a Story of the Fronde," 1857; "Owen Evans, the Catholic Crusoe," 1862; "Afternoons with the Saints," 1863; "In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard," 1866; "The Seven Ages of Clarewell," 1867; "The Christian Æsop," 1871; "Is Ritualism Honest?" 1877; and various controversial pamphlets and articles in the *Dublin Review*, and in other Catholic serials.

ANDERSON, The Right Rev.

DAVID, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, is a son of Captain Archibald Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., and was born in London, 10th Feb. 1814. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1849). From 1841 to 1847 he was Vice-Principal of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, and in 1848-9 incumbent of All Saints, Derby. On the 29th May, 1849, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, but he resigned that see in 1864, when he was appointed Vicar of Clifton. In 1866, he was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Anderson is the author of "Notes on the Flood;" "Not in the Bay;" five Charges; and some Ordination Sermons.

ANDERSON, ELIZABETH GARRETT-, M.D., eldest daughter of Newsom Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, was born in London in 1837, and educated at home and at a private school. Miss Elizabeth Garrett commenced the study of medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860; completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital; and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct. 1865. Miss Garrett was appointed General Medical Attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary in June, 1866; she obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1870, and in the same year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. On Nov. 29, 1870, Miss Garrett was elected a member of the London School Board, being returned by a large majority at the head of the poll for Marylebone. She was married to Mr. Anderson, Feb. 9, 1871. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson continues to practise in London as a physician for women and childen. She has written various papers on medical and social questions.

ANDERSON, SIR HENRY LACON, K.C.S.I., eldest son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Mauritius and Ceylon, was born at Surat, in the East Indies, in 1817; and, after a preliminary training under the Rev. T. Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford; and afterwards to the East India College at Haileybury, where he obtained a first-class, the gold medal in political economy, the prize for the English essay, and other distinctions. He entered the Bombay civil service in 1840. After twice filling the office of Political Agent, he was appointed Judge of Kandeish in 1853; Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the political and judicial departments in 1854; Chief Secretary to the Government in 1860; a member of the Council of India for making laws and regulations in 1863. He retired from the latter office in 1865; was appointed Secretary to the India Board in the judicial, public, and revenue departments in 1866; and was nominated a Knight of the Star of India for his long services in Bombay. On leaving that presidency an annual gold medal was founded in his honour at the University, by a public subscription of the natives, and his portrait was placed in the Town Hall. Sir Henry, who is a Fellow of the University of Bombay, has published several articles in Indian reviews.

ANDRASSY (COUNT), JULIUS, a Hungarian statesman, born at Zemplin, on March 8, 1823, the son of Count Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1845) as President of the Society for Regulating the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was de-

spatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the re-organization of the Austrian Empire, and the constitution of a Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was unanimously returned by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 14, 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth. The Emperor of Austria conferred on Count Andrassy the Order of the Golden Fleece, 1 Jan. 1878. He was the first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress of Berlin (June-July, 1878).

ANÉTHAN, Jules Joseph, Baron d', a Belgian statesman, was born in 1803. Adopting the legal profession, he was appointed Procureur du Roi in 1831, and, five years later, Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal at Brussels. In 1843, M. Nothomb, the Prime Minister, selected him as his Minister of Justice, and he held this office under different administrations until the advent of the Liberals to power in 1847. In July, 1870, when the Catholic party once more gained the ascendancy, the Baron d'Anéthan obtained the Premiership, being nominated President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His government resigned in December, 1871. In November, 1875, he was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Belgium to the Holy See.

ANGUS, Joseph, D.D., born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, was educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836, taking the first prizes in nearly all his classes. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who was for several years English Examiner in the University of London, and to the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature," "Christ our Life," and several other works. He has also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons," with notes, and Dr. Wayland's "Moral Science." He is a member of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures, and was a member of the first London School Board.

ANNANDALE, Thomas, F.R.S.E., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 2, 1838, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He became private assistant to the late Professor Syme, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. His high reputation as a practical and operating surgeon and teacher of surgery led to his appointment in Oct., 1877, as Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of "The Malformations, Diseases, and Injuries of the Fingers and Toes, and their Surgical Treatment," 1865, being the Jacksonian Prize Essay for 1864; "Abstracts of Surgical Principles," 1868-70, 2nd edit., 1876, &c.; "Clinical Surgical Lectures," 1874-1875, reported in the *Medical Times* and *British Medical Journal;* "On the Pathology and Operative Treatment of Hip Disease," 1876; and numerous contributions to professional periodicals.

ANSDELL, Richard, R.A., a painter of animals, born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, about 1815, was educated in the Blue-coat School of that town. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen A.R.A. about 1861. Among his best productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863, and given in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED, David Thomas, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S, F.C.P.S., Corr. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Liège, Hon. Member of the Royal Inst. of British Architects, Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, &c., J.P. for the county of Suffolk, Chevalier of the Order of the "Sauveur" in Greece; son of William Ansted, born in London, in 1814, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, graduating in mathematical honours as a Wrangler in 1836, and M.A. in 1839. He was for some time a Fellow of Jesus College. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London. He became Lecturer on Geology at the East India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. In 1874 he was employed in directing the works of the Laurium Lead-smelting Company in Greece. Since 1868 he has been Examiner in Physical Geography in the Department of Science and Art. He has frequently lectured at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical," 1844; "Geologists' Text-Book," 1845; "The Ancient World," 1847; "Gold-Seeker's Manual," 1849; "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography," 1850 (2nd ed. 1856-69); "Scenery, Science, and Art," 1854; "Geological Science," 1855; "Geological Gossip," 1860; "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania," 1862; "The Channel Islands," 1862; "Great Stone Book of Nature," 1863; "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences," 1863; "The Ionian Islands," 1863; "The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures," 1865; "Physical Geography," 1867 (5th ed. 1871); "The World We Live in," 1869 (20th thousand, 1877); "The Earth's History; or, First Lessons in Geology," 1869; "Two Thousand Questions on Physical Geography," 1870; "Physiography," 1877; "Water—Physical, Descriptive, and Practical," 1878; and numerous memoirs in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, *Quarterly Geological Journal*, *British Association Reports*, *Annals of Natural History*, *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, *Transactions of the Royal Institution of British Architects*, the *Journal of Popular Science*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the *Fine Arts Journal*, and many other periodicals. He contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the "Manual of Geographical Science," and the articles on "Geology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 1865; and was one of the authors of "Reports on the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862."

ANTHONY, Henry B., born at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. He was educated at Brown University, and in 1838 became editor and proprietor of the *Providence Journal*, which under his charge came to be one of the leading provincial newspapers of the United States. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, and again in 1850, but he declined a re-election in 1851. He was

chosen a United States Senator in 1859, and re-elected for each successive sexennial period, in 1865, 1871, and 1877, his term expiring in 1883. During his long senatorial service he has continued to edit his newspaper, and has held a prominent position in the Republican party, of whose policy he has been a uniform supporter.

AOSTA, DUKE OF. (*See* AMADEUS.)

APPLEGARTH, ROBERT, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, on Jan. 23, 1831, being the son of a mariner, who afterwards served as quartermaster on board the *Terror*, during the celebrated expedition to the polar regions. After receiving a scanty education, he entered the shop of a cabinetmaker and joiner in his native town. At the age of nineteen he removed to Sheffield, and at the close of the year 1855 he emigrated to the United States, and resided for some time at Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, where he devoted all his spare time and money to intellectual improvement, thus acquiring the education which fitted him for his subsequent career. Returning to England, he obtained employment at Sheffield. Though he received the highest wages paid in the locality, he felt acutely the painful contrast between such pay and that obtainable in the United States, and he therefore entered heartily into the working of his local trade society. When the great strike and lock-out of the Metropolitan building trades took place in 1859, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was in consequence inaugurated in June, 1860, Mr. Applegarth exerted himself to promote its extension. His energy and ability made him so favourably conspicuous among his fellow-workmen throughout the country that in October, 1862, he was elected General Secretary of the Society, being re-elected every succeeding year up to 1871, when he resigned the office. At the time he was elected the society consisted of 32 branches and 805 members, with a fund of £790; but when he resigned, it numbered 240 branches and 10,000 members, with a fund of more than £18,000. The active general business of the Society devolved almost entirely upon Mr. Applegarth, who constantly endeavoured to prevent strikes by the adoption of arbitration. In 1869 he visited Switzerland in order to inquire into the working of the school system there, and the result of his researches appeared in a series of letters published in the *Sheffield Independent*. In February, 1870, he became a candidate for the representation of Maidstone, but retired in favour of Sir John Lubbock, and towards the close of the same year he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts. This is the first instance of a working man being invited by the Government to occupy a similar position. Mr. Applegarth has been for several years London manager to a French firm of submarine engineers, in which capacity, at the request of the Lords of the Admiralty, he superintended the operations in connection with the wreck of the *Vanguard*, having charge of the submarine lighting appliances. More recently, he has been actively engaged in introducing to this country several important electrical inventions designed to bring into practical usefulness the long-sought perfection of electric lighting, which he has had the satisfaction of seeing extensively adopted.

ARAGO, ETIENNE, journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802, studied at the College of Sorrèze, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro;* the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de

Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal for the Revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of his friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. After the Revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he occupied himself with literary studies and editing his "Souvenirs." While at the head of the Post-office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium, he organised a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France. At the time of the war with Germany he was Mayor of Paris, which office he resigned in Nov. 1870, when he was offered the post of Commissioner-General of the Paris Mint, but he declined to accept that sinecure. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly for the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, but he resigned the seat on the plea of old age. At this period he was sent on an extraordinary mission to Italy, the object of which did not transpire. After this he withdrew from public life. He was appointed archivist to the École des Beaux Arts in 1878.

ARAGO, FRANCOIS VICTOR EMMANUEL, a nephew of Etienne Arago, born at Paris, June 6, 1812. Adopting the profession of letters, he brought out a volume of poems and several farces; but at the age of twenty-five he renounced literature for the bar, and was admitted an advocate. He espoused the cause of the Republicans, and, in 1839, was engaged in the defence of Martin-Bernard and Barbès. In the events of February, 1848, he took an active part; and on the 24th of that month, forcing his way into the Chamber of Deputies, he protested against the Regency, and demanded the deposition of the Orleans family. Immediately afterwards he was sent, with the title of Commissary-General of the Republic, to Lyons, and became extremely unpopular, in consequence of his taking, from a fund of 500,000 francs intended for the National Bank of Lyons, the sum necessary for the support of the national workshops. This summary measure, however, saved the city, and M. Arago's conduct was formally approved by a vote of the Constituent Assembly in 1849. The department of the Pyrénées Orientales now elected him to the Assembly, but he rarely made his appearance there; and soon afterwards the Executive Commission sent him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, where he used his influence in favour of the Poles of the grand-duchy of Posen, and succeeded in procuring the liberation of General Mierolawski. On receipt of the news of the election of the 10th December, he sent in his resignation, and hastened to Paris. M. Arago, who ordinarily voted with the "Mountain" in the Legislative Assembly, protested energetically against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, he withdrew for some years from political life, but continued his practice at the bar. In 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the 8th circonscription of the Seine. After the fall of the Empire in 1870, he took a prominent part in public affairs; and, on M. Crémieux being sent to Tours, just before the siege, to represent the Government of the National Defence, he succeeded that statesman at Paris as Minister of Justice. On Feb. 6, 1871, he was nominated Minister of

the Interior, and, *ad interim*, Minister of War, in the place of M. Gambetta. Two days later he was returned to the National Assembly as one of the representatives of the Pyrénées Orientales ; and on the 19th of the same month he resigned the office of Minister of the Interior, which was conferred on M. Ernest Picard. M. Arago was elected, in January, 1876, a senator for the department of the Pyrénées Orientales. His term of office will expire in 1882.

ARCH, JOSEPH, leader of the agricultural labourers' movement, was born at Barford, Warwickshire, Nov. 10, 1826. His father was a labourer, and he himself had, from an early age, to work for his living in the fields. He married the daughter of a mechanic, and at her suggestion he added to his slender stock of book learning. He used often to sit up late at night reading books, whilst smoking his pipe by the kitchen fire. In this way he contrived to acquire some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and surveying. He likewise perused a large number of religious works, and for some years he occupied a good deal of his spare time in preaching among the Primitive Methodists. When the movement arose among the agricultural labourers, he became its recognised leader. In 1872 he founded the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which he became president. He went through the principal agricultural districts of England, addressing crowded meetings of the labouring classes, and afterwards he visited Canada to inquire into the questions of labour and emigration. A more detailed account of Joseph Arch's career will be found in "The English Peasantry," by Mr. Francis George Heath, 1874.

ARDITI, LUIGI, a musical composer, born July 22, 1822, at Crescentino, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Whilst in Constantinople, he received from the Sultan the Order of Medjidié in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by Signor Arditi, may be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856 ; "Il Bacio," written in London ; and various pieces for the violin.

ARGYLL (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, K.T., only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and, before he had succeeded his father, in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself ; but condemned the Free Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly ; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual indepen-

dence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, and the Repeal of the Paper Duties. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking-up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov. 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in Sept. 1855; and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal Government in Feb. 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer from individuals to congregations of the patronage in the Church of Scotland. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 his Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of some recent speculations;" in 1870 a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island his Grace is proprietor; in 1874 "The Patronage Act of 1874, all that was asked in 1843, being a Reply to Mr. Taylor Innes;" and in 1877 (for the Cobden Club) observations "On the important question involved in the relation of Landlord and Tenant." He married, in 1844, the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland (she died May 25, 1878). His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise. (*See* LORNE.)

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACKARNESS.)

ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* BERESFORD.)

ARMITAGE, EDWARD, R.A., an historical and mural painter, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family; was born in London May 20, 1817, and educated in France and Germany. In 1837 he entered the studio of Paul Delaroche at Paris, and he was selected by that master to assist him in the decoration of the "Hemicycle" at the School of Fine Arts. Three years later Mr. Armitage sent a large picture of "Prometheus

Bound" to the Paris Exhibition of Living Painters. To the Cartoon Exhibition at Westminster Hall in the following year he contributed "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain," which took a first-class prize of £300. It was reported that Delaroche had worked upon this cartoon, and consequently the premium awarded to it by the Royal Commissioners was withheld until a second drawing should be executed in this country. The question was speedily decided in the young painter's favour. In 1844 he was a contributor to the Westminster Hall Exhibition of works in fresco, but not with similar success, receiving no prize. At the third competition in 1845 he was more successful, taking a £200 prize for a fresco, "The Spirit of Religion;" and, finally, in 1847, another first prize of £500 was awarded to him for an oil picture, "The Battle of Meanee," now the property of the Queen. After this Mr. Armitage went to Rome, where he remained two years. During the war with Russia he visited the Crimea, and the result was two pictures "The Ravine at Inkermann" and "Souvenir of Scutari." In 1858 he produced a colossal figure, entitled "Retribution," allegorical of the suppression and punishment of the Indian mutiny. In the Upper Waiting Hall of the Palace of Westminster he has executed two experimental frescoes, "The Thames with its Tributaries," and "The Death of Marmion;" and in the Catholic Church of St. John at Islington he painted "St. Francis and his early followers before Pope Innocent III.," and decorated the apse with noble figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles. In 1869 he was engaged upon the monochrome series of wall-paintings in University Hall, Gordon Square—a memorial to the late Crabb Robinson. The composition is 56 feet long, and the figures, thirty-four in number, are somewhat over life size. Mr. Armitage was elected A.R.A. in 1867, R.A. in Dec. 1872; and was appointed Professor and Lecturer on Painting to the Royal Academy in 1875. To the annual exhibitions of that body he has been a regular contributor since 1848. The following is a list of the pictures he has exhibited at the Academy—"Henry VIII. and Katherine Parr" and "The Death of Nelson" in 1848; "Waiting for a Customer" and "An Incident in the History of Thomas-à-Becket" in 1849; "The Socialists" and "The Vision of Ezekiel" in 1850; "Samson" in 1851; "Hagar" and "The Thames and its Tributaries," a design for fresco in Houses of Parliament, in 1852; "The City of Refuge" in 1853; "The Death of Marmion," another design for fresco at Westminster, and "The Lotus Eater" in 1854; "The Ravine at Inkermann" and "Portrait of Mrs. E. A." in 1856; "Souvenir of Scutari" in 1857; "Retribution" in 1858; "St. Francis and his early followers before Pope Innocent III.," design for fresco in Catholic Church of St. John, Islington, in 1859; "The Mother of Moses hiding after having exposed her child on the river's brink" and "Christ and the Apostles," design for fresco in Catholic Church of St. John, Islington, in 1860; "Pharaoh's Daughter" in 1861; "The Burial of a Christian Martyr in the time of Nero" in 1863; "Ahab and Jezebel" in 1864; "Esther's Banquet" in 1865; "The Remorse of Judas" and "The Parents of Christ seeking Him" in 1866; "Savonarola and Lorenzo the Magnificent," "Christ Healing the Sick," and "Head of an Apostle," in 1867; "Herod's Birthday Feast" in 1868; "Hero lighting the Beacon," "The Sick Chameleon," and "Christ calling the Apostles James and John," in 1869; "Incident suggesting to Æsop his fable of Fortune and the Sleeping Boy," "Gethsemane," and "Le fil de la bonne Vierge—(gossamer threads)," in 1870; "Peace: a battlefield of the late war, twenty years hence" and "A Deputation to Faraday" in 1871; "The dawn of the first Easter Sunday," "A Dream of Fair Women," and a picture "In

memory of the great Fire at Chicago," in 1872; "Christ's Reproof to the Pharisees" and "Simplex munditiis" in 1873; "St. John taking the Virgin to his own home after the Crucifixion" in 1874; "Julian the Apostate presiding at a Conference of Sectarians" in 1875; "The Hymn of the Last Supper" and "Phryne" in 1876; "Serf Emancipation: an Anglo-Saxon noble on his death-bed gives freedom to his slaves" in 1877; "After an Entomological Sale: 'beati possidentes,'" "The Cities of the Plain," "The Mother of Moses," and "Pygmalion's Galatea," in 1878.

ARMSTEAD, HENRY HUGH, A.R.A., sculptor, was born in London, June 18, 1828, and received his artistic education at the School of Design, Somerset House, Leigh's School, Maddox Street, Mr. Carey's School, and the Royal Academy. Among his masters were Mr. Masters, Mr. Herbert, R.A., Mr. Bailey, R.A., Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Carey. As a designer, modeller, and chaser for silver, gold, and jewellery, and a draughtsman on wood, he has executed a large number of works. Among those in silver, the most important are the "Charles Keen Testimonial," the "St. George's Vase," "Doncaster Race plate," the "Tennyson Vase" (Silver Medal obtained for that and other works in Paris, 1855), and the "Packington Shield." His last important work in silver (for which the Medal from the 1862 Exhibition was obtained) was the "Outram Shield," always on view at the South Kensington Museum. His works, in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the South and East sides of the podium of the "Albert Memorial," Hyde Park, representing the musicians and painters of the Italian, German, French, and English Schools, and some of the greatest poets. There are also four large bronze figures on the Albert Memorial by Mr. Armstead, *viz.* Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine, and Rhetoric. He also designed the external sculptural decorations of the new Colonial Offices, reliefs of Government, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, and Education, statues of Earl Grey, Lord Lytton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, Lord Ripon, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Glenelg, and also reliefs on the façade of Truth, Fortitude, Temperance, and Obedience. Mr. Armstead designed the whole of the carved oak panels (beneath Dyce's frescoes) in Her Majesty's Robing Room in New Palace, Westminster, illustrating the life of King Arthur, and the history of Sir Galahad; also the external sculpture of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, and other works, including the effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester, now in course of erection in Winchester Cathedral. Mr. Armstead was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 16, 1875.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE FRANCIS, M.A., was born in the county of Dublin, May 5, 1845, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1862 he made a pedestrian tour with his invalid brother in France. In 1864 he won the highest prizes of the Dublin University for composition and English verse; and in 1865, on the decease of his brother, the late Edmund John Armstrong, edited the first edition of his Poems. In 1866, he won the Gold Medal for Composition in the Historical Society. In 1867, he was elected President of the Philosophical Society, and won its Gold Medal for essay writing. In 1868 Mr. Armstrong visited Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France; and in 1869 published a volume of "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic," which was very well received. In 1870 appeared "Ugone," a Tragedy. In 1871 he was appointed by the Crown Professor of History and English Literature in the Queen's College at Cork, and the next year was granted the degree of M.A. in the Dublin University. In 1872 he revisited Switzerland and Italy, and published "King Saul," (the first part of the tragedy of Israel), new editions of "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic," and "Ugone." In 1874 these were followed by "King David,"

(the second part of the tragedy of Israel), and in 1876 by "King Solomon," which completed the trilogy. In 1877 he published "The Life, Letters, and Essays" of his brother, Edmund John, and edited a new edition of his Poems.

ARMSTRONG, Sir William George, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, at one time mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810. He entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and spring bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufactory of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, where, in December, 1854, he constructed the gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed to superintend its manufacture. Sir W. Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee of Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870. Sir William is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He was nominated a Grand Officer of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1876.

ARNASON, Jón, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, August 17, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for elementary instruction. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Sveinbjörn Egilsson, the rector of the college. Arnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend, Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, entitled "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland," 1862. The work on which his fame chiefly rests is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled

"Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862-4). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends."

ARNIM, COUNT HARRY KARL EDWARD VON, a Prussian diplomatist, was born Oct. 3, 1824, at Monitzelsitz, in Pomerania, being the son of Heinrich von Arnim, late Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was educated at the gymnasium at Köslin, the Ritter-Akademie at Brandenburg, and the University of Berlin. At this time he showed himself to be a highly gifted young man. At Michaelmas, when he passed at Köslin from the third into the second class, he was publicly asked by the master what he wished to be. He boldly replied, "A diplomatist;" whereupon all his fellow-students burst out laughing. Eight years later he really became what he had wished to be, for he entered on a diplomatic career. He represented the Court of Berlin at Rome as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from 1864 down to the Italian occupation in September, 1870. On the 28th of July in the latter year he was created a count by a cabinet order. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his government, as is abundantly proved by his subsequent appointment; for Count Arnim was the first Envoy whom Germany sent to France on the resumption of friendly relations after the war of 1870. Having taken a prominent part in concluding the supplementary agreement with France at Frankfurt, Count Arnim was, upon the restoration of regular relations, nominated German Ambassador at Paris. In this capacity he distinguished himself by bringing about the final Convention of 1872, thereby accelerating not a little the evacuation and the payment of the indemnity. Soon after this a misunderstanding arose between the Count and the Chancellor Prince Bismark. Though vehemently opposed to the Catholics, and seconding the exertions of his chief against them with all his heart, Count Arnim, true to the tradition of his family, was a thorough Conservative, and was supposed to evince a certain predilection for the French Legitimists. When M. Thiers was suddenly turned out, and Marshal MacMahon appointed President of the Republic by a majority which was regarded in Prussia as devoted to the Papacy, Count Arnim was speedily recalled from Paris, and appointed to Constantinople. He presented his letters of recall to Marshal MacMahon April 29, 1874. Soon afterwards his Roman despatches were published at Vienna; but the Count denied being a party to this breach of official secrecy. However, an exchange of official communications upon this and kindred subjects led to his being placed on half-pay before he had time to repair to his new post. In Oct. 1874, he was arrested in his private residence, near Stettin, at the instance of Prince Bismark, and conveyed to Berlin, where he was cast into gaol. Some days afterwards, in consequence of his failing health, he was temporarily liberated on bail, but was soon consigned again to prison. The charge preferred against him was that he had embezzled important State documents from the archives of the German Embassy at Paris. The Municipal Court of Berlin passed sentence on Dec. 19, 1874. The charge of embezzlement was rejected as unproved, the judges not believing that the defendant had taken the documents for the purpose of applying them to any private or personal use. However, the Count was convicted of having "removed" or "made away with" thirteen documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs. He was therefore sentenced to three months' imprisonment, one month to be considered as having been undergone during the arrest, and to the payment of the costs of the trial. The sentence was never enforced, owing to the Count having prudently

left the country and got beyond the reach of his enemies. An appeal was lodged against the sentence, and in June, 1875, the case was heard again before the Kammergericht, or Court of Second Instance. The result was that the claims put forward by the Government were even more decisively sustained than on the first trial, and the term of imprisonment was increased from three months to nine. The Count himself was at this time at Lausanne, and pleaded ill health as a reason for remaining there. A few months later there appeared an anonymous pamphlet bearing the title "Pro Nihilo," which was afterwards proved to have been written by Count Arnim. The object of this publication was to make the public believe that the prosecution had been prompted throughout by the personal hatred entertained by the Chancellor towards himself. An application by the German Public Prosecutor to indict Count Arnim for treason as the probable author of the pamphlet was granted by the Senate of the High Court of State. Summoned to appear at Berlin, the recusant Count pleaded the necessity of continued absence on the ground of ill-health. After many delays, the trial ended on Oct. 12, 1876, when Count Arnim was found guilty by the High Court of State on the charges of betraying his country, offending the Emperor, and insulting Prince Bismark and the Foreign Office. The sentence awarded was five years' penal servitude. Count Arnim, who possesses an extensive property in the districts of Randow, Angermünde, and Jerichow, married, Dec. 28, 1846, Fräulein Elise von Prillwitz, who died Dec. 22, 1854. On April 21, 1857, he contracted a second marriage with the Countess Sophie Adelheid von Arnim-Boitzenburg. By his first marriage he had a son, who is lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards; and by the second marriage three daughters, one of whom died at Paris in 1873.

ARNOLD, ARTHUR, third son of Robert Coles Arnold, J. P., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, and Heath House, Maidstone, was born May 28, 1833. On the passing of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and in that capacity resided in Lancashire till 1866, during which time he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine," of which the original edition was published in 1864, followed by a cheaper one in 1865. On the termination of the cotton famine, in 1866, Mr. Arnold retired from the district, having received the thanks of the Poor Law Board, and of a large number of the local authorities for his zealous and efficient services. After two years of subsequent travel in the south and east of Europe and in Africa, Mr. Arnold returned to England in 1868, when he published "From the Levant," in two vols., containing letters descriptive of his tour. He then became the first editor of the *Echo*, a journal which, under his direction and control, attained an enormous success and circulation. In years anterior to those to which we have alluded, Mr. Arnold wrote two novels, one of which was published under the name of "Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's," the other being entitled, "Hever Court." Mr. Arnold married, in 1867, Amelia Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain Hyde, late 96th Regiment, of Castle Hyde, county Cork. In 1873, the King of Greece conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer upon Mr. Arnold, with special reference to his work, "From the Levant." In the same year, upon the death of Mr. Baring, Mr. Arnold became a candidate for the representation of Huntingdon, where there had not been a contest for forty years. He was, however, defeated by Sir John Karslake. In 1874, on the death of Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Arnold was unanimously invited by the Liberal Committee of Northamption to become a candidate, but he declined. Mr. Arnold resigned

his connection with the *Echo* in 1875, and passed a year in travelling through Russia and Persia. The notes of this journey appeared in 1877 under the title of "Through Persia by Caravan."

ARNOLD, EDWIN, C.S.I., second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate for Sussex, born June 10, 1832, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the late Earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed Principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, which offices he held during the mutiny, and resigned in 1861, after having twice received the thanks of the Governor-in-Council. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" with some prose works, among which are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus,"—a translation from the Greek text, with notes—"The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanscrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Mr. Arnold has also published a metrical translation of the classical Sanscrit work "Hitopades'a" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels;" a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1862-4); as well as a popular account, with translated passages, of "The Poets of Greece." Since 1861 he has been upon the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. On behalf of the proprietors of that journal, he arranged the first expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria, as well as that of Mr. Henry Stanley, who was sent by the same journal, in conjunction with the *New York Herald*, to complete the discoveries of Livingstone in Africa, a mission victoriously accomplished. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and Honorary Correspondent of that of Marseilles. For his share in the happy results of Mr. Smith's researches he was publicly thanked by the Trustees of the British Museum. He published, in 1874, "Hero and Leander," a translation in heroic verse, from the Greek of Musæus; and in the following year "The Indian Song of Songs," being a historical paraphrase from the Sanskrit of the Gîta Govinda of Jayadeva. Upon the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, on Jan. 1, 1877, he was named a Companion of the Star of India.

ARNOLD, THE REV. FREDERICK, born at Cheltenham in 1833, graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, (2nd class Classics (Mods.), and 1st class Law and Modern History.) He was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and afterwards of the *Churchman's Family Magazine*. He is the author of "The Public Life of Lord Macaulay;" "Path on Earth to Gates of Heaven;" "Christ Church Days," a story in 2 vols.; "Turning Points in Life," 2 vols.; and "Our Bishops and Deans," 2 vols., 1875. He has also written a "History of Greece," and a work on "Oxford and Cambridge" for the Religious Tract Society. Mr. Arnold's "Piccadilly Papers" appeared monthly in *London Society* for many years. He has also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Biography."

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby, born December 24, 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, was educated

at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject, "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A.," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published, in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface, in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions, under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle-Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes, and published in 1867 a volume on this subject. In the same year he published "Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature;" in 1868, "New Poems;" in 1869, a collected edition of his poems, and "Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" in 1870, "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an Essay on Puritanism and the Church of England;" in 1871, "Friendship's Garland; being the Conversations, Letters, and Opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh;" in 1873, "Literature and Dogma; an Essay towards a better Apprehension of the Bible," and in 1877 "Last Essays on Church and Religion." In 1867 Mr. Arnold ceased to hold the Poetry Chair at Oxford; in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1870 from his own University of Oxford. Three or four years ago the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy was conferred on him by the King of Italy, in acknowledgment of his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who lived in Mr. Arnold's family while pursuing his studies in England.

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S., son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, was born in 1794, received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris, and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London, was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has been twice President. In

1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. These appointments he resigned in 1865, when he retired to his paternal estate in Fifeshire. His chief professional contributions were papers read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and published (eight in number) in their Transactions. The most valuable was that on the "Secondary Effects of Inflammation of the Veins" (1829), in which Mr. Arnott first directed attention to the subject of Pyæmia, which has since occupied so large a space in surgical pathology.

ARNOULD, Sir Joseph, eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, was born at Camberwell in 1815, and educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. He was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood. In June, 1862, he was re-appointed, under the new Act of Parliament, as Judge of the High Court of Judicature. On the expiration of his term of office in 1869, the wealthy natives of Bombay, to mark the character of Sir Joseph Arnould as a judge, especially his desire to deal out even-handed justice without reference to caste or colour, resolved to institute a scholarship, which will bear his name, in the University of Bombay. He is the author of a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," and of a "Memoir of Thomas, first Lord Denman, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England," 2 vols, 1873.

ARTHUR, Prince. (*See* Connaught, Duke of.)

ARTHUR, The Rev. William, Wesleyan minister, was born in Ireland, 1819, and educated at Hoxton College. In 1839 he went to India, where he was engaged for some years in missionary work. He resided in France from 1846 to 1848, since which time he has held the office of Secretary to the Methodist Missionary Society. For some years Mr. Arthur was President of the Methodist College at Belfast, which office he vacated in 1871. Mr. Arthur is author of "A Mission to the Mysore, with scenes and facts illustrative of India, its People, and its Religion" (1847); "The Successful Merchant: sketches of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett" (1852)—this has been translated into Welsh; "The Tongue of Fire, or True Power of Christianity" (1856); "Italy in Transition: public scenes and private opinions in the spring of 1860, illustrated by official documents from the Papal archives of the revolted Legations" (1860); and numerous pamphlets.

ASSOLLANT, Jean-Baptiste-Alfred, a French author, born at Aubusson Creuse in 1827, entered the Normal School in 1847, and quitted it in 1850. After acting as Professor for some years, he left the university and visited the United States. On his return to France he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article upon "Walker and the Americans;" and published two novels, "Acacia" and "Les Buterfly." In 1858 he published what he termed *une fantaisie américaine*, under the title of "Scènes de la Vie des Etats-Unis." In 1859 he published "Deux Amis en 1792," and "Brancas;" in 1860, "La Mort de Roland" and "Histoire fantastique du célèbre Pierrot;" in 1861, "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, docteur en théologie," and "Marcomrir, Histoire d'un Étudiant;" in 1862, "Jean Rosier," and "Rose d'Amour." Many of his romances appeared in *La Presse*, *Le Journal pour Tous*, and other periodicals. In consequence of the tone of some of his articles in the *Courrier du*

Dimanche, that journal was suspended for two months in August, 1864, and received a warning in March, 1865. M. Assollant has collected his prineiple artieles under the titles "D'Heure en Heure;" "Vérité! Vérité!" and "Pensées diverses, Impressions intimes, Opinions et Paradoxes de Cadet Bordiche." He also published two interesting pamphlets, "A Ceux qui Pensent Eneore" in 1861, "Cannoniers, à vos Pièecs!" in 1862, and "Rachel," a romanee, in 1874. At the general eleetion of 1869 he stood as a candidate for the fifth eireonscription of Paris, but only succeeded in polling ninety-three votes.

ATHABASCA, Bishop of. (*See* Bompas, Dr.)

ATKINSON, The Rev. John Christopher, was born at Goldhanger, in Essex, in 1814, and received his edueation at Kelvedon, in that county, and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). He was appointed vicar of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Viscount Downe in 1847, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851. Mr. Atkinson is the author of "Walks, Talks, &c., of Two Sehoolboys," 1859; "Play-hours and Half-holidays," 1860; "Sketches in Natural History," 1861; "Eggs and Nests of British Birds," 1861; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," 1864; "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialeet," 1868; "Lost; or, What came of a Slip from Honour Bright," 1869; besides many papers on archæological and philological subjeets in the "Proeeedings" of various learned soeieties. His last work has been "The History of Cleveland, Ancient and Modern," partly published; and he is now engaged in preparing two volumes for the press, to be published in the Surtees Soeiety series, comprising the Cartularies of the Abbey of Whitby, and the Priory of Guisborough, both in the Cleveland district.

ATLAY, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817, and after a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham Schools, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was viear of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1846 to 1852; Queen's Preaeher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858; vicar of Leeds, 1859; canon of Ripon, 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the see of Hereford.

AUCKLAND, Bishop of. (*See* Cowie.)

AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, Edme Armand Gaston, Duc d', a Freneh politician, born in 1818. His father, the Comte d'Audiffret, under the Restoration, was Direetor of Customs, Director of the National Debt, Councillor of State, and afterwards Reeeiver-General. His uncle, the Marquis d'Audiffret, was a Peer of France and President of the Cour des Comptes. The name of d'Audiffret is that of an old family of Dauphiné, and their armorial bearings were to be seen in the Crusades. The Comte d'Audiffret, father of the present Duke, married the daughter of M. Pasquier, Director-General of the Tobacco Manufactories, and brother of the Chancellor Pasquier. It is from the latter, who died without issue, and who had adopted him in 1844, that the subject of this memoir derives his dueal title. In 1845 young d'Audiffret, scareely 22 years old, entered the Counеil of State as Auditor, and married Mademoiselle Fontenilliat, daughter of the Reeeiver-General of the Gironde. At this time he aspired to a brilliant success in the carеer which the Council of State offered, and for which his previous studies, the traditions of his family, and his position in society well fitted him and eould lead him to the highest position in the State. But bitter griefs were in store for him to crush his hopes. First there was the Revolution of 1848, and then successive family afflictions deprived

him of his children and indueed him to wish for a retired life. Shortly afterwards M. d'Audiffret went to live in Normandy on an estate which belonged to him. Here he passed 20 years of his life, occupied with agriculture and with political studies, in the midst of his books, the old library of the d'Audiffret family being one of the most eomplete literary collections which any individual eould possess. Sometimes he abandoned his pursuits to engage in elcctoral struggles with the will of a man who feels he is an orator and who wishes to serve his eountry on the broadest stage. Thus in 1858 he presented himself for election to the Council-General, and in 1866 and 1869 to the Corps Législatif. On every oeeasion the battle was stoutly eontested. Victorious the first time, the candidate was beaten on the two other occasions by the efforts of offieial pressure. After the fall of the Empire he was eleeted to the National Assembly in the Conservative interest by the Department of the Orne (Feb. 8, 1871). He voted with the Right Centre. He was nominated president of the commission on purchases, and in this eapacity acquired sudden renown by the masterly way in which he eneountered in debate M. Rouher, the champion of the fallen dynasty. By his eloquenee he soon acquired a great and strong position in the Assembly. He was one of the principal originators of the downfall of M. Thiers, but he had assumed an attitude which would not permit of his being included in a Ministry of which Bonapartists were members. After the eheek given to the proposed Monarchical Restoration, the Duke, as President of the Right Centre, was among those who supported the Septennate, and who powerfully eontributed, in eonjunction with his brother-in-law, M. Casimir Périer, to the solution of Feb. 25, 1875. He had always distinguished between the Republie and Radiealism, and from the moment when he saw himself condemned to renounce that Constitutional Monarchy which had been the hope and dream of his life, he preferred the Republic. On the formation of the Buffet Ministry, he was eleeted President of the National Assembly. On Dee. 9, 1875, the Due d'Audiffret-Pasquier who, a few days previously, had joined the Left Centre, was the first person elected a Life Senator by the Assembly, by a majority amounting to four-fifths of all the votes reeorded. In the sitting of Mareh 13, 1876, he was eleeted President of the Senate.

AUERBACH, Berthold, writer and poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordstcten, in the Black Forest of Würtemberg, February 28, 1812. He eommenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and eompleted his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgart in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munieh, and Heidelberg, but soon abandoned Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its Reeent Litcrature," was published at Stuttgart in 1836. His "Poet and Merehant" appeared in 1837, and "Spinoza" in 1839; and his attaehment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, aeeompanied by a translation of his complete works. The reputation of Auerbaeh rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Edueated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Blaek Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter having been translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was inserted in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, was afterwards ineluded in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer In 1845-6 Auerbach

prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "The Godfather," after the manner of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimer, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, and has zealously advocated the cause of education. A new work by Auerbach, a novel entitled "Das Landhaus am Rhein," appeared in 1869. It met with extraordinary success in Germany, and was translated into English under the title of "The Country House on the Rhine" (Lond., 3 vols. 1870). The late war between France and Germany produced in 1871 a contribution from Auerbach, who, under the title of "Wieder unser; Gedenkblätter zur Geschichte dieser Tage," gave a well-written summary of the current opinions and of the different circumstances which marked the commencement of the war and its continuance. His novel "Waldfried: eine vaterländische Familiengeschichte," appeared in 1874. It has been translated into English.

AUERSPERG (PRINCE), ADOLPH WILHELM DANIEL, Prime Minister of Austria, son of Prince Wilhelm Auersperg, was born July 21, 1821, and began life as a soldier, entering the service at an early age, and continuing in it as a major in the Prince Eugène Dragoons up to a comparatively recent date. His name was definitely struck from the Army List only in the spring of 1870, on his appointment to the governorship of Salzburg. The Minister's political career commenced in February, 1867, when he was returned as member of the Bohemian Diet by the landed interest of that province. Ten months later, on Count Hartig's resignation, he was appointed President of the Bohemian Diet (Oberstland Marschall), continuing in that office till 1870, and distinguishing himself by competent and energetic administration, siding, however, strongly with the Germans. In January, 1869, he was nominated life member of the Upper Chamber, in the discussions of which he has since taken a conspicuous part. His appointment to the governorship of Salzburg (March 17, 1870) caused great dissatisfaction to the allied party of federalists and clericals, who emphatically demanded his dismissal. Throughout his term of office he has remained strictly faithful to the Constitution, and opposed even the slightest deviation from the established laws. He was appointed President of the Austrian Ministry on the retirement of Count Beust, Nov. 25, 1871.

AUFRECHT, THEODOR, LL.D., M.A., an orientalist, born at Leschnitz, Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822, and educated in the University of Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in 1862. On April, 21, 1875, that university conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and shortly afterwards he left Scotland for Bonn, where he had been appointed Professor of Sanscrit. Professor Aufrecht has published "A Complete Glossary to the Rig Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva Veda;" "De Accentu Compositorum Sanscritorum," Bonn, 1847; "Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala; a Sanscrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanscrit-English Glossary;" "The Hymns of the Rig Veda, transcribed into English Letters," 2 vols., Berlin; and "Ujjvaladatta's Commentary, the Unadistras," from a manuscript in the Library of the East India House (Lond., 1859).

AUGIER, GUILLAUME VICTOR ÉMILE, dramatic poet, born at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1820, and destined for the bar, soon, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the directors of the Théâtre Français, on account of the youth of the author—he was only twenty-four—was received at the Odéon. The directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success.

In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the Academy. "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," a comedy, written in conjunction with M. Jules Sandeau, appeared in 1855. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idylls. Among his later works are "Les Effrontés," 1861; "Le Fils de Giboyer," 1862; "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, "Paul Forestier," a comedy in four acts, "Les Lions et les Renards," 1871: "Jean de Thomeray," written in conjunction with M. Jules Sandeau, 1873; "Madame Caverlet," 1876; "Le Prix Martin," 1876; "Mademoiselle de la Reynie," 1876; and "Les Fourchambault," performed at the Théâtre Français, April 8, 1878. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. He was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy, Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, was made Grand Officer June 19, 1858, and Commander Aug. 15, 1868.

AUGUSTENBURG, Frederick Christian August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg and Augustenburg, son of the Duke Christian August, who died March 12, 1869, was born July 6, 1829, became Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, Sept. 11, 1856, Adelaide Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late King of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. The Austrian and Prussian Governments in their arrangements (1865) for the division of the spoil did not recognise his claims.

AUMALE (Duc d'), Henri-Eugène-Philippe-Louis d'Orléans, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskarah, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. (She died at Twickenham, Dec. 6, 1869.) In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterwards resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and imprisonment, which sentence was appealed against. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech

also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, in addition to a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, owns a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he formerly occupied his time as a practical agriculturist. Shortly before the elections for the National Assembly on Feb. 8, 1871, the Duc d'Aumale, who, during the Franco-German war, had in vain sought permission to serve in the French army, addressed from London a proclamation to the electors of the Department of the Oise, in which, while declaring his preference for a constitutional monarchy, he stated his willingness to bow to the national will, if a Liberal Republic were adopted as the form of government. His candidature was successful, but he did not return to France until after the law banishing the members of the Orleans family was repealed on June 8. His election was confirmed the same day, but in consequence of an understanding between him and M. Thiers, he did not take his seat in the Assembly until Dec. 19, 1871. Previously to this, in Oct., 1871, he had been chosen President of the Council-General of the Oise. He was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, by 27 votes against 1, in succession to the illustrious Montalembert. The Duc d'Aumale was nominated a General of Division, Mar. 10, 1872, and in this capacity he presided over the Council of War before which Marshal Bazaine was arraigned. At the elections for the Assembly in Feb., 1876, the Duc d'Aumale declined to come forward again as a candidate in order that he might devote his undivided attention to the military division of which the command had been entrusted to him. The first two volumes of his "Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Condé," appeared in 1869, and were translated into English by Mr. Robert Brown-Borthwick, under the title of "History of the Princes de Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," 2 vols., 1871. His eldest son, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Léopold d'Orléans, prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orléans, Duke of Guise, was born at Twickenham, Jan. 5, 1854, and died in France, July 25, 1872.

AUSTIN, ALFRED, journalist and poet, born in Devonshire about 1834, was educated partly in a Roman Catholic school in the west of England and partly on the Continent. On his return to this country he devoted himself to literature, and for many years past he has been connected with the *Standard* newspaper. His first volume of verse, "The Season: a Satire," appeared in 1861, and was very severely criticised. Mr. Austin replied to his critics in a poem now suppressed, entitled "My Satire and its Censors," 1861. His other publications are, "The Human Tragedy: a Poem," 1862, 1876; "The Poetry of the Period," 1870; "The Golden Age: a Satire," 1871; "Interludes," in verse, 1872; "Rome or Death," a poem, 1873; "Madonna's Child," 1873; and "Leszko the Bastard: a Tale of Polish Grief," 1877.

AUSTRIA, EMPEROR OF. (*See* FRANCIS JOSEPH.)

AUZOUX, THOMAS LOUIS JÉROME, a French anatomist, born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), April 7, 1797, took the degree of Doctor at Paris in 1822, and is best known in his own country and throughout Europe by the pains he has bestowed in seeking to popularize the study of anatomy by the means of casts taken from the organs of the dead subject. For this purpose he employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, rendering every vein and fibre to which it has been applied as distinctly as it is possible to conceive. The great advantages of his models are, that they are composed of separate elements representing distinct organs, or distinct portions of the same organ, and are capable of being mounted or dismounted at pleasure, so as to show

the relation of the different parts, and of different organs amongst themselves. His system he calls "clastic anatomy" (from κλάω, to break). For the preparation of these anatomical moulds in his native town, M. Auzoux has a large factory, which is highly spoken of, not only for the wholesome moral and economical discipline which marks it, but also for the artistic education which it gives to a number of the people in the district, in anatomy, modelling, and painting. Among his many distinguished publications we may cite "Un Mémoire sur la Vipère," "Considérations Générales sur l'Anatomie," and "Un Mémoire sur le Choléra-Morbus, son Siége, sa Nature, son Traitement." M. Auzoux received, at each of the French Expositions of 1834, of 1839, and of 1849, a gold medal, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1833.

B.

BABINGTON, CHARLES CARDALE, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A., and grandson of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born at Ludlow in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830; M.A. 1833). He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Babington is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through seven editions, "Flora in Cambridgeshire," "The British Rubi," also many botanical articles of the scientific journals. In addition to these works, Mr. Babington has published "A History of the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1874; and has contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire," and other papers, to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

BABINGTON, THE REV. CHURCHILL, B.D., F.L.S., V.P.R.S.L., son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, was born in 1821, and took a first class in classical honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1846. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861, was elected Disney Professor of Archæology in 1865, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Coekfield, in Suffolk, in 1866. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe," and controverted, in a separate publication, in 1858, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century; and in 1866 published his introductory Lecture on Archæology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. He has edited, from MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," and "Bishop Pecock's Repressor;" also "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. He reprinted, in fac-simile, with an introduction, the "Beneficio di Cristo." Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, of annotated catalogues of the Greek and English coins exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum; and has contributed largely on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c.; wrote the Ornithology, and, jointly with the Rev. A. Bloxam, the Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand," and "Flora of Tasmania." Contributions from his pen will be found in

the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," and in Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4; was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archæological Society of Rome; and has, at various times, been a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Numismatic Society.

BACON, Sir James, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He was born in 1798. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till Dec. 31, 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In Aug. 1870, he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship vacated by Sir William Milbourne James on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal; and on Jan. 14, 1871, he received the honour of knighthood.

BACON, Leonard, D.D., born in Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 19, 1802. He was educated at Yale College, and at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1825 became pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven, Connecticut. He held this position until Sept. 1866, when he withdrew from active pastoral duty, still being *Pastor Emeritus*. From 1866 to 1871 he was acting professor of Revealed Theology in Yale College; and since 1871 has been lecturer there on Ecclesiastical Polity and American Church History. During his whole career he has been an active contributor to current theological literature. From 1826 to 1838 he was one of the editors of the *Christian Spectator*, a religious magazine. In 1843 he aided in the establishment of the *New Englander*, a bi-monthly religious periodical. From 1848 to 1863 he was one of the editors of *The Independent*, a weekly religious newspaper in New York, to which he has since furnished many contributions. He has published several works, among which are "Life of Richard Baxter" (1830); "Manual for Church Members" (1833); "Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Completion of Two Hundred Years from the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven" (1839); "Slavery discussed in Occasional Essays, from 1833 to 1838" (1846); "Christian Self-Culture" (1863); "Introductory Essay to Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (1868); and "The Genesis of the New England Churches" (1874).

BADEN, Grand Duke of. (*See* Frederick William Louis.)

BADGER, The Rev. George Percy, D.C.L., F.R.G.S., was born at Chelmsford, Essex, in 1815. His youth was passed at Malta, and his perfect knowledge of the Maltese dialect, which he subsequently endeavoured to reduce to writing, as a medium of popular education, laid the foundation of his love of Arabic. The greater part of the years 1835-36 he spent at Bairût, where he applied himself diligently to his favourite study, and to making himself familiar with all classes of the people, as well in Palestine as in Syria; and on this occasion he visited the Euphrates Expedition at Birejik, on the Euphrates, under the command of the late General Chesney. On his return to Malta he was associated with Ahmad Faris Efendi in the editorial department of the Church Missionary Society. At this period, too, he published a "Guide to Malta and Gozo," and several works on University and Normal School education. In his leisure hours he studied theology and

Hebrew. He returned to England in 1841 and took holy orders in the following year. His intimate knowledge of the East led to his being selected by the then Primate and the Bishop of London as delegate to the Eastern Churches, and more especially to the Nestorians of Khurdistân. His zeal and devotion in this capacity won for him the esteem of the Patriarch Mar Shimûn and his people, as also of the Syrians and Chaldeans of Mesopotamia. During this visit he discovered the first cuneiform slab at Nimrûd, which paved the way for Mr. Layard's subsequent successful excavation of that mound. He revisited these scenes in 1849, and in his work on "The Nestorians and their Rituals" gave a history of that community, including a translation from the Syriac of their principal Rituals. On his return to England, Mr. Badger was appointed Government chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and he resided for a year or more, in this capacity, in the southern Mahratta country. Next he was appointed chaplain at Aden, where he spent the remainder of his service, except when specially employed by the Government, or absent on sick leave. When Sir James Outram was sent to Aden to reduce into order the complicated affairs of the Arabs of the surrounding districts, he availed himself largely of Mr. Badger's knowledge of, and influence with, the native chiefs, and he reported again and again to the Government of India how deeply he was indebted to that gentleman's efficient co-operation. It was Sir James Outram's experience of Mr. Badger's usefulness, that on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief to the Persian Expedition, in 1857, led to his request that Mr. Badger might be appointed Staff Chaplain and Arabic Interpreter to the force, which "latter designation," as Sir James reported to the Government of India, "very inadequately describes the important assistance which I have received from that gentleman, who, in conjunction with Captain (now Lieut.-General Sir Arnold) Kemball, carried on successfully all our written and most difficult communications with the Arab tribes." Having shared with the force all the dangers of the campaign, Mr. Badger received the Persian War Medal. In 1860 he was appointed coadjutor to Sir W. Coghlan, to settle the serious difficulties which had arisen between the Sayyid Thuwainy, who then ruled over 'Omân, and the Sayyid Mâjid, the then ruler of the East African possessions of their deceased father, the renowned Sayyid Sa'îd. Mr. Badger returned to England in 1861, and again accompanied Sir James Outram on an important visit to Egypt, In the following year he retired from the service, and devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. In 1872 he was appointed confidential adviser to Sir Bartle Frere on his special mission to Zanzibar. In recognition of his services, as well to the Church of England as to science, Mr. Badger was, in 1873, created a D.C.L. by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and two years later he was appointed to attend upon the Sultan of Zanzibar and suite during their visit to England. Among his numerous works are a "History of the Imâms and Sayyids of 'Omân" (for the Hakluyt Society), 1871; the "Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in India and the East, A.D. 1503-8" (edited for the same Society), 1873, a work which obtained for him the dignity of Knight of the Crown of Italy; and an "English-Arabic Lexicon," now in the press.

BAGGALLAY, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting, was born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13, 1816, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839 as 14th wrangler, proceeded M.A. in 1842, and gained the Franklin Fellowship at his college. In 1841 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Having acquired an extensive practice at the Equity bar,

he was in 1861 appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. For several years he was counsel to the University of Cambridge (1869-75). He also became a bencher of his Inn, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey. At the general election in July, 1865, he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, though he declared himself to be in favour of extending the franchise to those whose position and intelligence afforded a sufficient guarantee for its proper exercise. He held for a short time the post of Solicitor-General in the administration of Mr. Disraeli, viz., from Sept. to Dec. 1868, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Hereford at the general election of Dec. 1868, and he remained out of Parliament till Oct. 1870, when he was chosen member for Mid-Surrey. At the general election of Feb. 1874 he was again returned by the same constituency, and two months later he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration. On the Judicature Act coming into operation in Nov. 1875, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council.

BAGSHAWE, The Right Rev. Edward Gilpin, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, is the son of the late Mr. H. R. Bagshawe, Q.C., and brother of Mr. G. H. Bagshawe, both distinguished members of the Chancery bar. He was born Jan. 12, 1829, and entered in 1838 St. Mary's College, Oscott, where he remained ten years. He joined the congregation of the Oratory in Oct. 1849, received the habit on the 21st of Nov. in that year, and was ordained a priest March 6, 1852. On Dr. Roskell resigning the bishopric of Nottingham, Dr. Bagshawe was nominated his successor. His consecration was solemnized at the Oratory, Brompton, Nov. 12, 1874.

BAILEY, The Rev. Henry, D.D., late Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, is a son of the late Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, vicar of North Leverton, Notts, and author of "The Liturgy compared with the Bible." He was born in 1815, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and obtained the Crosse and the Tyrwhitt University Scholarships. He became Fellow of his college, and Hebrew Lecturer; and graduated M.A, in 1842; B.D. in 1849; and D.D. in 1870. In 1850 he was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, in succession to Bishop Coleridge. This post he held till the close of the year 1877, when he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of West Tarring, Worthing. Dr. Bailey is the author of "Rituale Anglo-Catholicum" (1847); "The Missionary's Daily Text Book," and other works. Bishop Blomfield, in 1851, appointed him Secretary to the Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West Indies and in Mauritius.

BAILEY, John Eglington, F.S.A., born Feb. 13, 1840, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was educated at Boteler's Free Grammar School, Warrington, and Owens College, Manchester. For many years he has been connected with the Manchester branch of the large mercantile firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Chetham Society. Mr. Bailey has published "The Life of Thomas Fuller, D.D., with Notices of his Books, his Kinsmen, and his Friends," 1874; a collection of Dr. Fuller's "Sermons," 1878; a "Memoir of Henry Clarke," 1877; and "Inventories of Church Goods of Lancashire, 1552" (for the Chetham Society), 1878. He has also contributed a large number of papers to local and other journals, relating to biography, history, and bibliography, and mostly connected with Lancashire and Cheshire. The "Bibliographical History of Shorthand," perhaps his most

interesting work, still remains in MS.

BAILEY, Philip James, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied for two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. In 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey before this time had carried on an extensive and varied course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn, as well as in the privacy of home. He was accustomed to the composition of verse from early years. "Festus," conceived and planned originally in 1836, and published in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, where it has passed through very many editions. It reached its eighth edition in this country in 1868. "The Angel World," a poem afterwards incorporated with "Festus," appeared in 1850; another poem, "The Mystic," in 1855; "The Age," a satire, in 1858; and "The Universal Hymn," in 1867.

BAIN, Alexander, LL.D., born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy Class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow; in 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant-Secretary, and in 1848 became Assistant-Secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1870, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London, and continued to hold that position till 1869. His first literary production was an article, in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. His more recent works are, "Mental and Moral Science," 1868; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive," 1870; "Mind and Body; Theories of their Relation," 1873; a collection of "The Minor Works of George Grote, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches," 1873; and "A Companion to the Higher English Grammar: Examples and Discussions of Important Principles and Usages, intended as a Help to the thorough Mastery of English," 1874. Mr. Bain contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to Chambers's "Encyclopædia." He was created LL.D. at Edinburgh in April 1869.

BAINES, Edward, second son of the late Edward Baines (representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years, 1834-41),

and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., some time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Manchester. For many years he was associated with his father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England; and he is the author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. Mr. Baines, who is President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859, but he lost his seat at the general election of Feb. 1874. In 1861 his attempt to introduce into Parliament a bill to reduce the franchise in boroughs to £6 was defeated on a division by 245 to 193 votes. In 1864 and 1865 the measure was again rejected by the House of Commons. Mr. Baines was a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission (1865 to 1868), and a supporter of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and the Elementary Education Act of 1870. As one of the leading Dissenting members, he took an active part in opposition to Church Rates and University Tests, and in supporting the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. He was also a decided friend of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and every measure of Free Trade. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

BAIRD, Spencer Fullerton, LL.D., born at Reading, Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1823. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he became Professor of Natural Science in 1846. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a position he still holds. He is editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," New York, 1851; is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural-history collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieutenant Gilliss, the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, and the Pacific Railroad Survey. He has also published, in conjunction with John Cassin, "The Birds of North America" (2 vols. 4to, 1860); and "The Mammals of North America" (1 vol. 4to, 1861). In 1864 he commenced, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, a work upon the birds of the New World generally, under the title, "Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution." He has, for several years, been engaged in the preparation of a new account of the birds of North America, in which he is assisted by Dr. T. M. Brewer, of Boston. In 1871 he was appointed by the President, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the purpose of making inquiries into the causes of the decrease of the food fishes of the United States, and the methods of restoring them; and he was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, May 17, 1878. He has published in various scientific periodicals numerous papers upon the mammals, birds, and fishes of North America; and has for several years furnished to *Harper's Magazine*, a monthly resumé of the progress of science, and has prepared an annual volume describing the advances in science made during the year.

BAKER, John Gilbert, F.L.S., born at Guisborough in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834, and educated at schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth and York; was appointed Assistant-Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1856, which office he still holds. He is also Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital; and for many years was one of the assistant editors to *Seemann's Journal of Botany*. Formerly Mr. Baker was Curator, and he is now Secretary, of the Lon-

don Botanical Exchange Club. His works on descriptive botany are as follows :—" Synopsis Filicum," a descriptive catalogue of all known ferns, with plates of the genera—a work planned and commenced by the late Sir W. Hooker, 1868, 2nd edit. 1874 ; " Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil," in folio, 1870, with 50 plates ; and since of the " Compositæ, Ampelidæ and Connaraceæ " of the same country ; " Revision of the order Liliaceæ," 5 parts, 1870-7 ; " Monograph of the British Roses," 1869 ; " Monograph of the British Mints," 1865 ; Monographs of Papilionaceæ and other Orders in Oliver's " Flora of Tropical Africa," 1868-1871 ; " Descriptions of the Plants figured in Vols. I., III., and IV. of Saunders' "Refugium Botanicum," 1869-71 ; " Popular Monographs of Narcissus, Crocus, Lilium, Iris and Agave," 1870-7 ; " Monograph of the Papilionaceæ of India," 1876 ; " Systema Iridacearum," 1877 ; " Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles," 1877. The following are the titles of Mr. Baker's works on geographical botany, &c. : — " An Attempt to Classify the Plants of Britain according to their Geological Relations," 1855 ; " North Yorkshire : Studies of its Botany, Geology, Climate, and Physical Geography," 1863 ; " A new Flora of Northumberland and Durham, with Essays on the Climate and Physical Geography of the Counties " (aided by Dr. G. R. Tate), 1868 ; " On the Geographical Distribution of Ferns through the World, with a Table showing the Range of each Species," 1868 ; " Elementary Lessons in Botanical Geography," 1875.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, F.R.S., M.A., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, was born in London, June 8, 1821, and was educated at a private school and in Germany. He married, in 1843, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin. In 1847 he established an agricultural settlement and sanatorium at Newera Ellia, in the mountains of Ceylon, at an altitude of 6200 feet above the sea level. At great personal cost he, together with his brother, conveyed emigrants from England, and the best breeds of cattle and sheep, to found the mountain colony. The impulse given by this adventure secured the assistance of the Colonial Office, and with the increasing prosperity of Ceylon, Newera Ellia has become a resort of considerable importance, the most recent development being the cultivation of the valuable Cinchona plant. In 1854 Baker retired from Ceylon after eight years' residence, and at the death of his wife in 1855 he proceeded to the Crimea, and he was subsequently engaged in Turkey in the organization of the first railway. In 1861 he commenced an enterprise entirely at his own cost for the discovery of the Nile Sources in the hope of meeting the Government expedition under the command of Captain Speke, who had started from Zanzibar for the same object. Having married in 1860, Florence, daughter of M. Finnian von Sass, he was accompanied throughout this arduous journey by his wife. Leaving Cairo April 15, 1861, he reached on June 13, the junction of the Atbara with the Nile. For nearly a year he explored the regions of Abyssinia from whence comes the Blue Nile, and in June, 1862, descended to Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile. Here he organised a party of ninety-six persons to explore the course of the latter river. They set out in Dec. 1862, and reached Gondokoro in Feb. 1863. Here Baker had the good fortune to meet Captains Speke and Grant, who had succeeded in reaching the Lake Victoria N'yanza, which they believed to be the ultimate source of the Nile. Baker, having resolved to supplement their explorations, supplied them with the necessary vessels for the voyage to Khartoum, and started from Gondokoro by land, March 26, 1863, without either interpreter or guide, in defiance of the opposition of the slave-

hunters who attempted to bar his progress. The route was first eastward, then nearly south, and afterwards turned towards the east. On March 14, 1864, he came in sight of a great fresh-water lake, the "Mwoolan N'zige," until then unknown, which he named the Albert N'yanza. After navigating the lake from N. lat. 1° 14′ to the exit of the Nile at 2° 15′, he set out on his homeward journey early in April, 1864, but owing to illness and the disturbed condition of the country he did not reach Gondokoro until March 23, 1865. On June 21 he wrote home from Khartoum:—"There is no longer any mystery connected with the Nile, nor any necessity for expeditions on that head, unless it be desired to explore the great lake I have discovered—the Albert N'yanza. This can only be done by building a vessel for the purpose on the lake. I shall never undertake another expedition in Africa. For the last three years I have not had one day of enjoyment; nothing but anxieties, difficulties, fatigue, and fever. . . . . I should not have been contented to see a foreigner share the honour of discovering the Nile-sources with Speke and Grant: it happily belongs to England." The Royal Geographical Society now awarded to him its Victoria Gold Medal, and on his return to England in 1866 he was created M.A. of the University of Cambridge and received the honour of knighthood. In Sept. 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1500 picked Egyptian troops, and intrusted him for four years with absolute and uncontrolled power of life and death. He undertook to subdue the African wilderness, and to annex it to the civilized world; to destroy the slave trade, and to establish regular commerce in its place; to open up to civilization those vast African lakes which are the equatorial reservoirs of the Nile; and to add the whole of the countries which border on that river to the kingdom of the Pharaohs. Sir Samuel, having first received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidie and the rank of Pasha and Major-general, left Cairo with his party on Dec. 2, 1869, Lady Baker, as in former journeys, accompanying him. He returned in 1873 and reported the complete success of the expedition. Sir Samuel is the author of "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," 1854, new edit. 1874; "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon," 1855, new edit. 1874; "The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources," 2 vols. 1866, translated into French and German; "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia and the Sword Hunters of the Hamram Arabs," 1867, 4th edit. 1871; "Cast up by the Sea," a Story, 1869, translated into French by Madame P. Fernand under the title of "L'Enfant du Naufrage"; "Ismaïlia: a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; arranged by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt," 2 vols. 1874. Sir Samuel is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and an honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, Berlin, Italy, and America. He has received the Grande Medaille d'Or of the Société de Géographie de Paris. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire; and he has the Orders of the Osmanïe of the second class and the Medjidie of the second and third classes.

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Hon. M.R.H.S., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, and Queen's Botanist for Scotland, related to Dr. James Hutton, author of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, was born Sept. 15, 1808. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Edinburgh, and that of M.D. in 1831, and was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845. He is the author of the

"Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," "Elements of Botany for Schools," "Illustrations of Botany, by means of large coloured Drawings, with Handbook," "First Book of Botany, suited for Beginners," 1872; "Introduction to the Study of Palæontologieal Botany," 1872; and "Second Book of Botany," 1873. He eontributed the article on Botany to the 8th and 9th editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and papers to the Transaetions of the Royal Soeiety of Edinburgh and of the Botanieal Society. Dr. Balfour is a member of many learned societies on the Continent, is Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was for thirty years (up to 1877) Dean of the Medical Faculty of the university in that city.

BALL, The Right Hon. John Thomas, M.P., LL.D., eldest son of Major Benjamin Marcus Ball, was born at Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1844. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840, and beeame sueeessively a Queen's Counsel, Queen's Advoeate, and Judge of the Provineial Consistorial Court at Armagh. At the general eleetion of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest by the University of Dublin, and, for a few weeks in Nov. and Dec. of that year, he was suceessively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's administration. In 1870 the University of Oxford eonferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Dr. Ball proved himself to be a ready and energetie debater by his numerous speeehes on the Chureh Bill, the Land Bill, and other measures affeeting Ireland. When the Conservatives eame into power in Feb. 1874, Dr. Ball again became Attorney-General for Ireland, and at the elose of that year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He took the oaths of offiee Jan. 1, 1875. He married, in 1852, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

BALLANTINE, William, Serjeant-at-law, son of the late Mr. William Ballantine, a well-known metropolitan police-magistrate, born about 1814, was ealled to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and goes the Home Circuit. He was ereated a Serjeant-at-law in 1856, and reeeived a patent of preeedenee in 1863. He has several times sought election to Parliament in the Liberal interest, but without success.

BANCROFT, George, born at Woreester, Massaehusetts, Oct. 3, 1800. He entered Harvard College in 1813, graduating in 1817, and almost immediately set out to study in the German universities. At Göttingen, where he remained for two years, he applied himself to German, French, and Italian literature, the Oriental languages, the literature of Greeee and Rome, besides pursuing a thorough course in Greek philosophy. He finally selected history as his special branch of study. In 1820 he received at Göttingen the degree of Doetor of Philosophy, after which he went to Berlin, where he continued his studies. In the spring of 1821 he began a journey through Germany and other parts of Europe. He passed a month in England, travelled on foot through Switzerland, spent eight months in Italy, and became personally aequainted with many of the leading European scholars. He returned to Ameriea in 1822, and was for a year Greek tutor in Harvard College. In 1823, in eonjunetion with Dr. Joseph Coggswell, afterwards noted for his eonnection with the Astor Library in New York, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. About this time he also published a translation of Heeren's "Polities of Aneient Greece," and a small volume of poems. He was also at this time meditating and eollecting materials for his "His-

tory of the United States," the first volume of which appeared in 1834. In 1835 he appeared somewhat prominently as a Democratic politician, removing in that year to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, a position which he occupied until 1841, being also a frequent speaker in political meetings, and still keeping up his historical labours. The third volume of his history appeared in 1840. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected. In 1845, Mr. Polk having been elected President, Mr. Bancroft entered his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, in which capacity he gave the order to take possession of California, an order to which is owing the final possession of the Pacific Coast by the United States. During this term he was also for a month the Acting Secretary of War, and as such gave the order to General Taylor to march into Texas, which caused the first occupation of Texas by the United States. In 1846 he was sent as Minister to Great Britain, where he successfully urged upon the British Government the adoption of more liberal navigation laws, and was especially earnest in vindicating the rights of persons naturalized as citizens of the United States. During this residence in Europe he made use of every opportunity to perfect his collections of documents relating to American history. The British Ministry opened to him the records of the State Paper Office and the records of the Treasury. In the British Museum and in many private collections he found valuable manuscripts. He returned to the United States in 1849, took up his residence in New York, and set about the preparation of the remainder of his history. The fourth and fifth volumes were published in 1852 ; the sixth in 1854 ; the seventh in 1858 ; the eighth in 1860 ; the ninth in 1866 ; and the tenth, completing the work, late in 1874. After his return from England he for many years devoted himself wholly to literary labour. In Feb. 1866, he delivered before Congress an address in memory of Abraham Lincoln. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia ; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation ; and in 1871 to the German Empire. He was recalled from this mission at his own request, in 1874. During his mission to Germany several important treaties were concluded with the various German States, relating especially to the naturalization of Germans in America. He is a member of numerous learned societies at home and abroad. His " History of the United States " is not merely a narrative, but is also a philosophical treatise, dealing with causes and principles as well as events, and tracing, with remarkable acumen, the progress of enlightenment and liberal ideas. It has been translated into all the principal languages of Europe. In 1855 he published a volume of " Miscellanies," comprising a portion of the articles which he had contributed to the *North American Review*.

BANCROFT, Mrs., *née* Marie Effie Wilton, the popular actress, is a native of Doncaster. After acting from early childhood throughout England, she first appeared in London in Sept. 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre. Subsequently she fulfilled various engagements at many London houses, becoming manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, at Easter, 1865. Shortly afterwards Miss Wilton gave up burlesque acting, and devoted her entire attention to the production of English comedies, chiefly written by the late T. W. Robertson. She was married to Mr. S. B. Bancroft in Dec. 1867.

BANDMANN, Daniel Edward, a popular actor, born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 1, 1839. The instinct for acting was apparent in him at a very early age, for in his childhood he used to invite his playfellows to the cellar, to play scenes out of the

Bible, such as "Adam and Eve," when he spoke both the parts, and filled up the dialogue with flashes of lightening through a tin pipe, when God called upon Cain for his brother Abel. At the age of eighteen he made his first appearance on the stage at the Court Theatre of Neu-Strelitz, where he at once became a great favourite with the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg, who took a personal interest in his career, and aided him in his profession. His next engagement was at Prague, whence he proceeded to Grätz, Weimar, Pesth, and Vienna. In all these towns he acquired great popularity as an actor of Shaksperean characters. Failing health, consequent on severe study, necessitated a voyage to New York, where, after a short rest, he was requested by his fellow-countrymen to play for a few nights at the Stadt-Theater, where his acting speedily attracted the notice of journalists and critics, who pronounced the enthusiastic German to be one of the greatest actors of the period. It was in New York that Mr. Bandmann first began the study of the English language, and it is remarked that in six weeks' time he was able to act Shyloek at Niblo's Garden, speaking the language of its author—his teacher being an accomplished English lady. His success was highly encouraging. The German play of "Narcisse" was afterwards translated for him, and with a *répertoire* embracing Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard the Third, Othello, Iago, Benedick, and Richelieu, he made a tour of five years through the United States, his success being really wonderful. He played the part of Hamlet in Philadelphia, by invitation of the Shakspere Society, upon the occasion of the tercentenary of the Swan of Avon's birthday ; and so highly was his style of acting appreciated that a crown of laurel in solid silver was presented to him as a memorial of the occurrence. In San Francisco he was presented with a handsome gold medal, upon which were placed his initials in diamonds and other precious stones. His career in America was a very triumphant one, but his great ambition was to play in London. Accordingly in Feb., 1868, he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in "Narcisse," his success being so great that the late Lord Lytton, who witnessed the performance, invited him to Knebworth, when his lordship said he was the only actor he had seen, since the days of Macready, who inspired him to work again for the stage. An intimacy sprung up between them, and Lord Lytton re-wrote for Mr. Bandmann his drama of "The Sea Captain," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, under the title of "The Rightful Heir," and had a run of three months. Mr. Bandmann next made a tour through the English provinces ; and in 1869 he went to Australia, where he stayed for twelve months. He returned to England by way of Honolulu, where he played before the late King Kaméhaméha, who invited him to his palace. In Jan., 1877, he played once more in Berlin, in his native tongue, Hamlet, Othello, and Shyloek, creating a most decided enthusiasm, which was flatteringly acknowledged by the entire press. Since his return he has made three tours through the United Kingdom. Mr. Bandmann married in Feb., 1869, Miss Milly Palmer, who accompanies him on his tours.

BANGOR, Bishop of. (*See* Campbell.)

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, Jan. 30, 1816. While a boy he worked in a cotton factory, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. In time he became editor of a country newspaper, and received an appointment in the Boston Custom House. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the Lower House of which he was chosen Speaker in 1851 ; and in the following year he was elected a member of Congress, nominally as a

Democrat; but he soon formally withdrew from the Democratic party, and in 1854 was re-elected by the concurrent vote of the "American" and Republican parties. At the meeting of Congress in Dec. 1855, a violent contest arose as to the Speakership, which lasted more than two months; and after 132 ballots had been taken, Mr. Banks was chosen by a small plurality. He was also a member of the next Congress, and was in 1857 nominated in separate conventions of the American and Republican parties for Governor of Massachusetts, was elected, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he received a commission as major-general of volunteers, was assigned to the command of a corps in the army of the Potomac, and was subsequently placed at the head of the forces for the defence of the city of Washington. In December he succeeded General Butler in command at New Orleans, and in July, 1863, took Port Hudson on the Mississippi, which completed the opening of that river to the Union fleets. In the spring of 1864 he made an unsuccessful expedition up the Red River, in Louisiana, and was in May relieved of his command. He again entered upon political life, and was re-elected to Congress from his old district in 1866, and again in 1868 and 1870. Meanwhile he had broken with the Republican party, and in the election of 1872 took an active part in favour of the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency, as the candidate of the Democrats and the so-called "Liberals." In 1876 he was again elected to Congress by the votes of the Democrats and of that portion of the Republicans who were opposed to the policy of President Grant, but has acted with the Republican party.

BARA, Jules, a Belgian statesman, born at Tournai, August 21, 1835, was educated in his native town, and afterwards admitted an advocate. At an early age he was appointed a professor in the University of Brussels. While occupying that position he composed a series of "Essays on the Relations between the State and Religions, from a Constitutional Point of View." In 1862 he was elected a Deputy for Tournai in the Liberal interest, and he soon distinguished himself in the Chamber of Representatives by his skill in debate, and by his zealous advocacy of M. Frère-Orban's policy. In Nov. 1865, he was nominated Minister of Public Justice in the place of M. Victor Tesch, resigned. He held this office until the Conservative party came into power, in July, 1870. When a Liberal ministry was formed in June, 1878, M. Bara was again appointed Minister of Justice.

BARBIER, Henri Auguste, a French poet, born at Paris, April 28, 1805, was bred to the law, but, abandoning that profession for literary pursuits, he composed, conjointly with Alphonse Royer, "Les Mauvais Garçons," 1830, an historical novel, illustrative of French manners in the Middle Ages. At the time of the Revolution of July he discovered that satirical poetry was his true forte. His "Iambes" attracted much attention, and in his celebrated poem "La Curée," which first appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, in August, 1830, he severely lashed the seekers for office who besieged the new government. These works were followed by "Le Lion," "Quatre-vingt-treize," "Varsovie," and "La Population," in which he attacked, with great asperity and trenchant wit, the corruption of public morals, the ambition of public men, and the mania for committing suicide. In "Il Pianto," 1832, he vividly sketched the political abasement of Italy; while in "Lazare," 1833, he drew attention to the misery and social degradation of the English people. M. Barbier published, in 1837, "Erostrate" and "Pot-de-Vin," two satires which were not so favourably received as his former productions. He wrote for M. Berlioz, in conjunction with Léon de Wailly, the opera of "Benvenuto

Cellini ;" and he likewise composed the words of the "Hymne à la Franee," performed under the direction of M. Berlioz at the great festival in the Industrial Exposition of 1855. His more recent works are remarkably inferior to those produced at the outset of his career. Among them may be mentioned "Chants Civils et Religieux," 1841 ; "Rimes Héroiques," 1843 ; a metrical translation of Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," 1848 ; "Silves, Poésies diverses," 1864 ; a collection of "Satires," 1865 ; and a volume of tales under the title of "Trois Passions," 1867. On April 29, 1869, M. Barbier was elected to the stall in the French Academy rendered vacant by the decease of M. Empis.

BARGHASH BIN SAED (His Highness), Sultan or Seyyid of Zanzibar, was born about 1835, and succeeded his brother Seyyid Majid in 1870. He represents the Arab dynasty which has for more than a century held sway over the African negroes inhabiting the territory made familiar to us by name in consequence of its connection with the enterprises of Dr. Livingstone and other travellers. Sir Bartle Frere's mission on behalf of the British Government to the ruler of Zanzibar in 1873, for the purpose of inducing him to suppress the Slave Trade, resulted in an acquiescent treaty on the Sultan's part, the provisions of which were not carried into effect, and was the proximate occasion of his Highness's friendly visit to England. He landed, June 9, 1875, at Westminster Bridge, where he was received by Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who welcomed him in the name of Her Majesty's Government. He left our shores on July 15, and visited Paris before returning to his own dominions. During his stay in England he concluded a second treaty with Her Majesty's Government, and since that time His Highness has entered heart and soul into the movement for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in spite of the dangers and political antagonism arising from the opposition of his own people.

BARING, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., Bishop of Durham, younger son of the late Sir T. Baring, Bart., was born in 1807, and graduated in high honours at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829. Having held a small curacy in Oxford, and the incumbencies of All Souls, Langham-place, and of Lympsfield, Surrey, he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on the death of Dr. Monk, in 1856, and translated thence to the See of Durham, on the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, in 1861.

BARING-GOULD, The Rev. Sabine, M.A., born at Exeter, in 1834, eldest son and heir-presumptive of Edward Baring-Gould, Esq., of Lew-Trenehard, Devon, was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A, in 1856. He was appointed Incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, by the Viscountess Down in 1869, and Rector of East Mersea, Colchester, by the Crown in 1871. Mr. Baring-Gould is the author of "Paths of the Just," 1854 ; "Iceland : its Scenes and Sagas," 1861 ; "Postmediæval Preachers," 1865 ; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1st series 1866, 2nd series 1867 ; "Curiosities of Olden Times," 1869 ; "The Silver Store," 1868 ; "The Book of Werewolves," 1865 ; "In Exitu Israel, an Historical Novel," 1870 ; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," vol. i. 1869, vol. ii. 1870 ; "The Golden Gate," 1869-70 ; "Lives of the Saints," 15 vols., 1872-77 ; "Difficulties of the Faith, a course of Lectures preached at St. Paul's Cathedral," 1874 ; "The Lost and Hostile Gospels : an Essay on the Toledoth Jeschu, and the Petrine and Pauline Gospels of the First Three Centuries of which Fragments Remain," 1874 ; "Yorkshire Oddities," 2 vols., 1874 ; "Some Modern Difficulties," in nine lectures, 1875 ; "Village Sermons for a Year," 1875 ; and

"The Mystery of Suffering," 1877. He was editor of *The Sacristy*, a quarterly review of ecclesiastical art and literature, 1871-73.

BARKER, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, born in 1808, was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1831; M.A. 1839; D.D. *per Literas Regias*, 1854). He was Incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated Bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being restricted to the central portion of the colony, in which Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth form additional bishopries. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

BARKER, Mary Ann (Lady), is the eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. G. Stewart, Island Secretary of Jamaica, in which island she was born. Being sent to England at two years old, she was educated at home, and returned to Jamaica in 1850. In 1852 she married Captain G. R. Barker, Royal Artillery, who afterwards distinguished himself very highly in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and was made K.C.B. for services in the field. Lady Barker went out to India to join Sir George early in 1860, but he died in the autumn of that year, and she returned to England. In 1865 Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, then of Canterbury, New Zealand, and accompanied him back to the Middle Island. Early in 1869 Mr. Napier Broome and Lady Barker returned to England. "Station Life in New Zealand," from Lady Barker's pen, was published in the autumn of that year, and its success encouraged the author to write, in the following year, a small volume for children, called "Stories About." So popular did this second work become, that it was soon followed by "A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters," "Spring Comedies," a novelette; "Travelling About," "Holiday Stories," "Ribbon Stories," "Sybil's Book," "Station Amusements in New Zealand," "Boys," "Bet of Stow," besides many short articles for the leading magazines. In the spring of 1874 Lady Barker also published a little book, called "First Principles of Cooking," of which the circulation has been very large; and almost immediately after its appearance she was appointed to the post of Lady Superintendent of the National Training School of Cookery, in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. Lady Barker was also editor of *Evening Hours*, a family magazine. For several years past Lady Barker has been residing with her husband in South Africa. Her experiences of that country are described in "A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa," 1877.

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849, as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlement of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry

also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. In Aug. 1870 he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and he held that office till Dec. 1876. He was appointed High Commissioner for settling the affairs of the territories adjacent to the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope in Nov. 1870. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana; and G.C.M.G. in 1874.

BARLOW, Thomas Oldham, A.R.A., was born at Oldham, near Manchester, Aug. 4, 1824. From a very early age his desire was to be a painter or an engraver. His father yielded to his wish, and placed him with Messrs. Stephenson and Royston, engravers, of Manchester. He became a student in the School of Design there, and gained the first prize for a design, exhibited under the title of "Cullings from Nature." At the Manchester Exhibition he saw a small picture, by the late John Phillip, entitled "Courtship," and endeavoured to persuade a friend to purchase it, that he might engrave it before going to London; but this he was reluctantly obliged to abandon. Soon after coming to London, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman, who suggested his engraving a picture, and offered to supply the necessary means. He therefore went to the first exhibition that was opened—that of the British Institution—where, to his delight, the first picture that caught his eye was the one he had desired to engrave in Manchester. This introduced him to the late John Phillip, whose first copyright Mr. Barlow purchased for £5, Mr. Phillip having at first refused to take anything for it; and thus began their well-known friendship. Indeed, their similarity of taste and feeling was so marked, that they seemed inseparable. This intimacy and sympathy naturally resulted in Mr. Barlow engraving most of Phillip's pictures. Mr. Barlow was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote in 1873. The following are some of the principal works engraved by Mr. Barlow:—After John Phillip, R.A., "Courtship," "Spanish Gipsy Mother," "Prayer in Spain," "Augustus Egg, R.A.," "H.R.H, the Prince Consort," "The House of Commons, 1860," "Doña Pepita," "Seville," "The Prison Window," "Prayer;" after James Sant, R.A., "Mother and Child;" after F. W. Topham, "Making Nets;" after W. P. Frith R.A., "Charles Dickens;" after Henriette Browne, "Sisters of Mercy;" after Sir G. Kneller, "Sir Isaac Newton;" after H. Wallis, "The Death of Chatterton;" and after J. E. Millais, R.A., "The Huguenot," "My First Sermon," "My Second Sermon," "Awake," "Asleep;" "John Fowler, Esq., C.E.," and "Sir James Paget, Bart."

BARNARD, Frederick Augustus Porter, D.D., LL.D., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809. He graduated at Yale College in 1828; became tutor there in 1829, and subsequently a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylums in Hartford and New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and afterwards, till 1854, of Chemistry, in the University of Alabama. In 1854 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, of which he was elected President in 1856. In 1864 he was chosen President of Columbia College, New York,

a position which he still holds. In 1860 he was a member of the astronomical expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Labrador and was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1862 he was engaged in the reduction of Gilliss's observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere, and in 1863 had charge of the publication of the charts and maps of the United States Coast Survey. In 1867 he was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He is a member of various learned societies in Europe and America, and has received the honorary degrees of D.D., LL.D., and in 1872 that of Doctor of Literature from the Regents of the University of New York. He has published, "Treatise on Arithmetic," 1830; "Analytic Grammar," 1836; "Letters on Collegiate Government," 1855; "History of the United States Coast Survey," 1857; "Report on Machinery and Industrial Arts," 1869; "Recent Progress of Science," 1869; and "The Metric System," 1871. He has also contributed largely to scientific and educational journals. In conjunction with Professor Arnold Guyot, he edited Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-7.

BARNARD, Henry, LL.D., born at Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 24, 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, and devoted himself to the cause of public school education almost from the date of his graduation. After extensive travel in the United States he made a two years' tour of Europe (1835–37), giving special attention to educational institutions and methods. He was from 1837 to 1840 a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and carried through that body a complete reorganisation of the common school system, and was for four years a member and secretary of the Board of Education created by it. Displaced by a political change in 1842, he spent more than a year in an extensive educational tour through the United States, with a view to the preparation of a History of Public Schools in the United States. He was called from the prosecution of this work to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island; and after five years returned to Hartford. In 1850 a State Normal School was established in Connecticut, and he was appointed Principal, with the added duties of State Superintendent of Public Schools. After five years of severe labour he retired from this work, but soon commenced the publication of the *American Journal of Education*, in 1855, which is still continued. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, was elected in 1856 President and Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, which office he resigned in 1859; was President in 1865–7 of the St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and United States Commissioner of the Department of Education in 1868–70. Besides his "Journal of Education," he has published "Tribute to Gallaudet, with History of Deaf Mute Instruction;" "School Architecture;" "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe," "National Education in Europe," "American Teachers and Educators," two vols., and "Benefactors of Education."

BARNARD, Gen., John G., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 19, 1815. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1833, received a commission in the engineers, and for the next eighteen years was employed upon the sea-coast defences, chiefly of the Gulf, residing for ten years of the time in New Orleans. From 1851 to 1855 he was employed mainly on engineering duties for private organisations, and as member of consulting boards of engineers. He was Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy from March, 1855, to Sept. 1856; and from 1856 to 1861 was in charge of the defences of New York. He had attained the rank of captain of engineers in 1838, brevet-major in 1848, and major in

1858. During the civil war he was actively engaged in engineer duty, being Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac; and from June, 1864, to the close of the war, Chief Engineer of the Armies in the Field, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant. During this period he had been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers and brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers. The volunteer army having been mustered out of service, he was made colonel in the regular arm in Dec. 1865, and was appointed commander of the corps of engineers. In 1864 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College. He has published: "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec," 1852; "Phenomena of the Gyroscope," 1858; "Notes on Sea Coast Defences," 1861; "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac," in conjunction with Gen. Barry, 1863;" "The Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes," 1871; "The North Sea Canal of Holland," 1872; "Problems of Rotatory Motion, &c.," 1872. He has also furnished many elaborate scientific and military articles for Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874–77.

BARNES, The Rev. William, B.D., born at Rushhay, Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton, in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset. He is descended from a family who, in the time of Philip and Mary, held Mageston, in the parish of Gillingham, and to one of whom (William Barnes) land in Gillingham was granted in the 31st of Henry VIII., though later generations (from 1732) had lost their lands and were dairy-farmers at East Stower and Manston. Mr. Barnes kept, for some years, a school at Dorchester; was appointed to the curacy of Whitcombe, Dorset, in 1847; and was instituted to the rectory of Winterbourne Came, Dorchester, in 1862. He is the author of three volumes of "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect," "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect," "A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek;" "Tiw; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue;" "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, including Extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle:" "Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons:" being the result of his Collections for a Course of Lectures on this subject; "Views of Labour and Gold;" "Early England and the Saxon English;" "Rural Poems in common English," of which a handsome illustrated edition has been printed in America; "The Elements of Linear Perspective and the Projection of Shadows," with woodcut diagrams by himself; "A School-book of Geography and Ethnology;" "Exercises in Practical Science;" and papers in some of the magazines, and of the transactions of archæological societies.

BARNETT, John, musical composer, was born near Bedford, July, 15, 1802. His father was a native of Hanau, in Prussia, and his mother an Hungarian. At the age of ten, being possessed of a wonderfuld contralto voice, he was articled to Mr. Samuel James Arnold, manager of Drury Lane, and sang in the "Shipwreck," and many other pieces, being alternately at that theatre and at Covent Garden for five successive years, and appearing in the company of the elder Kean, when the latter made his début in Macbeth. After the changing of his voice Mr. Barnett devoted himself exclusively to the study of the piano and composition. under Ferdinand Ries (the favourite pupil of Beethoven), Sento Perer, Kalkbrenner, William Huxley, and Xarcier Schneider. His operas are: the famous "Mountain Sylph" (produced at the Lyceum in 1834, and being the first real English opera); "Fair Rosamond" (a grand historical opera produced in 1836); and "Fari-

nelli" (produced in 1839). In addition to these important works, he is the composer of a large number of once eminently popular vaudevilles, such as "The Pet of the Petticoats," "The Carnival of Naples," "Before Breakfast," "Mr. Mallet," and "Win and Wear Her." His various canzonets and ballads number, perhaps, a thousand, amongst which figure the familiar titles of "The Light Guitar," "Rise, Gentle Moon," and "Not a Drum was Heard." He became director of the Olympic Theatre in 1832, under the management of Madame Vestris. In 1839 he married the youngest daughter of the late celebrated violoncellist, Robert Lindley, after which he retired to Cheltenham, where he has resided for many years, turning his attention to the study and cultivation of the voice, upon which he has published an important volume.

BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. His father allowed him to manage a small country store or shop when he was about thirteen years of age. At the age of eighteen he established himself in business and went largely into the business of selling lottery tickets. In 1834 he removed to New York, and unsuccessfully tried many schemes for making money. In 1841 he succeeded in purchasing the American Museum, by which in a few years he acquired a fortune, much of which was produced by the exhibition, in America and Europe, of a dwarf popularly known as "General Tom Thumb." In 1856 he engaged Jenny Lind to visit America, and to give 150 concerts. This engagement was cancelled when 93 performances had been given. The pecuniary success was however very great. In 1855 he took up his residence at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and engaged largely in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. These were unsuccessful, and he became bankrupt. Having effected a compromise with his creditors, he resumed the management of the Museum, and soon retrieved his fortunes. From the first Barnum has devoted much pains to the getting up of ingenious "humbugs." The earliest of these was in 1834, when he came across an aged half-idiotic negress named Joyce Heth, whom he announced to have been the nurse of George Washington, and so not less than 160 years of age. Then came the "Fiji Mermaid," in which the skeleton head and bust of a monkey was ingeniously attached to the body and tail of a fish; then the "Woolly Horse," which he put forth as an entirely new species of animal; and lastly in 1878, the "Petrified Man," a gigantic statue which had been made in a secluded part of Pennsylvania, carried to Colorado, buried there, and dug up. The truth, however, was discovered, and the scheme failed to be profitable. Barnum has lectured upon temperance and other topics, and besides some smaller works has published: "The Life of P. T. Barnum, written by Himself," 1855; "The Humbugs of the World," 1865; and a sort of autobiography entitled "Struggles and Triumphs," 1869.

BARROT, VICTORIN FERDINAND, a brother of the late M. Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1806, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his skill in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, that prince, on his election to the Presidency, made him his secretary, and he acted as one of his ministers from October, 1849, to March, 1850. He was then appointed Ambassador at Turin, a post he held till the famous *coup d'état*, which inaugurated the Second Empire. Under the new *régime*, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State and a Senator, but he did not take a very prominent part in either

capacity. M. Ferdinand Barrot was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 8, 1852, and Grand Referendary of the French Senate in Jan. 1867.

BARRY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, was from 1851 to 1854 Sub-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond; and subsequently held from 1854 to 1862 the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. In 1868 he became Principal of King's College, London; in 1869 Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1871 a Canon of Worcester; and in 1875 Honorary Chaplain to the Queen. He was also a member of the London School Board from 1871 to 1877. Dr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," "Cheltenham College Sermons," "Sermons for Boys," "Notes on the Catechism," "Religion for Every Day: Lectures to Men," 1873, and "What is Natural Theology?" the Boyle Lectures for 1876.

BARRY, The Right Hon. Charles Robert, born at Limerick, in 1834, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1845, was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarvan in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1869 and Attorney-General in Jan., 1870, succeeding, in the latter office, Mr. Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In Dec., 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of the draft Code relating to Indictable Offences.

BARRY, Edward Middleton, R.A., third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, was born in 1830. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, in the office of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, the late Sir Charles Barry, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament in 1860, and in that capacity completed the building. Mr. Barry is the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, which was built from his designs in 1857 in the short space of eight months. He has carried out numerous architectural works, and among them may be mentioned St. Giles's Schools, Endell Street; restoration of Crewe Hall, Cheshire; the Opera House at Malta; The Charing Cross Hotel, and the Eleanor Cross in front of it; the great hotels at Cannon Street, and the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Floral Hall, Covent Garden; the Grammar School at Leeds; the Birmingham and Midland Institute; St. Saviour's Church, Haverstock Hill; works at the Exchange, Bristol, at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and at various private mansions; and the completion of Halifax Town Hall, which was left unfinished by Sir Charles Barry. In 1867 Mr. Barry submitted designs in competition for the new National Gallery, and his design was deemed the best by the judges. In the same year Mr. Barry also competed for the new Law Courts, and was again successful; as the judges selected his design and that of Mr. G. E. Street as the

two best of those submitted to them, and recommended the joint appointment of these two architects. Mr. Disraeli's Government, however, did not comply with this recommendation, but appointed Mr. Barry to the National Gallery and Mr. Street to the Law Courts. Mr. Barry is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has filled the office of Vice-President; he is an honorary member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and an honorary member of the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, and other societies. He is an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has served on the Council of that body. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and was made a Royal Academician in 1870. Mr. Barry was elected Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy May 16, 1873, and Treasurer in 1874.

BARRY, Sir Redmond, K.C.M.G., son of the late H. G. Barry, of Barryclough, co. Cork, born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1838. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for the colony of Victoria, and was promoted in 1851 to a judgeship in the Supreme Court. He was knighted by patent in 1860, and was Commissioner from the colony of Victoria to the International Exhibition of 1862. Sir Redmond Barry has taken the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia. Though a Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the New University at Melbourne, and has published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," delivered in that capacity. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1877.

BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, Jules, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805; was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 28, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, took an active part in politics; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as deputy for the first circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. He voted with the extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, he having been elected a Deputy for the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was a zealous supporter of his old friend M. Thiers. He was elected a Life Senator by the National Assembly, Dec. 10, 1875. His principal works are:—"Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848); "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute, 1838; "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time, 1839-44; "Psychologie d'Aris-

tote : Traité de l'Ame," 1846 ; and "Opuscules," translated for the first time, 1847 ; "De l'École d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme," 1845 ; "Des Vedas," 1854 ; "Du Bouddhisme," 1855 ; and "Le Boudha et sa Religion," 1866.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, born in Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 23, 1805. In 1839 he became a bookseller in New York, in partnership with Mr. Welford, devoting his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. He was one of the founders of the American Ethnological Society, and Secretary of the New York Historical Society. In 1850 he was appointed Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico. With a corps of engineers and a party consisting altogether of about 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied three years, and embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the United States Government in 1857-58. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and has been continued in that office by repeated elections. He has published "The Progress of Ethnology," 1847 ; "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin," 1849 ; "Dictionary of Americanisms : a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States," 1848 ; "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua," 1856 ; "A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets relating to the Civil War," 1866 ; "Literature of the Rebellion," 1867 ; "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War of the Rebellion," 1867 ; "Primeval Man," 1868 ; and a new and much enlarged edition of his "Dictionary of Americanisms," 1878.

BASTIAN, HENRY CHARLTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Truro, in Cornwall, April 26, 1837, and educated at a private school at Falmouth, and in University College, London. He graduated M.A. in 1861, M.B. in 1863, and M.D. in 1866, all these degrees being conferred by the University of London. He was elected F.R.S. in 1868, and F.R.C.P. in 1871. Dr. Bastian is also a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and of several Medical Societies. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the State Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor, but he threw this appointment up in the spring of 1866, and was shortly afterwards appointed Lecturer on Pathology, and Assistant-Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. These posts he held until his appointment as Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital in Dec., 1867. He still holds the Professorship ; is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine ; and Physician to the Hospital since 1871. Dr. Bastian has published the following works :—"The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms," 1871 ; "The Beginnings of Life," 2 vols., 1872 ; "Evolution and the Origin of Life," 1874 ; and "Clinical Lectures on the Common Forms of Paralysis from Brain Disease," 1875. He is also the author of "Memoirs on Nematoids : Parasitic and Free," in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society ;* of numerous papers on Pathology, in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society ;* of papers on the more recondite departments of Cerebral Physiology in the *Journal of Mental Science ;* and of articles on Medical Subjects in the *British Medical Journal*, the *Lancet*, and Dr. Reynolds' "System of Medicine."

BATBIE, ANSELME POLYCARPE, was born at Seissan, in the department of Gers, France, May 31, 1828.

He studied classics at Auch and law at Toulouse. At the competition, in 1849, he became Auditor to the Council of State, and was created Doctor of Law by the Faculty of Paris in the following year. When, after the events of Dec. 1851, the Council of State was re-modelled, M. Batbie's services were no longer required as Auditor, and he then applied himself to the teaching of law, in connection with the Faculties of Dijon and Toulouse. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Academy of Legislation in the latter town, and he published in the "Transactions" of this learned body a dissertation on the "Forum Judicum" of the Visigoths. He delivered at Toulouse, (1854-56), a series of lectures on public and administrative law compared. In Jan. 1857, he became Assistant-Professor at Paris, where, in 1862, he commenced a course of lectures, which has been continued to the present time, on administrative law, and also another course on political economy. In 1860, at the request of M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, he visited the universities of Belgium, Holland, and Germany, in order to study the methods adopted by them for teaching public and administrative law. In the same year the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences awarded to him the Faucher prize for a dissertation on the life and works of Turgot, published under the title of "Turgot, philosophe, économiste, et administrateur." In 1861 he began the publication of a "Traité théorique et pratique du droit public et administratif," which was to be completed in six volumes. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences showed their appreciation of M. Batbie's studies by awarding him, in 1862, the grand Beaujour prize for a treatise on the institutions of popular credit, published under the title of "Le Crédit populaire," and one of the ordinary prizes of the year for a dissertation on "Le Prêt à intérêt." At the elections of Feb. 1871, M. Batbie, who until then had scrupulously held aloof from political life, was elected a member of the National Assembly by the department of Gers, receiving 59,860 votes, which placed him at the head of the poll. He took his place among the members of the Right Centre, and his great ability soon caused him to be regarded as one of the leaders of the Monarchical party. He was a member of many important commissions, including the Commission of Fifteen, which was appointed to watch the negotiations for the Treaty of Peace, the Commission of Inquiry into the Organisation of the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine, the Commission of Thirty, the Commission of Pardons, and the Commission for the Reform of Legal Studies. He was also the reporter of the Bill for the reorganisation of the Council of State. M. Batbie was one of the delegates of the Right who, on June 20, 1872, were authorised to present to M. Thiers, President of the Republic, the ultimatum of the majority in the Chamber. He was also the reporter of the Kerdrel Commission, which was charged with the task of replying to the Presidential message of Nov. 13, 1872. In the administration of the Duc de Broglie, M. Batbie was Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship. He resigned with his colleagues, Nov. 26, 1873. He was next nominated President of the Commission of Thirty, which was engaged in examining the supplementary constitutional laws. In Dec. 1875, he was elected a Senator by the department of Gers; his term of office expires in 1879. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Batbie is the author of "Doctrine et Jurisprudence en matière d'Appel comme d'abus," 1852; "Précis du cours de droit public et administratif," 1863; "Nouveau cours d'économie politique," 2 vols., 1864-65; and "Mélanges d'économie politique," 1865.

BATEMAN, Kate Josephine, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1842. Both her parents were actors, and

she, with her sister, two years older than herself, appeared in public as the "Bateman Children" as early as 1850. She afterwards prepared herself assiduously for the stage, and in 1859 played successfully in the leading American theatres, her principal characters being those of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; Julia, in the "Hunchback;" Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and Juliet and Lady Macbeth. She arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared 210 times in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play, "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. After a provincial tour, she re-appeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, in Oct. 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman. She has made the character of Leah peculiarly her own. In 1872, and subsequently, she appeared with great success in London as Medea, in the play of that name.

BATH AND WELLS, Bishop of. (*See* Hervey, Lord Arthur Charles.)

BATHURST, Bishop of. (*See* Marsden.)

BAUDRY, Paul Jacques Aimé, a French painter, born at Bourbon-Vendée, Nov. 7, 1828. His father was an artisan, burdened with a numerous family. He educated his son as best he could, and even had him taught music. But a humble teacher of drawing, named Sartoris, detected and developed in the boy another faculty. At that time the Prefect of Vendée chanced to be M. Gauja, an ex-contributor to the *National*, a friend of M. Thiers, and a lover of painting. This gentleman took an interest in Baudry, and helped to get for him a small allowance from the Department to enable him to study at Paris. The lad very speedily distinguished himself at the École des Beaux Arts. He leaped from success to success, he carried off the *grand prix de Rome* in 1850, the subject being "Zenobia discovered on the banks of the Araxes." In the *Salon* of 1857 he exhibited "The Punishment of a Vestal," "Fortune and the Child," "Leda," and a portrait of M. Beulé. His reputation was now firmly established. Subsequently he exhibited "The Penitent Magdalen," "The Toilet of Venus," "Guillemette," three portraits, 1859; "Charlotte Corday," "Amphitrite," several portraits, including those of M. Guizot (belonging to Sir John Boileau), M. Charles Dupin, Mademoiselle Madeleine Brohan, and the son of Madame la Comtesse Swicytowska, 1861; "The Pearl and the Wave" (a Persian fable), and two portraits, 1863; "Diana" and a portrait, 1865; and the portrait of M. Charles Garnier, the architect, 1869. But M. Baudry is best known by the magnificent pictures he executed for the decoration of the *foyer* of the new Opera House at Paris. His intimate friend, M. Edmond About, says:—"When the architect Charles Garnier proceeded to allot the works, he intrusted the *voussures* of the *foyer* to Baudry, who had already executed important decorative works at the Hôtel Fould and elsewhere. The commission, like all State commissions, was neither well nor ill paid at the price of 140,000 francs. But when the artist learned that there was a talk of giving the ceilings and the spaces above the doors to another, he offered to paint the whole himself without increase of pay, thus reducing his reward to 280 francs per superficial mètre; the work occupies 500 mètres square. Before drawing his first sketch, he made two journeys, one to London, and the other to Rome. At the Kensington Museum he copied the seven Cartoons of Raphael. At the Vatican he

copied eleven enormous morsels of Michael Angelo, all to enduc himself with the spirit of the masters, and to catch for himself *le bon pli.* That done, there only remained to shut himself for eight years in the damp building of the rising Opera-house. There he occupied three studios, one on the sixth storey, another on the tenth, and the last quite at the top, under the cupola, whence neither cold nor heat could dislodge him. His whole life was there. He slept and ate in a *loge de danseuse*, furnished with his student's furniture. He lived whole months without seeing any other faces than those of his models and the old housekeeper, and very occasionally a friend." M. Baudry was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861, and was raised to the rank of Commander in March, 1875.

BAUER, BRUNO, biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Sept. 6, 1809. Educated in the schools and University of Berlin, he, in 1834, obtained a professorship of theology. His earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss, 1835; his "Journal of Speculative Theology," 1836, and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament," 1838. In what may be termed the second period came the two works, "Dr. Hengstenberg," 1839, and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine," 1840. Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843-44), in which he analyses the German radicalism of 1842, and its consequent socialistic theories. In connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, he published "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). During the political disturbances of 1848 he availed himself of the opportunity for ventilating his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and in another on "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850) to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century. He is the author of "Western Dictatorship," "The Actual Position of Russia," "Germany and Russia," "Russia and England," and numerous pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects.

BAVARIA, KING OF. (*See* LOUIS II.)

BAXTER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, M.P., was born at Dundee, in 1825, and after passing through the High School of that town, studied in the University of Edinburgh. In 1855 he succeeded the late Mr. Joseph Hume as M.P. for the Montrose burghs, which he has represented ever since. He was offered office under Government more than once, but declined, until Mr. Gladstone, in 1868, formed an administration pledged to economy, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty. In March, 1871, he succeeded Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary to the Treasury, which office he resigned Aug. 6, 1873. He was sworn of the Privy Council, March 24, 1873. Mr. Baxter, who carries on business as a foreign mer-

chant in Dundee, was a conspicuous supporter of the North during the American war, and is a well-known opponent of Church establishments. He is the author of "Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive journeys in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and the Levant," 1850; "The Tagus and the Tiber: or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850-51," 2 vols., 1852; "America and the Americans," 1855; "Hints to Thinkers: or, Lectures for the Times," 1860; and "Free Italy," a lecture delivered in 1874.

BAYNE, PETER, M.A., born in Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830, took the degree of M.A. at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was the winner of a prize for a poem, open to competition by the whole university, and after taking his degree he won the Blackwell prize (£40) for a prose essay. He was appointed successively editor of the Glasgow *Commonwealth*, the Edinburgh *Witness*, the *Dial*, and the *Weekly Review*, the two last published in London. His views on inspiration having given offence, he resigned the editorship of the *Weekly Review* in 1865, and he has since declined editorial connection with newspapers. He has continued, however, in constant occupation as a journalist. His biographical sketches in an Edinburgh magazine attracted attention, and led to the publication, in 1855, of "The Christian Life in the present Time," a treatise intended to prove, in a series of illustrative biographies, that belief in Christianity is compatible with high intellectual gifts, and the noblest moral character. The book was very popular, especially in America, where two volumes of Essays by Mr. Bayne, were published in 1857. A volume of Biographical and Critical Essays, a treatise on "The Testimony of Christ to Christianity," and an historical drama on "The Days of Jezebel" have been published by him in this country. He has been a copious contributor to the *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, *British Quarterly*, and *London Quarterly Reviews*, and to *Fraser* and other magazines. He edited the letters and sketched the life of Hugh Miller in two volumes, in the course of which it appeared that his own views of geological evolution are more in accordance with those of Darwin and Huxley than with those of Miller. An essay on the Puritans published by him in 1862 was well spoken of, and he has since engaged in extensive studies of the Puritan period. A volume on "The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution," of which some instalments had appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, was published by him in 1878. He is author of a pamphlet entitled "The Church's Curse and the Nation's Claim," advocating disestablishment on purely national grounds, and with a view to the efficiency, not the abolition, of the Church of England.

BAYNES, THOMAS SPENCER, LL.D., born March 24, 1823, at Wellington, Somersetshire, was educated at a private school at Bath, at Bristol College, and at the University of Edinburgh. He was assistant to Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic in that University, 1851-55; Examiner in Logic and Mental Philosophy in the University of London, 1857-63; and assistant-editor of the *Daily News* from the autumn of 1857 till Oct. 1864. During his residence in London, Mr. Baynes, besides writing a large number of articles in the *Daily News* on the civil war in America, contributed to several literary journals, especially the *Literary Gazette* and the *Athenæum*, but he kept up his studies in his special subject—logic and mental science—by delivering lectures and taking private pupils to prepare for the University and India Civil Service Examinations. He was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews in Oct. 1864. Professor Baynes has published a translation of the "Port Royal Logic," 1851, which has gone through seven editions; and an "Essay on the New Analytic of

Logical Forms," with notes and historical appendix, 1852. He is now engaged in preparing the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Professor Baynes contributed regularly to the *Edinburgh Review* (1869-75) eleven articles in all—some of which attracted considerable notice. At one time he contributed to the *North British Review*, and he wrote occasionally in *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*. He took his degree of LL.B. in the University of London; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

BAZAINE, FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a Marshal of France, was born Feb. 13, 1811. Having finished his studies in the École Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco, was chosen, in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a general of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France Sept. 5, 1864, having been previously nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1856, and Grand Cross, July 2, 1863. While holding the supreme command in Mexico he drove back President Juarez to the furthermost frontiers of the country (1864); made himself master of the fortified city of Oajaca, the garrison of which, consisting of 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally (Feb. 8, 1865); and organised against the partisans of the Republic a system of guerilla warfare, which was carried into effect with much bravery and barbarity, under the direction of the notorious Colonel Dupin. Fatal misunderstandings arose, however, between the Emperor Maximilian and the leader of the French expedition, who was also greatly embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the natives and the policy pursued by the United States. At length, in Sept. 1866, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the empire impossible, commenced preparations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them on Vera Cruz, and prepared for a general embarkation, while vigorously repelling to the last the attacks of the natives. On March 12, 1867, he quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of the expeditionary forces. The same year he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps stationed at Nancy, and on Oct. 15, 1869, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. During the earlier stages of the disastrous war between France and Germany, Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion three marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation, on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was, in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the National Assembly. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the capitula-

tions made during the war brought serious charges against Marshal Bazaine. In consequence of their report, he was handed over to a Council of War organized by a special law, and was imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872. He was afterwards tried at the Grand Trianon of Versailles by a court-martial of general officers, presided over by General the Duc d'Aumale. He was charged not only with military incapacity in allowing himself to be blockaded by a nearly equal force in Metz, and in his ultimate capitulation, but also with a treasonable design of making himself, by the aid of his army, and with the connivance of the enemy, independent of the Government of National Defence, which had been universally acknowledged by France. The trial commenced on Oct. 6, and ended on Dec. 10, 1873. On the charge of political bad faith the court returned no direct verdict; but on the issue whether the Marshal had done all that was required by duty and honour, he was, by a unanimous vote, found guilty. The court condemned the prisoner to degradation and to death, but at the same time recommended him to mercy. Two days afterwards, President MacMahon commuted the punishment of death to confinement for twenty years in a fortress, and remitted the ceremony, which, according to law, accompanies the sentence of degradation. He was, however, deprived of all his dignities, dismissed from the army, and sent to undergo his sentence at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, a small island just off Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast. Here Bazaine lived for nine months, enjoying a good deal of freedom, and constantly in the society of his wife and children and of his old aide-de-camp, Colonel Villette. On the plea that the health of the children was affected, Madame Bazaine left the island and sought an interview with Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, in the hope that he might be induced to allow her husband to pass the rest of his days an exile but not a prisoner. But the President declined to interfere; and it is believed that the coldness of his refusal induced Bazaine to try the chance of flight. On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, he passed the evening in conversation with Colonel Villette, and on the following morning a rope was hanging down from the parapet of the fortress, and the prisoner was gone. It afterwards appeared that Madame Bazaine and her cousin had been waiting for him in a boat at the base of the rock. They took him on board a ship which was lying near, and he succeeded in escaping to Italy. He afterwards proceeded to Cologne (Aug. 14), spent a short time in England, and ultimately took up his residence in Madrid, where he arrived Nov. 17, 1874. In Sept. 1874, he addressed to the *New York Herald* an extended and elaborate apology for his conduct when in command of the French army within Metz.

BAZALGETTE, Sir Joseph, C.B., son of the late Captain Joseph William Bazalgette, R.N., was born at Enfield, Middlesex, in 1819. At the age of eighteen he was articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, C.E. In 1845 he was practising on his own account as an engineer in Great George-street, Westminster. In Nov. of the year in which the railway mania commenced he found himself at the head of a large staff of engineering assistants, designing and laying out schemes for railways, ship canals, and other engineering works in various parts of the United Kingdom, and preparing the surveys and plans for parliamentary deposit, which had to be accomplished by the last day of Nov. While his remarkable success was most encouraging, its effects soon began to tell upon his health, which completely gave way in 1847, when he was compelled to retire from business and go into the country, where a year of perfect rest restored him to health. In 1848 he accepted

an appointment as assistant-engineer under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. On the death of the chief engineer of the Commissioners in 1852, Mr. Bazalgette was selected from among thirty-six candidates to fill the vacant position, being first appointed under the title of General Surveyor of Works, and soon afterwards of Chief Engineer. His report on the failures of the new system of drainage in certain provincial towns led to the resignation of the Commissioners and the appointment of a new Commission by Lord Palmerston. Mr. Bazalgette was elected engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its establishment in 1856, and was instructed to devise a scheme for the drainage of London. Accordingly he prepared estimates and designs which were executed between 1858 and 1865. The main intercepting drainage of London is original in design, and it is also the most perfect, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most difficult work of its class that has ever been executed. Though little thought of now, because it is unseen, it is the work for which its author's reputation as an engineer will ever stand highest in the opinion of professional engineers. Between 1863 and 1874 the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea Embankments were designed and executed by him, besides many other metropolitan improvements, such as new streets, subways, and artisans' dwellings. He has also designed and carried out the drainage of many other towns, and has devoted much attention to the question of the best means for the disposal and utilisation of sewage. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871 and knighted in 1874.

BAZLEY, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P., born at Gilnow, near Bolton, in 1797, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and he established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs. Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851; he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom; and in 1855 he was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former, and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life. In 1859 and in 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he came in second, polling 14,192 votes against 15,486, recorded in favour of Mr. Birley, the Conservative candidate. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was third on the poll, the votes given for the three successful candidates being as follows:—Birley, 19,984; Callender, 19,649; Bazley, 19,325. He was created a Baronet in Oct. 1869.

BEACH, The Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks, Bart., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the eighth baronet, by his wife Harriett Vittoria, daughter of John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, North-

amptonshire, was born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837. From Eton he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1858 ; M.A. 1861), and in July 1864 he was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, which constituency he still represents in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Feb. till Dec. 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and he served as a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies. When the Conservatives again came into office in Feb. 1874, Sir M. H. Beach was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. On taking that office he was sworn on the Privy Council, and in 1877 he was admitted to a seat in the Cabinet. In Feb. 1878 he was nominated Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the place of Lord Carnarvon, who had resigned in consequence of a difference with his colleagues on the Eastern Question. Sir Michael is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and was for fourteen years Captain in the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia.

BEACONSFIELD (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, K.G., eldest son of the late Isaac D'Israeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the celebrated author of the "Curiosities of Literature," was born in London, Dec. 21, 1804, and became an author while yet a minor. In 1825 he took the novel-reading public by surprise with "Vivian Grey," followed at intervals by "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Alroy," and other brilliant works of imagination. After extensive travels in the East, he returned to England in 1831, and contested the borough of Wycombe, being defeated by a small majority. In 1837 he was elected to the House of Commons for Maidstone, which constituency he exchanged in 1841 for Shrewsbury. In 1847 he was returned for the county of Buckingham, in which his estate of Hughenden Manor was situated, and which he has continued to represent to the present time. He adhered to Sir R. Peel's party, until that minister became a convert to the doctrines of free trade, and from that date allied himself closely with the Conservative party, of which he became the acknowledged leader in the House of Commons after the death of Lord George Bentinck. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's three administrations, and on the resignation of that nobleman in Feb., 1868, was appointed by the Queen Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the year. On the Liberal Government being defeated on the Irish University Bill, by a majority of 3 (March 12, 1873), Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty ; and the Queen, having accepted it, sent for Mr. Disraeli, who, however, declined to take office in the circumstances. Mr. Gladstone accordingly reconstructed his cabinet, and remained in office till the commencement of the following year, when most unexpectedly, after the Parliament had been summoned to meet for the despatch of business, he rashly resolved on an appeal to the nation. The returns of the general election—the first which occurred under the system of ballot—was completed on Feb. 27, 1874, and showed a total of 351 Conservatives and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, whose allegiance to the Liberal cause was by no means to be relied on. Of course Mr. Gladstone, without daring to meet Parliament, at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli succeeding him in the Premiership, formed his cabinet early in March. Mr. Disraeli was elevated to the peerage by the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield Aug. 16, 1876. Together with the office of First Lord of the Treasury, he held that of Lord President of the Council from Aug., 1876, till Feb., 1878. His policy, which was severely criticised at the time with regard to the Eastern Question, resulted in the assembling of the

Congress of Berlin, at which the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, assisted as the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain. It is interesting to know that Lord Beaconsfield went to Berlin at the earnest solicitation of Lord Salisbury, who felt that the Prime Minister, "speaking, as he alone was able to do, with the full mandate of the English people, would produce an effect on the negotiations and the action of the Powers such as no other man could have produced." The Congress held its final sitting on July 13, 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin was signed by all the plenipotentiaries. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, on returning to London on the 16th, were met with a most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross, and were enabled to announce that they had brought back "peace with honour." On July 22nd, Lord Beaconsfield was invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter. A few months previously the same honour had been offered to him, but, with Her Majesty's permission, it was then declined. The policy of the Government which brought about the Treaty of Berlin, and the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and the occupation of Cyprus, led to much discussion in Parliament. The Marquis of Hartington moved in the House of Commons a resolution directed against that policy, and after a debate of four nights the action of the Government was supported by the overwhelming majority of 143, there being 195 votes for the resolution, and 338 against it (Aug. 2, 1878). The day after this decisive political victory had been achieved the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were presented with the freedom of the City of London, and subsequently entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. Lord Beaconsfield is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and Edinburgh, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks; and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 19, 1873, and re-elected to that office in Nov., 1874. Among his publications since his entrance on political life, are "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," works curiously compounded of politics and fiction; "A Vindication of the English Constitution," "A Biography of Lord G. Bentinck," and "Lothair," a novel, 1870. An early poetical work, entitled "A Revolutionary Epic," was republished in 1864. He married, in 1839, Mary Anne, only daughter of the late John Evans, Esq., of Branceford Park, Devon, and widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., M.P. In acknowledgment of her husband's official services, Mrs. Disraeli was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Viscountess Beaconsfield, Nov. 28, 1868. She died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 83.

BEAL, JAMES, was born in 1829, at Chelsea, and educated at private schools. He took an active part as the colleague of James Taylor, the founder of the Freehold Land movement, in establishing Land and Building Societies. Mr. Beal lectured several nights weekly for years in London, the provinces, and through Scotland, and contributed largely to the *Freeholder*. In consequence of the ritualistic practices of the curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he brought the well-known suit, afterwards merged in a similar suit brought by Mr. Westerton, and known as "Westerton and Beal *v.* Liddell," which was the commencement of the movement which culminated in the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. When the gas companies of London privately "districted" the metropolis, he conducted, on behalf of twenty-five vestries, as hon. secretary to the delegates, the parliamentary inquiries in 1857-60, and mainly secured the passing of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and subsequently the City of London Gas

Act, 1868. He was largely instrumental, acting as hon. secretary, in the return of the late J. Stuart Mill as M.P. for Westminster in 1865, and he has been a prominent politician in Westminster since 1852. Mr. Beal has devoted much time to parliamentary inquiries into the government and taxation of the metropolis. He was examined before the committees of the House of Commons in 1861 and 1867, and proposed the scheme adopted by Mr. Mill, and embodied in the three bills introduced by him and by the late Mr. C. Buxton and by Lord Elcho, to establish a municipal government for the metropolis. He is an active member of the City Guilds Reform Association, organised to secure a reform in the administration of the City Companies, and is the hon. secretary of the Metropolitan Municipal Association, formed to create a municipality of London. Mr. Beal is the author of "Free Trade in Land," 1855, an inquiry into the social and commercial influence of the laws of succession and the system of entail (which has been recently republished); of pamphlets against the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, and on Direct Taxation. He was a frequent contributor to the *Atlas*, and wrote in that journal a History of all the great Joint Stock Banks, and is the author of a series of letters in the *Weekly Dispatch*, dealing with the history and trusts of City Companies under the signature of "Nemesis." Mr. Beal took an active part in all the movements led by Mr. Bright and the late Mr. Cobden.

BEALE, LIONEL SMITH, M.B., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in King's College, London, formerly Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy, and afterwards Professor of Pathological Anatomy, was born in London in 1828, and educated in King's College School. He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, of the Microscopical Societies of New York and California, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies, formerly President of the Quekett Club, member of the Academy of Sciences of Bologna, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and the microscope. Among them are "The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine;" "How to Work with the Microscope," of which there have been several editions; "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body;" "Protoplasm: or, Life, Matter, and Mind;" "Disease Germs, their supposed and real Nature, and on the Treatment of Diseases caused by their Presence;" "Life Theories, their Influence upon Religious Thought," 1871; "The Mystery of Life: Facts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, in reply to Dr. Gull," 1871; "The Anatomy of the Liver;" "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman, and of other works. He has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve-fibres and nerve-centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He is the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, and the *Microscopical Journal*.

BEALE, THOMAS WILLERT, born in London in 1831, is the author of several hundreds of musical compositions, duets, quartets, and songs. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863. He is engaged in general literature, fiction, and criticism, and has contributed to the

Gentleman's Magazine, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals under the *nom de plume*, "Walter Maynard." Mr. Beale is the author of a book called "The Enterprising Impresario," containing personal reminiscences of Grisi, Mario, Viardot, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Lablache.

BEALES, EDMOND, M.A., was born at Newnham, a suburb of Cambridge, July 3, 1803, being a son of the late Mr. Samuel Pickering Beales, a merchant of that town, who obtained much local celebrity by his zeal as a political reformer. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and next at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Praed and Moultrie, and also of Mr. Spencer Walpole, with whom he was destined many years afterwards to come into memorable collision in public life. While at Eton he was one of the contributors to the *Etonian*, a periodical which made some noise in its day. From Eton he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a leading member of the "Union" debating society, with Austen, Macaulay, Cockburn, Lytton, Benbow, and others. He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity in 1824, graduating B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1828. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830, he practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. During several years Mr. Beales took a prominent part in foreign politics. He earnestly promoted the earliest demonstrations on behalf of the Polish refugees, was a member of the "Polish Exiles' Friends Society," of the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland," founded by Thomas Campbell, and afterwards presided over by Lord Dudley Stuart; was President himself subsequently of the "Polish National League;" Chairman of the Circassian Committee; member of the Emancipation Society during the American Civil War, of the Jamaica Committee under Mr. John Stuart Mill, and of the Garibaldi Committee. It was in connection with Garibaldi's visit to England, in 1864, that Mr. Beales' name first became known to the general public. He then defended the right of the people to meet on Primrose Hill, and a conflict with the police occurred. He at that time published a pamphlet on the Right of Public Meeting. But it is as President of the Reform League that Mr. Beales is best known. In 1864 an effort was put forth for a great political agitation in connection with Trades Societies, started by Messrs. George Odger, W. R. Cremer, and George Howell. The first public meeting of the new association was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Beales, who, from that time until his promotion to the judicial bench, was identified with the principles of Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. The outbreak of the American war, and other circumstances, prevented for a time the active working of the Association; but in the spring of 1865 it developed itself under the name of the Reform League. On Jan. 16, 1866, a deputation waited upon Earl Russell, and received from him a promise to introduce a Reform Bill early in the coming session, and to stand or fall by the result. This was followed by a conference in St. Martin's Hall, and many large meetings throughout the country. Then came the Government bill, which the League earnestly supported, and, after a protracted debate, its rejection by the House of Commons. The League now recommenced its agitation for Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. Then followed gigantic meetings in Trafalgar Square, which the Conservative Government in vain endeavoured to suppress. Sir Richard Mayne, the First Commissioner of Police, issued a notice to the effect that the meeting announced for July 2, 1866, would not be permitted. Mr. Beales, however, stated his full determination to attend the meeting, and hold the Government responsible for all breaches of the peace. This step led Sir Richard Mayne to with-

draw the prohibition, and the meeting of 69,000 persons was held without a single breach of the law. Then came the memorable 23rd of July, and the immense gathering at Hyde Park, when Mr. Beales exhibited great courage and coolness. On July 25th he was requested by Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, to go to the park and get the people out, which Mr. Beales accordingly did. The mission of the League was virtually at an end when Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill passed in 1867; Mr. Beales resigned the Presidency March 10, 1869, and three days later the League was formally dissolved. Mr. Beales was a revising barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866, when, in consequence of the active part he had taken in political agitation, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, declined to re-appoint him. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Tower Hamlets in 1868. In Sept. 1870, Lord Chancellor Hatherley appointed him judge for the County Court Circuit No. 35, comprising Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Bedfordshire and Essex. Mr. Beales is the author of various pamphlets on Poland and Circassia, and Parliamentary Reform; also of a work on the Reform Act of 1867. Several of his speeches on the subject of Reform and the Elective Franchise have been published in a pamphlet form.

BEAUFORT (Duke of), Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, and married July 3, 1845, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Earl Howe, by whom he has issue. His grace, who is a Conservative in politics, and succeeded his father as eighth duke Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. His Grace takes a great interest in horse racing, and is President of the Four-in-Hand Club.

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, about 1817. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was at first assigned to the artillery, whence he was subsequently transferred to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war and was twice wounded. He was promoted to a captaincy of engineers in 1853, and was on duty, superintending the erection of Government buildings in New Orleans, and fortifications on the Gulf coast till Jan. 1861, when he was for five days (Jan. 23-28) Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned Feb. 20, 1861, joined the Confederates, and commenced the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He was in actual command of the Southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced a reverse; for this service he was made a brigadier-general. He was second in command, under Gen. Sydney A. Johnston, at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, April 6, 1862; and in the summer and autumn of 1863 successfully defended Charleston and its outworks when besieged by General Gilmore. He was subsequently connected with the army of Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina up to the time of that general's surrender, April 26, 1865, which brought the war to a close. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of full general, the highest grade in the service. Since the termination of the war, General Beauregard has resided in the Southern States; became president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railroad; and in 1878 was one of the managers of the Louisiana State Lottery.

BECKER, Bernard Henry, author and journalist, born in 1833, has for several years past been attached to *All the Year Round*, and has written a large number of original stories and sketches in that journal. In 1874 he produced "Scientific London"—an

aeeount of the rise, progress, and condition of the great scientifie institutions of the eapital. In an artiele first published in *Iron*, and reprinted in "Seientifie London," he attaeked the management of the Gresham Leetures with such effeet as to bring about a reform of the system under whieh professors are appointed. Mr. Becker published in 1878 a book in two volumes, entitled "Adventurous Lives." He eontributes regularly to the *Daily News*, *The World*, and the seientific journals of the period.

BECKLES, The Right Rev. Edward Hyndman, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beekles, Esq., (deseended from the Beekles family of Durham), was born in Barbadoes, in 1816, reeeived his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and after holding different cures in the West Indies, was conseerated Bishop of Sierra-Leone in 1859. He resigned that see in 1870, being sueeeeded in it by Dr. Cheetham. In the same year he was appointed rector of Wootton, Dover, and in 1873, reetor of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, London. In Feb. 1877, he was appointed Superintending Bishop of the English Episcopalian congregations in Scotland.

BECKX, Peter John, General of the Jesuits, was born at Sichem, in Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795, and educated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, at Hildesheim, in Oet. 1819. His superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delieate missions. When the Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen became a eonvert to the Catholic religion, young Beckx was appointed his confessor, and he offieiated for some years as priest of the new Catholic ehureh whieh was built at Köthen. After the deeease of the Duke he continued at the eourt with his widow, the Countess Julia, whom, at a later period, he aecompanied to Vienna. In 1847 he was appointed proeurator for the provinee of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the College of Procurators at Rome. In the following year the Jesuits were temporarily driven from Austria, and consequently Father Beekx, being unable to return to that country, repaired to Belgium, and was nominated reetor of the college belonging to his order at Louvain. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria, he zealously supported the projeets of the Government, which were highly favourable to the interests of the Church. He lent his powerful aid to the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Szeitowsky, who sueeeeded in obtaining the re-instatement of the Jesuits in that portion of the empire, and founding the novieiate at Tyrnau. Being sent to the assembly summoned at Rome in 1853, to choose a sueeessor to Father Roothan, he was elected Superior of the Order. The suceess of the Jesuits since that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due, in no slight degree, to the ability and foresight of Father Beekx. Besides some minor writings and oecasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary" (Vienna, 1843), whieh has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into many languages.

BEDDOE, John, M.D., F.R.S., born at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, September 21, 1826, was edueated at Bridgnorth School, University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh. He graduated B.A. at London in 1851, and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1853. Dr. Beddoe served on the eivil medical staff during the Crimean war. Since then he has praetised as a physician at Clifton, and held sundry hospital appointments. He was President of the Anthropologieal Society in 1869 and 1870, and he has been a member of the council of the British Assoeiation for several years. He was eleeted a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1873. Dr. Beddoe has written numerous papers, medieal, statistieal, and anthropological, and

he has largely applied the numerical method to ethnology. His principal works are, "Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles," 1869-70; "Origin of the English Nation" (unpublished, but took 1st prize, £150, of the Welsh National Eisteddfod); "Relations of Temperament and Complexion to Disease;" "On Hospital Dietaries;" and "Comparison of Mortality in England and Australia." He is joint author of the "Anthropological Instructions for Travellers" of the British Association.

BEECHER, CHARLES, son of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1815. In 1844 he was ordained as a clergyman, and was for a time a pastor in Newark, New Jersey. He has published "The Incarnation; or Picture of the Virgin and her Son," "Review of the Spiritual Manifestations," and "Pen Pictures of the Bible." He accompanied his sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, on her first visit to England, and was with her joint author of "The Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," and acted as the editor of "The Life of Lyman Beecher."

BEECHER, EDWARD, D.D., eldest son of Lyman Beecher, born at East Hampton, New York, in 1804. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1822. He studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, and was appointed to a tutorship in Yale College in 1825. He filled the office of pastor at Park Street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, from 1838 to 1844; and that of pastor at Salem Street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856; and for many years subsequently was pastor of a Congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois. His present residence is in Brooklyn, New York. He is the author of "Baptism: its Imports and Modes;" "The Conflict of Ages;" "Papal Conspiracy Exposed;" "The Concord of the Ages;" and "History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution," 1878.

BEECHER-STOWE, HARRIET ELIZABETH, daughter of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1812. She was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1829, afterwards removed with her relative to Walnut Hill, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1836 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of "The May Flower." She continued to contribute to the periodicals sketches and short stories; but attempted nothing of more importance until 1850, when she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, published at Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. This was published in book-form in 1852, and met with great success; 313,000 copies were sold in the United States within three years and a half, and in all, over half a million copies, including a German edition. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. It has been translated into more than twenty languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions; and it was dramatized in various forms. She subsequently published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children," 1853; "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which that work was based, 1853; and "The Christian Slave," a drama, founded upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1855. She visited Europe in 1853, and in the following year published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." A little work entitled "Geography for My Children," was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp." In subsequent works Mrs. Stowe has delineated the domestic life of New England of fifty or a hundred years ago. Her other published works are, "Our Charley, and what to do

with Him," 1859; "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of Newport, Rhode Island, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, 1852; "The Pearl of Orr's Island," 1862; Agnes of Sorrento," 1862; "Reply on behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many thousand Women of Great Britain," 1863; "The Ravages of a Carpet," 1864; "House and Home Papers," 1864; "Religious Poems," 1865; "Stories about our Dogs," 1865; "Little Foxes," 1865; "Queer Little People," 1867; "Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories," 1867; "The Chimney Corner," 1868; "Men of Our Times: or Leading Patriots of the Day," 1868; "Old Town Folks," 1869; "Little Pussy Willow," 1870; "Pink and White Tyranny," 1871; "My Wife and I," 1872; "Poganuc People: their Loves and Lives," 1878. In Sept, 1869 Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Macmillan's Magazine* an article entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in which she accused Lord Byron of incest. This article evoked a storm of literary criticism, which was by no means allayed by the publication in 1870 of her work entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." Mrs. Stowe's home is in Hartford, Connecticut, but she passes much of her time in Florida, where she has an orange plantation.

BEECHER, Henry Ward, fourth son of Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. He studied in public Latin schools in Boston, graduated at Amherst College, Mass., 1834, and studied Theology under his father at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Laurenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianopolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1847. His church edifice, which has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 persons, has not only always been full when it was known that he would preach, but the aisles and vestibules are also filled. His church has a membership of over 2,000. During his whole career he has mingled to a greater extent than almost any other preacher and pastor of his denomination in matters not directly professional. For nearly a year, during his theological course, he edited the *Cincinnati Journal*, a religious weekly. In Indiana he was editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earnest opponent of slavery, and an advocate of temperance, peace, and other reforms, and very early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer. From the date of the establishment of the *Independent* newspaper to 1858, he was a constant contributor to its columns, and from 1861 to 1863 its chief editor. He has been since 1870 the editor-in-chief of the *Christian Union*, a weekly religious paper. He has collected a very fine gallery of paintings and of choice engravings, and at his country seat at Peekskill, New York, has one of the finest and best regulated farms and flower gardens in the United States. Mr. Beecher has twice visited Europe, and the last time (in 1863) addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the Civil War then raging in the United States. In 1871, Henry W. Sage, a parishioner of Mr. Beecher's, founded a lectureship of Preaching, called the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in the Yale College Divinity School, and the first three annual courses were delivered by Mr. Beecher. His regular weekly sermons, as taken down by stenographic reporters, have been printed since 1859. Besides ten volumes of sermons, he has published "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," two series; "Sermons on Liberty and War," "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," "Royal Truths," "Eyes and Ears," "Star Papers," two series; "Norwood," a novel, originally published in the *New York Ledger*; "Sermons from Published and Unpublished Sources," two vols.,

1870; "Life of Christ," vols. 1 and 2, but not yet completed; and "Yale Lectures on Preaching," three vols. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Theodore Tilton, formerly his associate, and afterwards his successor, in the editorship of the *Independent*, charged him with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of the Plymouth congregation reported that this charge was without any foundation; but meanwhile Mr. Tilton commenced a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000. The trial was protracted during six months; and at its close the jury, after being locked up for more than a week, refused to render a verdict for Mr. Tilton, nine being for acquital of defendant and three for conviction. For several years Mr. Beecher's theological views have apparently been diverging from the strictly Calvinistic standards of his denomination; and early in 1878 he announced from his pulpit that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment, believing that all punishments are cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eternally, after all hope of reformation is gone. He is understood to hold both to the annihilation of the miscrable and the restoration of all others.

BEESLY, Edward Spencer, was born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, in 1831, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was appointed Assistant-Master of Marlborough College in 1854, and Professor of History in University College, London, in 1860. Professor Beesly is the author of several review articles, pamphlets, &c., on historical, political, and social questions, treated from the Positivist point of view. His translation of Auguste Comte's "System of Positive Polity, or Treatise on Sociology," is in course of publication. The third volume appeared in 1876, under the title of "Social Dynamics, or the General Theory of Human Progress (Philosophy of History)." A series of lectures by Mr. Beesly on Roman history, entitled "Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius," was published in 1878.

BÉHIC, Armand, statesman, born at Bayonne, in 1808, appointed at an early age to the Administration of Finances, was attached to the Treasury of the Army in the expedition to Algiers, and became Inspector of Finances, in which position he made several journeys to the colonies, especially the Antilles. He quitted this department to join the Ministry of Marine, and became Secretary-General. He entered the Chamber as Deputy for Avesnes in 1846, and was charged with the examination of the law relating to the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1849 he was named a representative of the people, and shortly afterwards entered the Council of State, in which he remained until 1851, when he undertook the superintendence of the foundries of Vierzon. In 1853 he became Inspector-General of the Maritime service of the Messageries Impériales, and afterwards Director. He took an active part in the matter of transports for the Crimean expedition, and gave great impulse to the Indo-China service, and to all the details of the administration. He has been successively a member of the council of administration for public buildings, president of the commission for the organization of colonial banks, member of the Council-General of Bouches-du-Rhône for the canton of Ciotat. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 3, 1860, and succeeded M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 23, 1863, which office he held till Jan. 1867, when he was appointed a Senator, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. After the fall of the Empire he retired from public life for several years, but in Jan. 1876 he was elected a Senator for the Department of the Gironde.

BELCREDI, Count Richard, Austrian statesman, of an ancient

noble family, was born Feb. 12, 1823. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and in 1862 was promoted to the post of governmental chief in that province. In May, 1863, he was Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of May 27, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it is generally admitted that during his administration in Bohemia he was upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs. Count Belcredi, appointed Minister of State for Austria, and President of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, July 27, 1865, resigned in Feb. 1867.

BELGIANS, KING OF THE. (*See* LEOPOLD II.)

BELL, ISAAC LOWTHIAN, M.P., F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Bell, was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University, and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. These, under his subsequent management, were extended. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. In 1873 he ceased to be a partner in these works, which are now carried on by Mr. Pattinson's other sons-in-law. Mr. Bell, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded, in 1852, the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest and now one of the largest iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connection with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. Mr. Bell has been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and has recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast furnace. He is at present an Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which town he has filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. Mr. Bell was a candidate for the representation of North Durham in Parliament at the general election of Dec. 1868, but was unsuccessful. At the general election of Feb. 1874, however, he was elected by that constituency in the Liberal interest, but on petition was unseated. He again contested the seat at the election consequent on the petition, but was unsuccessful. He was elected M.P. for Hartlepool in July, 1875.

BELL, JOHN, sculptor, born in Norfolk, in 1811, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by "Psyche feeding a Swan," and other poetic works. In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the International Exhibition in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the new Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among his other works, which are almost wholly of the poetic class, may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," in marble, an "Andromeda," (a bronze,) purchased by the Queen, which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall; also "Miranda," "Imogen," "The Last Kiss," "The Dove's Refuge," "Herod Stricken on his Throne," "Lalage,"

"The Cross of Prayer," "The Octoroon," "Una and the Lion," "Cromwell," "James Montgomery," the poet, at Sheffield, and various busts and statuettes. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draughtsman with a cartoon, entitled "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. He executed the Wellington monument in Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of Armed Science at Woolwich. Among his public works are the "Guards' Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and the Crimean Artillery Memorial on the Parade at Woolwich. Mr. Bell, who is the author of a "Free-Hand Drawing Book for the Use of Artisans," "Primary Sensations of the Mind," "The Drama of Ivan," and various essays on art, has devoted some attention to decoration, having introduced, twenty-five years ago, the ornamental corn bread-platters in wood, and bread-knives, which have since become a trade, women and children being much employed in the carving of the platters and handles. Also in 1859 he received the medal of the Society of Arts for the origination of the principle of Entasis and definite proportions applied to the obelisk; and he was one of the sculptors employed in the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, his portion being the colossal group of the United States directing the progress of America, a large copy of which, in terra-cotta, stood in the centre of the Fine Arts Hall in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and has since been removed to Washington. A reduction to a statuette size of this group is being produced in bronze for Prizes of the Art Union of London. He is occupied in various works for town and country, which, however, are rarely exhibited except in the situation for which they are executed, one of the last being the marble statue of the late Earl of Clarendon, in the great hall of the Foreign Office, Downing Street. Mr. Bell has been for more than thirty years a resident in Kensington, where his house, garden, and studio are all in one. Here he still continues to execute a variety of works of the poetic class in marble, bronze, and terra-cotta, with occasional busts and portrait statues.

BELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., born Oct. 11, 1792, at Poole, Dorset, where his father was a medical practitioner; entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an Honorary Fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1815, of the Geological Society in 1817, of the Royal Society in 1828, was President of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859, was Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 until 1853, and President of the Linnæan Society from 1853 till 1861. He has held the chair of Zoology at King's College, London, since 1832, lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and is a member of the Cæsarian Academy "Naturæ Curiosorum," under the title of "Linnæus." He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum—the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that Academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth," "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain," "Natural History of British Mammalia," "Natural History of British Reptiles," "Natural History of British Crustacea," "A Monograph of

the Testudinata," in folio, not completed, and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnæan, Geological, and Zoological Societies, and other publications. He published in 1878 a new edition, in two volumes, with numerous additional letters and a memoir, of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," at which place he resides.

BELLOC, MADAME ANNE SWANTON LOUISE, widow of J. H. Belloc, director of the French Imperial School of Design, born at La Rochelle, Oct. 1, 1796, is the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has made the writings of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., popular in France, and has translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. Madame Belloc is best known for her labours in the cause of female education in France. Assisted by Mdlle. Montgolfier, she organized a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, some of which received the honours of the Académie, intended for the young.

BELLOWS, HENRY WHITNEY, D.D., born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, entered the Cambridge Divinity School in 1834, became pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. In 1857 he published a "Defence of the Drama," and delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Treatment of Social Diseases." In 1859 he delivered a discourse, subsequently published, entitled, "The Suspense of Faith," in which he foreshadowed a close approach to Trinitarianism. In 1859 and 1860 he was active in the organization of sanitary conventions for the improvement of the health of the great cities of the United States. At the commencement of the civil war he was one of the first to perceive the necessity of an organization for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the army, and it was due to his action, more perhaps than to that of any of the other persons, that the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in May, 1861. Of that commission he was president during its entire existence of about six years. In 1866 he visited Europe, and promoted the organization there of International Sanitary Commissions, which in subsequent wars proved of great benefit. He was, for some years, editor of the *Christian Examiner*, a Unitarian magazine, and is now the principal editor of *The Liberal Christian*, one of the organs of the Unitarian denomination. He has published a volume of sermons on "Christian Doctrine," and "The Old World in its New Face" (2 vols., 1868–69).

BELOT, ADOLPHE, was born at Pointe-à-Pître, in the island of Guadaloupe, Nov. 6, 1829, and while yet very young travelled extensively in the United States, Brazil, and other parts of North and South America. He studied law at Paris, and became an advocate at the bar of Nancy in 1854. His first attempt in literature was "Châtiment," (Paris, 1855), a novel, which failed to attract attention. Two years later he brought out "À la Campagne," a one-act comedy, which gave no indication of the immense and lasting success of his second dramatic composition, "Le Testament de César Girodot," a comedy in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Charles Edmond Villetard, and first performed at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, Sept. 30, 1859. This play still holds possession of the French stage. M. Belot has written a large number of other dramatic

pieces, including "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," founded on the celebrated novel of M. Alphonse Daudet. He is also the author of numerous novels, some of which have passed through as many as forty editions. The most celebrated of these is "Mademoiselle Giraud, ma femme" (1870), a work distinguished rather by its immoral audacity than by its literary merit. His later works are "Le Parricide" (1873), in conjunction with M. J. Dautin; "Daeolard et Lubin," a sequel to the preceding (1874); Mémoires d'un Caissier;" "Hélène et Mathilde;" "La Femme de Feu;" "Deux Femmes;" "Folies de Jeunesse;" and an elaborate romance in four volumes (1875–6), entitled respectively, —"Les Mystères Mondains;" "Les Baigneuses de de Trouville;" "Madame Vitel et Mademoiselle Lelièvre;" and "Une Maison centrale de Femmes." M. Belot was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1867.

BELPER (Lord), The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, LL.D., F.R.S., the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. In 1830 he was invited by his fellow-townsmen to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. In Sept. 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in March, 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Counsellor. He was elected for Derby at every general election, from 1830 until 1847, though in the last-mentioned year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel in the place of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852 he was, with Mr. John Walter, returned M.P. for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry, in Dec. 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the peerage in 1856, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864. On July 29, 1871, he was unanimously elected to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London.

BENDEMANN, Edward, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy, under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm exxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two Young Girls at the Fountain,"—which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the ruins of Jerusalem," which gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the Emperor of Germany. "Harvest" followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, such as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. After having been appointed Professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, he received the commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes, upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. Bendemann executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts;" a design for a monument to Sebastian

Bach, which was afterwards erected at Sandstein ; a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Düsseldorf.

BENEDETTI, VINCENT, a French diplomatist, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica, about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister; a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, Grand Officer in June, 1860, and Grand Cross in 1866. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864. M. Benedetti obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the *Times* on the 25th of July, 1870, at the very commencement of the war between those two Powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognise the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg ; that the Emperor would not oppose a Federal re-union of North and South Germany ; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other Power that might declare war against her in such case ; and that the two Powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Court Bismarck ; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin ; and since the fall of the Empire he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty.

BENEDICT, SIR JULIUS, musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the

Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic attempt, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where this work, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend, Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, under the management of the late Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples in 1836, was well received; and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He has written many pieces for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, besides orchestral and vocal compositions of excellence. The musical festivals at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, have been for a considerable time under his direction. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England, he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was much approved. At the Norwich Festival in Sept., 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 his most popular opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and subsequently at the principal theatres in Germany. A cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, and afterwards performed in London, met with general approbation. Benedict's operetta, "The Bride of Song," for the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, in 1864, was followed by a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," written for the Norwich Festival of 1866, which was received most favourably, and has since been produced successfully in the metropolis and the principal towns of the United Kingdom. His last choral work,—the oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1870, achieved an extraordinary success, and is considered by far his best composition. His first symphony, composed in 1873, met with great favour at its performance by the Crystal Palace Band. He conducted the Liverpool Festival in September, 1874, and has been appointed, for the twelfth time, conductor of the Norwich Festival, in 1878. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen, March 24, 1871. He is a corresponding member of the French Academy. He was also honoured by the Emperor of Austria and King of Würtemberg, who appointed him Knight-Commander of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Frederick, on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in 1874; besides which he received the decorations of the Crown of Prussia, Third

Class, of Italy, of Würtemberg, Leopold of Belgium, Gustav Wata of Sweden, Ernest August of Hanover, the Portuguese Order of Christ, the Golden Lion of Holland, the Saxe Ernestine family order, and a testimonial subscribed by his numerous friends.

BENFEY, THEODORE, linguist, born at Noerten, near Göttingen, Jan. 28, 1809, was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller and Dissen. Having spent a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of Comparative Grammar. Professor Benfey has published "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836); a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839-42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Handbook of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852-54), an abridgment of which, for the use of beginners, appeared in 1855; an article on "India," in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber; and "The History of Oriental Philosophy in Germany since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century" (1869). Professor Benfey, who is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, has announced for publication "A Sanscrit-English Dictionary."

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, Q.C., was born in St. Croix, a Danish West India island, in 1811, of English parents of the Jewish faith, who emigrated in 1816 to Wilmington, North Carolina, where his father became naturalised as an American citizen, the son remaining a native born subject of England. He entered Yale College in 1825, but left without graduating in 1828, when he went to New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He entered prominently into politics, originally as a Whig, but on the merger of that party into the "Know Nothing," or Native American party, he attached himself to the Democratic party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1852, and re-elected in 1858. On Dec. 31, 1860, in a speech to the Senate, he avowed his adhesion to the State of Louisiana, which had seceded from the Union, and he at once withdrew from the Senate and returned to New Orleans. He was then called by Jefferson Davis, who had just been elected President of the Southern Confederacy, to join the Cabinet as Attorney-General. To the duties of this office were added those of Acting-Secretary of War during a temporary vacancy in that office. On the appointment of a permanent Secretary of War, the Cabinet was reorganised, and Mr. Benjamin was made Secretary of State, retaining that office and the confidence of the President until the overthrow of the Confederacy. He then escaped the pursuit of the Northern troops, and succeeded in reaching Nassau, New Providence, whence he sailed for England, where he arrived in Sept. 1865. He was called to the English bar in June, 1866, established himself in London and rose to successful practice, receiving a silk gown in June, 1872. In 1868 he published the 1st, and in 1873 the 2nd edit. of a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property."

BENNETT, JAMES RISDON, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, eldest son of the Rev. Jas. Bennett, D.D., was born at Romsey, Hants. He was educated by private tuition, and received his professional education in Paris and Edinburgh, at which latter university he took his degree of M.D. in 1833. After travelling for two years on the Continent, he settled in London, and lectured at the Charing

Cross Hospital and Grainger's School in the Borough. He was elected, in 1843, Assistant-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and on becoming full Physician, lectured there for many years on the "Practice of Medicine." He was one of the Founders and Secretary of the first Sydenham Society for the Publication of Medical Works. After filling the offices of Censor, Lumleian and Croonian Lecturer, and representative of the College of Physicians in the General Medical Council, he was elected President of the College in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. In the same year he had been elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bennett is Consulting Physician to the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Hon. Physician and Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and Fellow of various medical and scientific societies. He has published a translation from the German of Kramar on "Diseases of the Ear;" "An Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus," which gained the Fothergillian Gold Medal; "Lumleian Lectures on Cancerous and other Intro-Thoracic Growths." He has also contributed numerous papers to the *Transactions of the Pathological Society* and various medical journals. Dr. Bennett is one of the Commissioners of the Paris Universal Exhibition for 1878. In that year he received from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D.

BENNETT, William Cox, LL.D., the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born in 1820, was educated at a school in his native town, from which, on account of his father's death, he was removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in the business. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, which has above 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise been instrumental in establishing at Greenwich cheap baths and washhouses, a large proprietary school, and other popular institutions. He acted as Honorary Auditor of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, till that great reform was effected. He has taken an active part in all the agitations for the education of the people during the past thirty years; is the Hon. Sec. to the Greenwich branch of the National Education League, and a member of the London Council. Dr. Bennett printed volumes of poetry privately in 1843 and 1845. After this, he contributed poems to various periodicals, and published several volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Dr. Bennett has published, amongst other works, "Poems," 1850; "Verdicts," 1852; "Roan's School; a Chapter in the Educational History of England," which secured the reform of a large endowed school at Greenwich, and threw it open to the children of all the inhabitants, irrespective of their religious beliefs; "War Songs," 1855; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems," 1857; "Songs, by a Song-Writer," 1859; "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants," 1861, 1st and 2nd editions; "The Worn Wedding Ring," &c., 1861; "The Polities of the People," Parts I. and II.; "Our Glory Roll, National Poems," 1866; "Proposals for Contributions to a Ballad History of England," 1867. A collected edition of his poems appeared in 1862, in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett is a practised political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Dispatch*, during the years 1868-9-70, contributing leaders, essays, reviews, and fine art criticisms. He acted as Secretary to the Refugees' Benevolent Fund during the continuance of the Franco-Prussian War. He has been for several years engaged on a "Ballad and Song History of England, and of the States sprung from Her." He has also ready for press his "Recollections of the late Miss Mitford, with Selections from her

Correspondence." The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

BENNETT, The Rev. William James Early, M.A., born about 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some years the incumbency of Portman Chapel, and that of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1851, in consequence of a popular outcry raised against his "Tractarian" tendencies, and almost immediately afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire. He is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the best known are—"Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Eucharist: its History, Doctrines, and Practice;" "Errors of Romanism," "Lives of Fathers of the Church of the Fourth Century," and various sermons and pamphlets; has edited the "Theologian," "The Old Church Porch," &c., and has contributed largely to religious periodical literature. In 1871 the case of "Sheppard *v.* Bennett" came on for hearing before the Privy Council, and was decided in favour of Mr. Bennett's teaching on the subject of the Real Presence. Since that, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, having referred to it, was answered by Mr. Bennett in a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of the Catholic Faith."

BENNIGSEN, Rudolph Von, born at Lüneberg, Hanover, July, 10, 1824, studied jurisprudence at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and qualified as an advocate, but entered the judiciary and rose to the functions of a judge at Göttingen. In 1855 the city of Aurich elected him to the Second Chamber of the Hanover Legislature, but the King refused him the indispensable consent of the Crown to accept that legislative office. Thereupon he resigned his judgeship, and being thus freed from the trammels of official life, he took his seat in the Parliament (1856), and at once assumed a position as leader of the Opposition. In 1859 Bennigsen and Miguel, with a few others, drew up and issued a programme or scheme of German unity. In this document it was declared that only Prussia could be at the head of a united Germany, and in fact Bennigsen advocated at this period that which Prince Bismarck long afterwards accomplished. The National-Verein held its first sitting Sept. 16, 1859, at the invitation of Bennigsen, and he himself was chosen President. The Frankfort Assembly formed the permanent organization of the National-Verein, and fixed its seat in the city of Coburg. At the time of its dissolution in 1866, it numbered 30,000 members, of whom 10,000 were from Prussia. In that year the organization of the North German Confederation making inevitable the speedy realization of the Empire, the Union had no further *raison d'être*, and it was accordingly dissolved. Bennigsen, who by the annexation of Hanover was made a Prussian, became a member both of the Prussian Lower Chamber and of the North German Reichstag. During the war of 1870, he was in confidential relations with the Prussian authorities, and undertook two important missions—one to the South German States, where he discussed the conditions of a possible unity; the other to the camp of Versailles in the winter of 1871, where the same negotiations were afterwards carried out to a practical result. In 1873 he was elected President of the Prussian House of Deputies.

BENSON, The Right Rev. Edward White, D.D., Bishop of Truro, son of Edward White Benson, Esq., of Birmingham, Heath, and formerly of York, was born near Birmingham in 1829. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1852, as a First Class in classical honours, and Senior

Chancellor's Medallist, obtaining also the place of a Senior Optime in the mathematical tripos. He graduated M.A. in 1855, B.D. in 1862, and D.D. in 1867. He was for some years an assistant master in Rugby school, and he held the head mastership of Wellington College from its first opening in 1858 down to 1872, when he was appointed a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, having been a Prebendary of the same cathedral for three years previously. He was a select preacher to the University of Cambridge (1864-71), and to the University of Oxford (1875-76). For several years he was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. In Dec. 1876 he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the newly-founded Bishopric of Truro, and he received episcopal consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral, April 25, 1877. The diocese, which has been taken out of the diocese of Exeter, consists of the county of Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly, and five parishes of Devonshire, constituting the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; with the church of St. Mary, Truro, as a cathedral. Dr. Benson has published "Sermons preached in Wellington College Chapel," 1859; "Σαλπισει. A memorial Sermon preached after the death of J. P. Lee, first Bishop of Manchester," 1870; "Work, Friendship, Worship," being three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1871; "Boy-Life, its trial, its strength, its fulness. Sundays in Wellington College, 1859-72," Lond. 8vo, 1874; besides numerous single sermons; and he is one of the contributors to "The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible." Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire.

BENTINCK, The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish, M.P., son of the late Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, C.B., was born in London in 1821, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A., 1847). He was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846. Mr. Bentinck unsuccessfully contested Taunton in April, 1859; but he was elected in the following August, and continued to represent that borough till July, 1865, when he was returned for Whitehaven. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in Feb., 1874. In Nov., 1875, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and sworn of the Privy Council.

BENTLEY, Robert, a botanist, who has more particularly directed attention to the applications of botany to medicine. He was born at Hitchin, Herts, in 1825, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Honorary Fellow, and Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Honorary member of, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; Examiner in Botany to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Member of the Council, and Chairman of the Garden Committee of the Royal Botanic Society of London; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley was President of the British Pharmaceutical Congress in 1866 and 1867. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which for ten years he was one of the editors. He has written a "Manual of Botany," which has reached the third edition; has jointly edited two editions of Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; is the author of an elementary work on Botany, in the series of Manuals of Elementary Science, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and is now engaged with Dr. Trimen, of the British

Museum, in bringing out an illustrated work on Medicinal Plants, of which thirty monthly parts have already appeared. Professor Bentley has also published a Lecture "On the Characters, Properties, and Uses of Eucalyptus globulus," "Lectures on the Organic Materia Medica of the British Pharmacopœia," and various other Lectures and Papers on Botany and Materia Medica.

BERESFORD, The Most Rev. and Right Hon. Marcus Gervais, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, afterwards held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500.

BERGH, Henry, born in New York, in 1823. He graduated at Columbia College, studied law, and when quite young wrote several dramas, poems, and tales. In 1863 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. Returning to America in 1866, he organized the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to which he has devoted his very considerable fortune, and which has grown to be an important institution, with branches in nearly every State of the Union. In the city of New York the officers of this society are constituted special policemen, with authority to arrest summarily any person who is found committing cruelty to animals, by overloading, beating, or driving them when in a condition which unfits them for work. They also endeavour to prevent the sale of unwholesome meat, adulterated milk, and the like.

BERGHAUS, Henry, geographer, born at Cleves, May 3, 1797, served as a volunteer in the army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war, having obtained a situation as topographical engineer at Berlin, was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. Through the influence of the Minister of War, he was in 1821 appointed to a post in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has contributed to the improvement made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century, has written on a variety of geographical subjects, and has published a number of useful maps. He assisted the late Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston in the preparation of the "Physical Atlas."

BERKELEY, The Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitz-Hardinge, a younger son of the late Earl of Berkeley, and heir presumptive to that title, born in 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen by his godfather, George IV. (then Prince Regent), with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western Division of Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley, who has

been a master of stag and fox hounds, is well known as a proficient in all kinds of field sports, and is the author of "Laudon Hall;" "Reminiscences of a Huntsman;" "A Month in the Forests of France;" "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies;" "My Life and Recollections," 1864; and "Tales of Life and Death," 2 vols., 1869. His best-known book is a volume of reminiscences, entitled "The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad;" and his latest is entitled "Fact against Fiction: The Habits and Treatment of Animals Practically Considered: Hydrophobia and Distempers, with some remarks on Darwin," 2 vols., 1874. He has also written "Love at the Lion," and other poems, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with field sports.

BERKELEY, The Rev. Miles Joseph, F.L.S., M.A., born at Biggin, in the parish of Oundle, in 1803, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825, and after holding the curacy of Margate was appointed in 1833 to the incumbency of two small parishes near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and rural dean for a portion of the deaneries of Oundle and Weldon. He was presented to the vicarage of Sibbertoft in 1868. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of London, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Societies of Paris and Lille, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley is the author of "Gleanings of British Algæ" (1833), and of the concluding volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles "On the Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture;" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardener's Chronicle;* an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany," "Outlines of British Fungology," "Handbook of British Mosses," and of numerous papers in Transactions of the Linnæan Society, "Zoological Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's Himalayan Journal," and the "Antarctic and New Zealand Flora."

BERNARD, The Hon and Right Rev. Charles Brodrick, Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Anchonry, son of the second Earl of Bandon, born Jan. 4, 1811, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, was ordained in 1835. He was made Vicar of Bantry in 1840, Rector of Kilbrogan, Senior Prebendary of Cork, and Rural Dean, in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of this see in 1867. He is the author of "Sermons and Lectures," published by request.

BERNARD, The Right Hon. Mountague, D.C.L., born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820, was educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a scholar. He graduated in 1842, in the first class in classics and second class in Mathematics. He became Scholar and afterwards Fellow on the Vinerian foundation; was called to the bar in 1844, and practised till 1859, when he was elected Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford. He became Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Oxford; was appointed Secretary of the Commission for inquiring into the Studies and Management of Public Schools, and afterwards was secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the Cattle Plague; in 1869 he was one of the Commissioners on the Law of Naturalisation and Allegiance; in Feb., 1871, was one of the High Commissioners for treating with the United States of America, and in that character signed the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871; was made D.C.L. of the University of Oxford by diploma, June, 1871; was sworn of the Privy Council, June 29, 1871; and was appointed a member

of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Nov. 24, 1871. He resigned the chair of International Law and Diplomacy at Oxford in May, 1874.

BERTHAUT, JEAN AUGUSTE, a French General, born at Genlis (Côte-d'Or), March 29, 1817. He received his professional education in the military school of St. Cyr. He was attached to the staff Nov. 24, 1837, and his promotion during 30 years—from 1839 to 1869—was extremely slow. He became Sub-Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1839 ; Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1842 ; made the campaign in Africa from 1842 to 1846 ; was promoted Captain Mar. 16, 1844 ; Major Dec. 28, 1854 ; passed the years 1855 and 1856 in the Crimea ; and at the period of the war in Italy was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, May 27, 1859. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Canrobert from March 11, 1858, to May 27, 1859. Five years later (March 4, 1864) he received his Colonel's commission, and that of General of Brigade (July 19, 1870) immediately after the declaration of war against Prussia. A month later he was appointed second in command of the battalions of the Garde Mobile of the Seine. This force, consisting mainly of Parisians, evinced a spirit of sedition ; and on being reviewed by Marshal Canrobert, whom they disliked as a Bonapartist and a hero of the *coup d'état*, they gave free utterance to their sentiments. General Berthaut had to intervene to restore order, and this he did with a moderation which rendered him popular among his soldiers. Having appeased the sedition, he removed the Mobiles to Paris, equipped and armed them, and formed them into a brigade, which he himself commanded during the first period of the siege. From the time of the repression of the Commune he had the command of the first division of the 4th Army Corps of Versailles. As a recognition of his services during the two sieges, M. Thiers appointed M. Berthaut General of Division in Sept. 1871. He was President of the Commission that was appointed to organise the territorial army. On the resignation of General de Cissey he was nominated Minister of War by a decree dated Aug. 15, 1876. He handed in his resignation with the other members of M. Jules Simon's Cabinet, May 16, 1877 ; but Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, refused to accept it. After the elections, and the constitutional crisis which followed them, the President gave way, and General Berthaut was succeeded in the Ministry of War by General Borel. General Berthaut was appointed to the command of the 18th Army Corps at Bordeaux in March 1878. M. Berthaut has written "Traité élémentaire de Topographie," "Étude sur les Marches et les Combats," and several anonymous works on military subjects.

BESCHERELLE, LOUIS NICOLAS, was born at Paris, June 10, 1802, studied at the Bourbon College, and became librarian of the Louvre in 1828. He devoted his attention to a critical study of the French language. He published three very able works, in which he showed that general usage and the authority of standard writers were at variance with the arbitrary rules laid down by modern theorists. The titles of these works are, "Le Participe Passé ramené à sa véritable Origine" (1820) ; "Revue Grammaticale, ou Réfutation des principales Erreurs des Grammairiens" (1829) ; and "Refutation Complète de la Grammaire de MM. Nöel et Chapsal" (1838). M. Bescherelle is also the author of a number of grammars and dictionaries for use in schools. The best known of these are :—"Grammaire Nationale" (2 vols., 1834-38, 5th edit. 1852) ; "Dictionnaire Usuel de tous les Verbes Français" (2 vols., 1842-43) ; "Dictionnaire National, ou Grand Dictionnaire Critique de la Langue Française" (2 vols., 1843-46) ; "Grand Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle" (4 vols., 1856-58, new edit. 1865, compiled in collaboration with

M. Devars) ; " Petit Dictionnaire National " (1857) ; and " Grammaire pour Tous " (1865).

BESSEMER, HENRY, C.E., engineer, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1813. Being of an essentially inventive turn of mind, he has made a number of inventions more or less intimately connected with machinery ; but his name is particularly identified with scientific improvements in the manufacture of steel, for which, and for other inventions, he has taken out many patents. The first honorary recognition of the importance of the Bessemer process in this country was made by the Institution of Civil Engineers about 1858, when that body awarded Mr. Bessemer the Gold Telford Medal, for a paper read by him before them on the subject. Sweden was the next country to appreciate a process which touched so nearly the great staple manufacture of that kingdom. The Bessemer process was early established there, and the Crown Prince, who is the President of the Iron Board of Sweden, inspected the first operation of making steel, with which he was so satisfied as to make Mr. Bessemer an honorary member of the Iron Board. Hamburg was the next to adopt the process, and afterwards to present Mr. Bessemer with the freedom of the city. The process of manufacture then spread to Styria and other parts of Germany, and the King of Würtemberg presented Mr. Bessemer with a gold medal, accompanied by a complimentary letter of acknowledgment. Meanwhile the system had been adopted at the works of Prince Demidoff, and those of the Northern Railway, near Vienna. The Emperor of Austria took great interest in its progress, and conferred on its inventor the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, the jewelled cross and crimson collar being accompanied by a complimentary letter. In 1867 a scientific commission in Paris reported to the Emperor, Napoleon III., upon the progress and importance of the Bessemer process, suggesting that his Majesty should confer on Mr. Bessemer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor assented, on condition that the English Minister in Paris would permit Mr. Bessemer to wear it ; which permission, however, he failed to obtain, and so the intended honour was never conferred. At the Exhibition in Paris, however, in 1867, although Mr. Bessemer was not an exhibitor, the Emperor presented him in person with a magnificent gold medal, weighing 12 ounces, in recognition of the value of his inventions. Another graceful acknowledgement of the value of the process was made in 1871 by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, which society elected Mr. Bessemer its president. The Americans have adopted a very special method of showing their appreciation of Mr. Bessemer's services to science. In the midst of one of the richest iron and coal districts in the world in Cincinnati, they have begun to build a new city, which from its geographical position and local advantages is destined eventually to become one of the largest centres of trade in America. To this city they have given the name of Bessemer. In 1872, the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded, by the Council, to Mr. Bessemer " for the eminent services rendered by him to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel." His latest invention was the " Bessemer Saloon " for preventing sea-sickness, and for which a company was formed, Mr. Bessemer himself subscribing 25,000*l.* towards the capital ; unfortunately, however, the " Saloon Company " fell into liquidation, and Mr. Bessemer's ingenious invention was never submitted to the test of practical working at sea, so that this great problem still remains unsolved. Mr. Bessemer was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1877. The first Howard quinquennial prize, being that for the year 1877, was awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers to Mr. Bessemer as — in terms of the

bequest—the inventor of a new and valuable process relating to the uses and property of iron.

BEUST (VISCOUNT VON), FREDERICK CONSTANTINE, a mineralogist and geologist, born at Dresden, April 13, 1806, studied mathematics and natural science at the Academy of Freiberg, and law at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. Afterwards he was employed in the management of various mines, and in 1842 he received the appointment of Chief Inspector of Mines in Freiberg. His writings on special subjects brought him into public notice, and gained for him an honourable position among political economists and statesmen. In the latter capacity he became the leader of a small party in Saxony, and he was sent to the conference which commenced its sittings in London on April 25, 1864, as representative of the Diet of Frankfort. Among his writings are a "Geognostic Sketch of the Principal Masses of Porphyry between Freiberg, Frauenstein, Tharandt, and Nossen," Freiberg, 1835; "Criticism of Werner's Theory of Metallic Veins," Freiberg, 1840; and a large number of smaller works and memoirs.

BEUST (COUNT VON), FREDERICK FERDINAND, a distinguished German statesman, brother of the above, born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848; and Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb. 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron von Beust was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, Oct. 30, 1866, Minister of the Household, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council, with the title of Chancellor of the Empire, on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The Emperor of Austria, acting under Baron von Beust's advice, made great concessions to Hungary. He succeeded in completely conciliating that country, and on June 8, 1867, the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary was celebrated at Pesth amid the acclamation of the people, the event being hailed as a pledge of the lasting reconciliation with the Magyars. Baron von Beust inaugurated a Liberal policy in regard to the interior organization of the Empire, and, himself a Protestant, he has invariably shown the bitterest hostility to the partisans of the Church. During his tenure of office the Jews were admitted to equal civil and religious rights with the rest of the population; the Reichsrath assented to the separation of the Church from the State, and declared all religious bodies to be equal in the eye of the law; the Concordat entered into with the Holy See in 1855 was repudiated; civil marriage was established; imprisonment for debt was abolished; and press offences were referred to the decisions of juries. Baron von Beust also directed his energies to the improvement of the financial condition of Austria, and the increase of her military strength. He accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph to France

on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1867. He resigned the post of Chancellor of the Empire in Nov., 1871, and shortly afterwards was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in the place of Count Apponyi. In Sept., 1878, a statement was circulated that he would be shortly recalled from London. A sketch of "The Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Policy of Count Beust, by an Englishman," was published at London in 1870. Count von Beust is Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in Sept., 1871, the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle. He has also received many other German and foreign decorations.

BEVERLEY, Bishop of. (*See* Cornthwaite.)

BEVERLY, William Roxby, painter, was born in 1824, at Richmond, in Surrey, where he received his education. His father was a midshipman, named Roxby, who had served under Lord Nelson, but who left the sea and appeared on the stage under the assumed name of Beverly. It was intended that the son should follow his father's profession, but he had a pencil in his hand whenever it was possible to get one, and he was well thrashed for daubing the walls of his bedroom with soot and red lead in the endeavour to paint landscapes. In 1851 Mr. Beverly became painter and director of the painting rooms at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres; but for some years past he has been engaged at Drury Lane exclusively. He is renowned for his gorgeous visions of fairyland, and his magnificent transformation scenes. Mr. Beverly's works in water-colours are always well placed on the line at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and, for the most part, they find their way into the best collections.

BIARD, Auguste François, painter, born at Lyons, June 27, 1800; after studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place, visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. His "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," exhibited at Paris in 1833, was followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." M. Biard was, however, more successful in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always taken from life, made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these are "The Sequel of a Masquerade," "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police," and "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends to the delineation of grim subjects, such as his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and he produced a number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," and "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second-class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first-class in 1836, and the "Order of Merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BICKERSTETH, The Very Rev. Edward, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., nephew of the late Lord Langdale and brother of the present Bishop of Ripon, was born in 1814, at Acton, Suffolk; entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, from Sidney Sussex College in 1836, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a student in theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a theological essay in 1837; was ordained deacon at the end of that year, and priest in Jan. 1839. He served as Curate to Archdeacon Vickers at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838-39, when he was ap-

pointed to the curacy, with sole charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the Earl Howe in 1848 to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bickersteth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861, 1864, 1873, and 1878; and Deputy Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the new Convocation in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was for the third time elected Prolocutor in Dec. 1868; and again for the fourth time in 1874. He was Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1875. In Feb. 1875, he was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of the Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1870; "God's Judgments in India, a Warning to England,"—a sermon on the Fast Day, Oct. 7, 1857; "Church Music,"—a sermon; "The Convictions of Balaam,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; "The Anthem of Creation,"—a choral festival sermon; "The Conflict with the spirit of expediency,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; various tracts in the 3rd series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons;" a paper on "Diocesan Synods," read at the York Congress in 1866; "The Authority and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry,"—an ordination sermon preached in Ripon Cathedral in 1866; "The Victor on his Throne delivering up the Kingdom,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1867; a Consecration sermon in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869; "Enoch,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1869; "Counsels of Peace for the Church of England,"—an address to the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Handsworth, 1877; "The Reform of Convocation," 1877. He also brought out a new edition of Evans' "Bishopric of Souls," 1877. Dean Bickersteth is a member of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the New Testament.

BICKERSTETH, The Rev. Edward Henry, M.A., born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825, son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, was educated at Watton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Chancellor's English Medallist in 1844, 1845, and 1846; proceeded B.A. (Sen. Opt.) in 1847; took the degree of M.A. in 1850; and gained the Seatonian Prize in 1854. Mr. Bickersteth became Curate of Banningham, Norfolk, in 1848; Curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, in 1852; Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, in the same year; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855; and Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1861. He was formerly editor of "Evening Hours, a Church of England Family Magazine," now defunct; and he is author of the following books:—"Poems," 1848; "Water from the Well-Spring," 1853; "The Rock of Ages; or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," 1858; "The Blessed Dead: What does Scripture reveal of their State before the Resurrection?" 1863; "The Risen Saints: What does Scripture reveal of their Estate and Employments?" 1863, also published together with the preceding work, under the title of "Hades and Heaven;" "Practical and Explana-

tory Commentary on the New Testament," 1864; "Yesterday, To-day, and for Ever: a Poem in 12 books," 1866; "The Spirit of Life; or, Scripture Testimony to the Divine Person and Work of the Holy Ghost," 1868; "The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," 1870; "The Two Brothers, and other Poems," 1871; "The Reef and other Parables," 1873; and "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond," 1874. The "Hymnal Companion," of which a revised and enlarged edition, with tunes, appeared in 1876, is now in use in more than a thousand churches in England and the colonies.

BICKERSTETH, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Ripon, fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Langdale, born at Acton, Suffolk, Aug. 24, 1816; was intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in honours in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained to the curacy of Sapcote in 1841; was Curate at St. Giles's, Reading, in 1843–4, at the parish church of Clapham in 1845, and became Incumbent of St. John's Church, Clapham, towards the close of that year. He was appointed to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in 1851, though, from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his revenue He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was promoted to the see of Ripon in 1856. Dr. Bickersteth has written "Bible Landmarks," published in 1850; "Lent Lectures, Means of Grace," in 1851; a volume of Sermons in 1866; Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ripon in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, born at St. George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860, and immediately commenced the study of natural history under Agassiz, who, in the following year, placed him in charge of the department of Mollusca in his Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. He had, very early in his scientific career, determined to establish at New York a Museum of Natural History. Partly to make collections for this and partly to supply some deficiencies in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, he sailed in 1865 for the East Indies. He spent one year making collections of shells and small animals in the East Indian Archipelago; then passing from Singapore, by Cochin-China, to Hong-Kong, he traversed a large portion of China, visited and explored Japan, and passing through Manchuria to the mouth of the Amoor, crossed Siberia, visiting its mines, Central and Northern Russia, and other European countries, and returned to New York in about three years from the date of his departure. In 1869 he published in London and New York a volume of his "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," and a German edition at Jena. In 1870 he was elected Professor of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, New York. He has been a frequent contributor to the American Journal of Science, and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society; and now holds an important position in the Museum of Natural History, in the Central Park, New York, which was inaugurated at the close of 1877.

BIERSTADT, Albert, born at Düsseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He went to Germany in 1853, studied painting in the Düsseldorf Academy, and having executed several admirable views of German scenery, spent a winter in Rome, made the tour of Switzerland and the Apennines, and returned to the United

States in 1857. In 1858, he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains,—Lander's Peak," which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been, "Sunlight and Shadow," "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Domes of the Yosemite," "Laramie Peak," "Emigrants Crossing the Plains," and "Mount Hood." In 1873 he visited the Pacific coast, and engaged upon new pictures of that region. In 1871 he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg. His landscapes are notable for boldness of drawing and brilliancy of colour.

BIGELOW, JOHN, born at Malden, New York, Nov. 25, 1817. He graduated at Union College in 1835; and was admitted to the New York bar in 1839. He practised his profession about ten years, varying the routine of professional duties with literary labours. He was State Prison Inspector from 1845 to 1848, and originated some important reforms in the discipline of the prisons of New York. In 1850 he became a partner with William C. Bryant, in the ownership and editing of the *New York Evening Post*, and was the managing editor until 1861. He visited Jamaica, and on his return published "Jamaica in 1850; or, the Effects of Sixteen Years of Freedom in a Slave Colony." In 1854 he sailed again for the West Indies, and on his return published a work on the condition of Hayti. In 1861 he was appointed American Consul at Paris; in Dec. 1864, he became Chargé d'Affaires; and in April, 1865, he was appointed Minister to the Court of France. He resigned in December, 1866, and after spending some time in travel in Europe, returned to the United States in 1868; but in the following year he again returned to Europe, making Berlin his residence for several years. Besides several political essays, he has published: a "Life of John C. Fremont," 1856; "Les États-Unis en 1863," Paris, 1863; an edition of the "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin from Materials collected in France," 1868; and "Some Recollections of Antoine Pierre Berryer," 1869. He had for some years up to 1872 belonged to the Republican party, but in that year he joined with the "Liberals" in opposing the re-election of President Grant; subsequently became affiliated with the Democratic party, and in 1875 was elected Secretary of State of New York, and was an unsuccessful candidate for nomination to the same office in 1877.

BILLING, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., a native of Ireland, born in 1791, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, having graduated at the first-mentioned university. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, has passed through the offices of Censor and Member of Council, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted clinical lectures) from 1817 until 1836, when, upon the creation of the new University of London, he was invited to become a Fellow, and has since been a Member of the Senate, and Examiner for Degrees in Medicine. Dr. Billing is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has been President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; is one of the original members of the Microscopical Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society, and Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. He has been an extensive contributor to the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, and other periodicals, on various subjects of diseases and physiology, such as fever, cholera, aneurism; his original discovery of the "Cause of the Sounds of the

Heart;" is well known as the author of "First Principles of Medicine," a text-book in the medical world, which has gone through several editions, has been translated and published in France and Germany, and republished in America; and of "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart."

BINNEY, THE RIGHT REV. HIBBERT, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, rector of Newbury, Berks, born in Nova Scotia, in 1819, came to England, and studied at King's College, London, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became scholar and fellow, and where he graduated in 1842 in classical and mathematical honours. Having taken orders, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1851. This was the first bishopric founded by England in her colonial dependencies, and the diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; the income being £700.

BIRCH, THE REV. HENRY MILDRED, B.D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, born about 1820, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and other university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant-masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is chaplain to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and was appointed by the Crown to a canonry in Ripon Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Atlay to the see of Hereford, in May, 1868. He was elected Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Ripon in 1868, and again in 1874. Mr. Birch was some time honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH, SAMUEL, LL.D., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left in 1831. He was employed under the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed assistant in the department of Antiquities of the British Museum, from which he rose to be assistant-keeper in 1844, on the retirement of Mr. Barnewell, and on the new organization of the department in 1861, he was appointed keeper of the Oriental, Mediæval, and British Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections. In 1846 Mr. Birch visited Italy by order of the trustees to examine the Anastasi collection of Egyptian antiquities at that time at Leghorn, and to see the collections of Rome and other cities. In 1856 he was again sent to Rome by the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to examine and value, in conjunction with Mr. Newton, the Campana collection, which had been offered to the British Government for purchase. In 1863 the description which he drew up of a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by his Royal Highness. In 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Oriental Society of France, and of the Ethnological Society of America, and is one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular

attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last requests of Baron Bunsen was that he should undertake the revision of future editions of this work. Accordingly, in 1867, after the Baron's death, he published the fifth and concluding volume, four-fifths of which is the composition of Dr. Birch himself. His labours extend over most branches of antiquities, he having, besides his researches in hieroglyphics, published memoirs and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. In addition to these he has published in the *Asiatic Journal* translations from the Chinese, several papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," the *Archæologia*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Archaologische Zeitung*, the *Zeitschrift für ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, and the works of various societies. He also contributed many articles to the "English Encyclopædia." The late king of Prussia presented him with a copy of the great work of Lepsius, the "Denkmäler," for his Egyptian researches. Dr. Birch's other publications are—the "Gallery of Antiquities," 1842; the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of the Hieroglyphics," 1857; a "History of Ancient Pottery," 1858; "Description of the Papyrus of Nash-khem," 1863; and the "Rhind Papyri," in 1866. Dr. Birch presided over the Congress of Orientalists, held in London in Sept., 1874. The German Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Crown, and the University of Cambridge its honorary LL.D. degree, in recognition of his exertions on that occasion. He was appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge for the year 1876.

BIRKS, The Rev. Thomas Rawson, M.A., born Sept., 1810, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1834. In the same year he became Fellow of his college, and was Seatonian Prizeman in 1843 and 1844. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Modern Astronomy," "Modern Rationalism," "The Christian State," "Horæ Apostolicæ," a supplement to Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ;" "Horæ Evangelicæ," a work on the internal evidence of the Gospels, "Treasures of Wisdom," "Difficulties of Belief," "Outlines of Unfulfilled Prophecy," "The Bible and Modern Thought," "Matter and Ether, or the Secret Laws of Physical Change," "The Exodus of Israel," "Memoirs of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton," (whose daughter he married for his first wife, who died in 1864), and various pamphlets and lectures. He was, from 1850 to 1871, one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, an office which he resigned in consequence of his opinions on the subject of eternal punishment being dissented from by the committee. He was for five years examining chaplain to Dr. Villiers, bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards bishop of Durham. Mr. Birks was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1865, and held that incumbency till 1877. Upon his returning to reside in Cambridge in 1866, he soon began to take an active part in University matters. He was chosen as an examiner for the Theological Examination in 1867 and 1868, and became a member of the Board of Theological Studies. He was appointed to preach the Ramsden Sermon in 1867, and has been one of the select preachers

before the University. Mr. Birks was elected Professor of Moral Theology, Casuistical Divinity, and Moral Philosophy, at Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, April 30, 1872. His most recent publications are, "First Principles of Modern Science: a Course of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge," 1874; "Modern Utilitarianism; or the Systems of Paley, Bentham, and Mill, examined and compared," 1874; and "Essay on the Right Estimation of Manuscript Evidence in the Text of the New Testament," 1878.

BIRMINGHAM, Bishop of. (*See* Ullathorne.)

BISHOP, Anna, Lady, daughter of the late Mr. Rivière, an artist, was born in London, in 1814, became the second wife, in 1831, of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop, professor of music in the University of Oxford, who died in 1855. She received an excellent musical education, and made a successful *début* as a singer in 1837, appeared with distinction at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts in 1838, and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, York, and Hereford. In the early part of her career this lady chiefly sang the classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, having paid little or no attention to modern operatic music; and it was not until she had achieved a distinguished position as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she seriously devoted herself to its study. Lady Bishop afterwards made a tour of the capitals of Europe, where, as in America and Australia, she was most enthusiastically received. She returned to England in 1858, having married Mr. Schulz, of New York, and at the close of the London season in 1859 went to the United States, which she again left to reside in London. This lady is a member of the Philharmonic Societies of Copenhagen, Florence, and Verona, and of the Musical Societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; and an associate of the Society of St. Cecilia, at Rome.

BISMARCK - SCHŒNHAUSEN (Prince von), Karl Otto, statesman, born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1815; studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great

severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a Count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic Confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace, and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organised the North German Confederation, which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful Confederation, and a Federal Council, composed of delegates of the different States, was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neutralized, and the fortresses dismantled. After this both Powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the 1st of January he entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesman declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the

throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family, and not as an act of the Government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign commenced, the latter power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say, that Count Bismarck accompanied the King throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on Jan. 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his Imperial master Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. In Sept. of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the Church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In Dec., 1872, he resigned the presidency of the State Ministry, although he continued to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The Emperor also authorised him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the Ministry of State, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire through the President of the Imperial Chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from his royal master the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In Oct., 1873, he was reappointed as Prussian Premier. On July 13, 1874, as the Prince was driving in the country at Kissingen, he was fired at by a young man named Kullmann, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended and eventually sentenced to fourteen years' hard labour, with a further ten years' loss of civil rights, police inspection, and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullmann was connected with the clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German Parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned and tried on a charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris. He presided over the Congress of the representatives of the Great Powers which assembled at Berlin to discuss the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878.

BJÖRNSON, Björnstene, a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet, born at Quikne (Oesterdal), Dec. 8, 1832, first became known in consequence of some articles and stories which he contributed to newspapers, especially the "Folkeblad," an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeard his "Aanum," "Ole Stormsen," and "En munter Mand." The years 1856 and 1857 he passed at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Œlenschläger, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published in "Faedrelandet," his novel of "Thrond," which was followed by "Arne" and "Synnœve Solbakken." He has also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. The following works of his have been translated

into English :—"Arne : a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," translated from the Norwegian, by A. Plesner and S. Rugeley Powers, 8vo, London, 1866 ; "Ovind : a Story of Country Life in Norway," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo, London, 1869 ; "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale, translated from the author's German edition, by M. E. Niles, 8vo, New York, 1869—also translated from the Norwegian, under the title of "The Fishing Girl," by A. Plesner and F. Richardson, 8vo, London, 1870 ; "The Happy Boy : a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life," translated by H. R. G., Boston, U.S., 1870 ; "The Newly-married Couple," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo, London, 1870 ; and "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian, by the Hon. A. Bethell and A. Plesner, 8vo, London, 1870.

BLACHFORD (Baron), The Right Hon. Frederick Rogers, is the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., of Wisdome, by Sophia, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Russell Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, who was killed in action in 1791. He was born in London on Jan. 31, 1811, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, obtaining first-class honours in the school of Literæ Humaniores, and also in that of mathematics. He had already obtained the Craven University Scholarship ; and he subsequently gained a Fellowship at Oriel College, to which he added the Vinerian Scholarship and Fellowship. He graduated M.A. in 1835, and B.C.L. in 1838. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. In 1845 he was appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and in the following year one of the Commissioners of Lands and Emigration. In 1857 he was nominated Assistant Commissioner for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in the West Indies ; and in May, 1860, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which he held until 1871, when he was sworn Privy Councillor, in recognition of his long and arduous labours in the public service. In Oct., 1871, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Blachford, of Wisdome, in the county of Devon.

BLACK, William, was born at Glasgow in 1841, and received his education at various private schools. His youthful ambition was to become an artist, and he studied for a short time in the Government School of Art in his native city, but eventually he drifted into journalism, becoming connected with the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* while yet in his teens. In 1864 he came to London, and wrote for magazines. He was attached, in the following year, to the staff of the *Morning Star*, and was special correspondent for that paper during the Franco-Austrian war of 1866, scenes from which appeared in his first novel, "Lone or Marriage," published in 1867. This novel dealt too much with awkward social problems, and was not successful, but the author's next work of fiction was more favourably received. It was entitled "In Silk Attire" (1869), and a considerable portion of it was devoted to descriptions of peasant life in the Black Forest. Then followed "Kilmeny" and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," the former dealing mostly with Bohemian artistic life in London. But his first real hold of the novel-reading public was obtained by "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), which went through many editions, and has since produced not a few imitations. Next came "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" (1872), which literally described a driving excursion that the author made from London to Edinburgh, with a thread of fiction interwoven. It is said that a good many Americans have adopted this plan of exploring the English counties, and have taken the "Adventures" as a sort of guide-book. In 1873 was published "A Princess of Thule," the most popular of Mr. Black's novels,

both in this country and in America. It has been translated into German, Russian, and Swedish. In 1874 appeared "The Maid of Killeena and other Stories;" in 1875, "Three Feathers," the scene of which was laid in Cornwall; and in 1876, "Madcap Violet." His latest novel, "Macleod of Dare," was commenced in *Good Words* in Jan., 1878. For four or five years Mr. Black was assistant editor of the *Daily News*, but he has practically ceased his connection with journalism some years ago.

BLACKBURN (Baron), The Right Hon. Colin Blackburn, second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1859, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench. On that occasion he received the honour of Knighthood. In Oct., 1876, he was made a Lord of Appeal under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act (1876), and created a peer for life under the title of Baron Blackburn. In Aug. 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the provisions of a draft Code relating to Indictable Offences.

BLACKBURN, Henry, born at Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1830, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., in 1853. He is a foreign correspondent and art-critic for London papers and magazines. Mr. Blackburn visited Spain and Algeria in 1855 and 1857, and delivered illustrated lectures on "Life in Algeria" (afterwards published in London and the provinces). He was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1870, but resigned that post in 1872. He also holds an appointment in the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Blackburn wrote and partly illustrated the following works: "Travelling in Spain," a record of adventure in that country, 1866; "The Pyrenees," illustrated by Gustave Doré, 1867; "Artists and Arabs," 1868; "Normandy Picturesque," 1869; "Art in the Mountains; the Story of the Passion-Play in Bavaria," 1870; "Harz Mountains, a Tour in the Toy Country," 1873; and "Academy Notes, with Illustrations of the principal Pictures," 1875, *et seq.*

BLACKIE, John Stuart, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, born at Glasgow, in July, 1809, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen and Berlin, and at Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena, and was called to the Scottish bar. He became a frequent contributor of articles bearing on German literature to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years, during which time he entered warmly into the movement for University Reform in Scotland, which resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission on that subject in 1858, by which some important changes were effected in the higher branches of education in Scotland. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum*, published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical

translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity" (1852); a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended" (1858); Poems, chiefly on Greek Mythology (1857), and another volume of Poems, English and Latin (1860). In 1853 he travelled in Greece, and published a lecture warmly recommending the study of modern Greek, and articles on modern Greece in the *Westminster* and *North British Reviews*. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review*, an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In addition to his academical work, which, since he settled in Edinburgh, has been principally connected with Plato and Homer, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality. In the discussions which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867 he took a warm interest, and supported the principles of the British constitution against the advocates of American democracy in a public debate with Ernest Jones, the well-known chartist. Professor Blackie's argument on "Democracy," on this occasion, was published, and went through six editions in a fortnight. His name is closely connected with the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Test Act, requiring the professors of the Scottish Universities to be members of the Established Church. In 1866 he published "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological, and in 1869 "Musa Burschicosa," a volume of songs for students and university men. In 1870 he put forth a volume of "War Songs of the Germans," with historical sketches, in which he advocated the cause of the Germans against France with great energy and decision. In 1872 he published "Lays of the Highlands and Islands." Professor Blackie also appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, of Mr. Grote in his estimate of the Greek sophists, and of Max Müller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths. His views on moral philosophy against the Utilitarian school were set forth in "Four Phases of Morals," Edinburgh, 1871, 2nd edit., 1874. His principal philological papers appeared in a collected form in 1874, under the title of "Horæ Hellenicæ;" and in the same year he put forth a little volume of practical advice to young men, entitled "Self-Culture," which had a large sale in England and America, and went through five editions in ten months. Recently Professor Blackie has delivered many lectures in various parts of Scotland, in aid of a fund for establishing a Professorship of Gaelic in the University of Edinburgh.

BLACKMORE, Richard Doddridge, son of the Rev. John Blackmore, was born at Longworth, Berkshire, in 1825. His paternal grandmother was a grand-daughter of Dr. Doddridge. He was educated at Tiverton School, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a second class in classics. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, and afterwards practised as a conveyancer. He is the author of "Eric and Karina," "Epullia, the Bugle of the Black Sea," and the following novels:—"Clara Vaughan," 1864; "Cradock Nowell: a Tale of the New Forest," 1866; "Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor," 1869; "The Maid of Sker," 1872; "Alice Lorraine: a Tale of the South Downs," 1875; "Cripps the Carrier: a Woodland Tale," 1876; and "Eréma; or, My Father's Sin," 1877. Mr. Blackmore has also published "The Fate of

Franklin," a poem, 1860; "The Farm and Fruit of Old," a translation of the first and second Georgies of Virgil, 1862; and a translation of "The Georgies of Virgil," 1871.

BLACKWELL, ELIZABETH, born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821. Having sustained heavy commercial losses, her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving his widow and nine children almost penniless. Miss Blackwell aided in their support by teaching; but after a time resolved to become a physician. She passed through her preliminary medical studies at Charleston, South Carolina, supporting herself meanwhile by teaching music. She subsequently went through a private course of dissection and midwifery in Philadelphia, meantime applying to several medical schools for admission as a student. She was refused by all, except those of Castleton, Vermont, and Geneva, New York, and at the latter she was matriculated in 1847, and in 1849 received the first medical degree conferred upon a woman in the United States. After her graduation she spent a year and a half in the Maternité Hospital of Paris, and that of St. Bartholomew in London, and in 1851 established herself as a physician, mainly in the treatment of women and children, at New York, where, in 1857, she founded an infirmary for women and children, having also a large private practice. She has published "The Laws of Life," and other professional works. In 1859 she again visited England, and delivered a course of medical lectures. Her younger sister, EMILY BLACKWELL, took her degree of M.D. in 1854, completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, and is associated with her sister in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

BLADES, WILLIAM, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1824, was educated at Clapham Grammar School, and succeeded his father as a printer in London. He has edited "The Gouvernayle of Helthe," and other early-printed books; has contributed several articles to the current literature of the day upon the History of Printing and Palæotypography; but is best known by his work, "The Life of William Caxton," 2 vols., 1863, which for the first time placed the study of early printing in England upon a sure basis.

BLAINE, JAMES GILLESPIE, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1830. After leaving school he took up his residence in the State of Maine, became a journalist, and in time the editor of the *Portland Argus*, the leading Republican newspaper in the State, having in the meantime served four years in the Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected for each successive term until 1876. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1874, and was again the Republican candidate in 1875, but was defeated, the Democrats having now a majority in that body. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States, his principal competitors being Mr. Roscoe Conklin, of New York, and Mr. Hayes of Ohio. In 1877 Mr. Blaine was chosen United States Senator from Maine, his term expiring in 1883.

BLAIR, MONTGOMERY, born in Franklin County, Kentucky, May 10, 1813, is the son of Francis P. Blair (born 1791, and died in 1876), who was for many years a leading Democratic editor, but in 1850 took a prominent part in organizing the Republican party. He graduated in 1835 at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida. Resigning his commission in 1836, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, and from 1839 to 1849 held civil and judicial positions in Missouri. In 1852 he removed to Maryland, and was appointed solicitor of the

United States in the Court of Claims. He had been a Democrat, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he, with his father and elder brother, joined the Republican party, and was removed from office by President Buchanan. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Postmaster-General, retaining the office till 1864, when he resigned. Having become dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he joined their opponents, and has since acted with the Democrats. Early in 1878, he came somewhat prominently into notice in connection with a proposition to set aside, as fraudulent, the election of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency.

BLAKE, William Phipps, born in New York, June 1, 1826. He graduated at the Mining School at New Haven, in 1852, and in the following year became Mineralogist and Geologist for the Pacific Railroad Company. From 1861 to 1863 he was Mining Engineer for the Japanese Government, and subsequently Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the College of California. He was Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, and the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and is Vice-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Among his writings are: "Silver Ores and Silver Mines," "The Production of Precious Metals," and "Mining Machinery."

BLAKENEY, The Rev. Richard Paul, D.D., LL.D., born in Roscommon, June 2, 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a first-class place in theology in 1843. He was appointed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Nottingham, in June, 1843; to the vicarage of Ison-Green, Nottinghamshire, in June, 1844; and in Jan., 1852, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, which he resigned in 1874, on being appointed vicar of Bridlington, Yorkshire. In 1868 the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*. Dr. Blakeney has written largely on the controversy with the Catholic Church. Among his works are a "Manual of Romish Controversy," 1851, which has reached its tenth edition; "The Book of Common Prayer in its History and Interpretation," 1865—2nd ed. 1866; 3rd ed. 1870; "Catechism of the Prayer Book," 1869; and a "Protestant Catechism," 1851, which has passed through sixty editions.

BLAKESLEY, The Very Rev. Joseph Williams, B.D., the son of a London merchant, was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as 21st Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medalist. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and twice appointed select preacher before the university, in which capacity he preached the two courses of sermons on the Dispensation of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, published under the title "Conciones Academicæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850; was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860; was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863. He formerly sat as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation; and he is one of the Committee for revising the authorised version of the New Testament. In June, 1872, he was appointed Dean of Lincoln. Dean Blakesley, the reputed "Hertfordshire Incumbent" of the *Times*, has published "The Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some questions of Literary History," 1839; an edition of Herodotus in the "Bibliotheca Classica," 1854; and "Four Months in Algeria, with a Visit to Carthage," 1859.

BLAKEY, ROBERT, Ph.D., was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on "The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills," which was favourably received, and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed, in 1833, by his "History of Moral Science," which secured him the approbation of Southey, Allan Cunningham, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers, and others. This work has since become a text-book in many of the colleges in the United States. In 1834 he wrote his "Essay on Logic," chiefly with a view to popularize this branch of knowledge. Dr. Blakey published several other volumes; among which may be mentioned "The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church," and "The History of the Philosophy of Mind." For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savants, and a gold medal from the King of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which he relinquished on account of ill health. His "Temporal Benefits of Christianity," and his "Historical Sketch of Logic," appeared in rapid succession, followed by the "History of Political Literature," in 1855, which brought down the account of authors to the year 1700. Two other volumes, embracing the last and present centuries, are nearly ready for publication. Dr. Blakey is the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics, and a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

BLANC, AUGUSTE ALEXANDRE PHILIPPE CHARLES, elder brother of M. Louis Blanc, was born at Castres (Tarn) Nov. 15, 1813, and was brought up as an engraver, but he abandoned the burin for the pen, and contributed art criticisms to various journals. In 1841 he became editor of the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, and the following year he published at Paris the *Almanach du Mois*. After the revolution of 1848, he was appointed Director of the Fine Arts, which post he retained for four years. He became editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* in 1859, and was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1868, in succession to M. Walewski. After the fall of the empire (1870) he was again appointed Director of the Fine Arts, which post he resigned after the defeat of M. Thiers, being succeeded in it by the Marquis de Chennevières (Dec. 24, 1873). In June, 1876, M. Charles Blanc was elected a member of the French Academy in the place of M. de Carné; and in March, 1878, he was appointed to the new Chair of Æsthetics and Art History in the Collège de France. His principal works are "Histoire des Peintres Français au XIX^e^. Siècle," an unfinished work, only the first volume having been published in 1845; "Les Peintres des Fêtes Galantes," 1853, comprising Watteau, Lancret, Pater, and Boucher; "Les Trésors de l'Art à Manchester," 1857; "De Paris à Venise, Notes au Crayon," 1857; "Le Trésor de la Curiosité," 2 vols.; "Grammaire des Arts du Dessin," 1867; "L'Art dans la Parure," 1874; and "Voyage dans la Haute-Égypte: observations sur les arts égyptien et arabe," 1876. M. Charles Blanc has also been one of the principal contributors to the great "Histoire des Peintres de toutes les Écoles," commenced by M. Armengaud.

BLANC, JEAN-JOSEPH-LOUIS, born at Madrid, Oct. 28, 1813, is of Corsican extraction, his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, and wrote in several daily journals. Afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important Republican papers of the department—the

Progrès du Pas-de-Calais. In 1838 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organisation of Labour." As he was returning home one evening in Oct. 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "Les Idées Napoléoniennes," was never discovered. M. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy between two brothers. M. Louis Blanc having become a clerk in a notary's office, soon found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that M. Louis Blanc played in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been erroneously asserted that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organised the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of M. Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it was long credited, in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy. M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishment for political offences; and on being returned one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for permission to return to France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstances that led to M. Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made May 15, 1848, in favour of Poland, by numbers of people, who invaded the hall of the National Assembly. M. Louis Blanc exerted himself to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation. Although the working men who took part in the demonstration did not follow his advice, they showed him sympathy and respect, which his enemies turned against him, making them the pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until amid the excitement that prevailed after the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, when the minds of many were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, that the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted by the very men, indeed, who had but a short time before proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's literary undertakings was his "Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830-1840," which passed through several editions and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "History of the French Revolution," written during his residence in England, consists of twelve volumes. "Historical Revelations," intended to expose the misrepresentations in Lord Normanby's narrative

of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government, was published in 1859. M. Louis Blanc — who during his residence in England acted as correspondent to several French journals—published "Letters on England," of which a translation appeared in London in 1866. On the fall of the Empire in 1870, M. Louis Blanc returned to his native country. He has represented the fifth arrondissement of the department of the Seine in the National Assembly since Feb. 1871.

BLANCHARD, EDWARD LEMAN, son of William Blanchard, who for thirty-five years was a distinguished comedian at Covent Garden Theatre, was born Dec. 11, 1820. Mr. E. L. Blanchard became a constant contributor to periodical and dramatic literature at a very early period of his life, and before his twenty-fifth year was known to the public as the editor of "Chambers's London Journal," the author of "Bradshaw's Descriptive Railway Guides," and a series of handbooks, tales, essays, dramas, farces, and burlesques, which showed the exercise of a ready pen in the service of publishers and managers. He afterwards edited Willoughby's "Shakspere," "England and Wales Delineated," and wrote the novels of "Temple Bar," and "Man without a Destiny," besides supplying Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. W. S. Woodin with some of the most popular "entertainments" perhaps ever brought before the public. In addition to a quantity of literary work of a miscellaneous character, Mr. E. L. Blanchard has furnished the theatres with about one hundred pieces, most of them Christmas extravaganzas, in which he seems specially to have aimed at the dramatic illustration of fairy mythology. During twenty-eight successive years the "Drury Lane Christmas Annuals" have proceeded from his pen. For the last fifteen years he has been on the literary staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

BLANQUI, LOUIS AUGUSTE, a French communist, is a son of Jean Dominique Blanqui, a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and brother of Jérôme Adolphe Blanqui, the political economist, who died in 1854. He was born in 1805 at Nice, which city was at that period included in the department of the Alpes Maritimes. Early initiated in the secret societies, he strongly imbibed the communistic and Republican doctrines which he has made it the business of his life to assert. His first public appearance was after the elections of 1827 in Paris, when the royal troops fired upon the populace in order to quell a transient political disturbance, and Blanqui was among the wounded. In 1830, while yet a student of law, he took up arms on the popular side, against the rule of Charles X., and for his bravery and spirit afterwards received the decoration of July. Under the government of Louis Philippe he prosecuted a fervent contest, by means of pamphlets and articles in the Liberal papers, against the *bourgeoisie*, or trading classes. A member of the club called *La Société des Amis du Peuple*, he became one of the most active propagators of the doctrines which led to the revolution of 1848. A discourse pronounced before this society in 1835 directed the attention of the Government to him, when he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs. A few months later, being suspected of complicity with Fieschi, who discharged the infernal machine at the King, he was again arrested, sent to prison for two years, and fined 300 francs. He was amnestied before the expiration of his term, although a return to Paris was interdicted. As soon as he was released he began the organisation of an immense affiliated association, which, under the name of *La Société des Saisons* and *Les Montagnards*, renewed the anti-monarchical propagandism. The members of these societies were supposed to be 1,000,000 in number. With Barbès and others he attempted a revolution at Paris in

May, 1839. It failed, and Blanqui was seized and condemned to death; but again his punishment was commuted to perpetual imprisonment. The revolution of Feb. 1848, freed him from his fetters, and he became a leader of the people. The insurrection of May 15 was organised by him, and, at the head of a large body of delegates, he marched to the hall of the National Assembly, to inaugurate, if possible, a more effective Government; but he was overpowered by the troops under Changarnier, placed once more under arrest, and, upon trial, remanded to prison for ten years. He was released in 1859, but was sentenced again to four years' imprisonment in Jan. 1862. He appeared again as one of the active spirits in the violent agitations in favour of the Red Republic, which culminated in the Paris Commune in 1871, and he is still (1878) a prisoner of state.

BLIND, KARL, was born at Mannheim, Sept. 4, 1826. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Bonn; as well as philosophy, political economy, history, archæology, and ancient Germanic literature. As a student he was active for German freedom and union. He was tried under the Press-law at Mannheim, in 1846, but was acquitted by the High Court of Justice. He established associations among the students, the artisans, the Gymnastic Unions, and the Army, preparatory to the Revolution. In 1847 he was imprisoned in Rhenish Bavaria for high treason against King Ludwig. The trial was stopped, however, owing to the expected difficulty of obtaining a verdict of "guilty" from a jury of the Palatinate. At the beginning of the German Revolution, Karl Blind took a leading part in the preparations for the rising at Karlsruhe, when the demand for the liberty of the Press, the universal introduction of the jury system, the establishment of a National Guard and of a German Parliament were carried. Again he was arrested for high treason, as endeavouring to expand the movement into one for a German Commonwealth, but he was freed by the popular successes at Offenburg. During the Frankfort "Vor-Parliament," as a speaker at mass-meetings, he insisted on the abolition of the princely Diet and the election of a Provisional Executive. He was wounded during street-riots at Frankfort, and proscribed after his participation in the rising led by Heeker. From Alsace, where he stood at the head of the Strassburg Committee, he agitated for a new levy. Falsely accused of being implicated in the Paris Insurrection of June, he was imprisoned at Strassburg, and transported in chains to Switzerland, the mayor of St. Louis generously preventing his surrender to the Baden authorities, which had been planned by the French police. During the Schleswig-Holstein war, after the armistice of Malmoe, which offended the national sentiment, he, with Gustav von Struve, led, in Sept. 1848, the second Republican Revolution in the Black Forest. At the storming of Staufen he fought on the barricade, being among the last who left the town. He was made a prisoner through the treachery of some militiamen, and court-martialled. His life, however, was saved, owing to a defect in the proclamation of the martial law, and the sympathies of two of the soldiers composing the Court. He was kept for some time in chains in the casemates at Rastatt, and was condemned at a State trial, lasting ten days, by a half-sympathising jury, to eight years' imprisonment. In the spring of 1849, when being secretly transported to the fortress of Mainz, he was liberated by the people and the soldiers breaking open the prison at Bruchsal. Heading the same day a hastily formed number of free corps, he first endeavoured, with Struve, to take Rastatt, and then entered the capital of Baden. He was a firm opponent of Brentano, whom he accused of being in occult connection with the ejected dynasty—a fact afterwards proved,

when Brentano was declared a "traitor" by the Constituent Assembly. Being sent on a diplomatic mission, with Frederiek Sehütz, to Paris, aecredited to Louis Napoleon, thc then President of the Republic, Karl Blind was arrested, contrary to the law of nations, on a eharge of being implieated in Ledru-Rollin's rising for the protection of the Roman Republic. The Left of the French Assembly demanded his deliverance. Menaccd, after several months of imprisonment, with being surrendered to the Prussian courts-martial, if he continued to maintain his diplomatic quality, he refused to yield, and was banished from France. After this he lived in Belgium, with his wife, who has made many sacrifices for the popular cause and also undergone imprisonment. New persecutions indueed him to eome with his family to England: Louis Napolcon refusing to let him pass through France into Italy. He has earried on, from here, a Dcmocratie and National German Propaganda. After an amnesty, in 1862, the House of Deputies at Stuttgart gave him a banquet. He was the speaker of the London Germans at Garibaldi's entry. Hc promoted the Sehleswig-Holstein movement in eonneetion with leaders of the Sehleswig Diet, and was at the head of the London Committee during thc war. He likewise exerted himself to influence public opinion in favour of Italian and Polish independenee, and of the Ameriean Union, by speeches and writings. At Berlin, his stepson met with a tragic death in the attempt of May 7, 1866. During the war of 1870-71, Karl Blind supportcd the national German eause; and so also, when parliamentary measures were taken against the Catholic Church. Many politieal writings, and essays on history, mythology, and Germanic literature, published in Germany, England, Ameriea, and Spain, have proeeeded from his pen. Latterly hc has exerted himself to bring about the National Testimonial for the philosopher Feuerbach, and has workcd abroad for a proper commemoration of the great master-singer Hans Saehs. In 1875, an assault, well-nigh endangering his life, was made upon him in the streets of London by a politieal enemy, who, found guilty and fined before an English Court, was expelled from the "German Association." Among Karl Blind's recent writings are: Biographies of Ledru-Rollin, Francis Deak, and Freiligrath; "Fire-Burial among our Germanic Forefathers: a Record of the Poetry and History of Teutonic Cremation;" "Yggdrasil: or, the Teutonic Tree of Existenee;" "An Old German Poem and a Vedic Hymn;" and disquisitions on Khazar and Russian history, urging resistance to the further extension of the power of the Czar.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Bishop of. (*See* Webb.)

BLOOMFIELD (Lord), The Right Hon. John Arthur Douglas, G.C.B., son of the 1st Lord Bloomfield, who for many years held a high position in the diplomatic serviee, was born Nov. 12, 1802. He entered the diplomatic service in 1818, and rising by sueeessive steps of promotion, was appointed, in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, was transferred thence in the samc capacity to Berlin in 1851, and discharged the duties of his post there with great judgment and tact until, in Aug. 1860, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. He held the latter appointment till July, 1871, when he was sueceeded by Sir Andrew Buchanan. Lord Bloomfield was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, a G.C.B. Sept. 3, 1858, a Privy Counecillor Dec. 17, 1860; and a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bloomfield of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary, July 29, 1871.

BLUMENTHAL, Lieutenant-General Leonard von, Chief of the Gencral Staff of the Army of the Crown Prinee of Prussia, was born on

July 30, 1810, at Schwedt, on the Oder. He was, like the majority of the leaders of the Prussian army, a soldier from childhood. Educated from 1820 to 1827 in the military academies of Culm and Berlin, he was entered on July 27, 1827, as Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr regiment (the present Fusilier Guards), attended from 1830-1833 the general military schools in Berlin, was from 1837-1845 Adjutant to the Coblenz Landwehr battalion, and became for the first time in 1846 Premier Lieutenant in the topographical division of the General Staff. In order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with technical military science, Blumenthal had been ordered for service during the following years to the Artillery Guards and the division of the Pioneer Guards, and had already, in March, 1848, taken part as Lieutenant in the Fusilier battalions of the 31st infantry regiment in the street-fights in Berlin. Some months later, Blumenthal was transferred as Captain (Jan. 1, 1849) to the General Staff, to which he has, with slight interruptions, belonged for some twenty-two years. In 1849 he took, as a member of the staff of General von Bonin, part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and fought in the skirmishes at Auenbüll and Beusehau, in the battle of Colding, and in the affairs at Alminde, Gudsöe, and Tauloo-Church, and took, in the siege and battle of Fredericia, so active and conspicuous a part, that he was on May 14, 1849, promoted as Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Army. His capabilities were regarded as being so brilliant, that in the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff's officer of the Mobile Division under General von Tietzen in the electorate of Hesse. He was next sent, intrusted with special military propositions, to England, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Eagle (fourth class, with swords). On the 18th of June, 1853, advanced to the rank of Major in the Grand General Staff, Blumenthal was, as military companion and as General Staff's officer of the 8th Division, appointed to take part in the spring exercises of that year (1853) in Thuringia and at Berlin. His linguistic and departmental knowledge led to his being intrusted with further commissions to England. In 1859 he was named the personal Adjutant of Prince Frederic Charles. On July 1, 1860, he became Colonel and Commander of the 31st, later of the 71st infantry regiment. In 1861 he accompanied General von Bonin to the British Court, and became then the conductor of the foreign officers at the autumn manœuvres on the Rhine, and military companion of the Crown Prince of Saxony at the coronation in Königsberg. Colonel von Blumenthal had been for some time Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, when, on Dec. 15, 1863, he was nominated the Chief of the General Staff of the combined Mobile Army Corps against Denmark, and now had the first opportunity of discovering his splendid abilities. The part which he took in this war, especially at Missunde, in the storming of the trenches at Düppel, and the passage on to the island of Alsen, was so extremely important, that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to be Major-General, and received the Order *pour le Mérite*. After the peace, General von Blumenthal commanded first the 7th and next the 30th Infantry Brigade. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was Chief of the General Staff (the General Staff is the "head" of the army, and has its strategical direction) of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his distinguished services received the Oak-leaf of the Order *pour le Mérite* (one of the rarest distinctions in the army) and the Star of Knight Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern. On Oct. 30, 1866, he was designated Commander of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and accompanied the Crown Prince in the autumn of 1866 to St. Petersburg. When, on the out-

break of the war with France, the Crown Prince was intrusted with the supreme command of the Third Army, General von Blumenthal was requested to accept the important post of Chief of the General Staff; and his Imperial Highness, when presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross, declared that the same distinction was equally due to General von Blumenthal. In 1871 he was sent to England to represent the German Empire at the autumn manœuvres at Cobham. It is unnecessary to add more than that Lieutenant-General von Blumenthal is recognised as one of the most distinguished strategists of modern times.

BLUNT, JOHN HENRY, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1823 at Chelsea, was educated at University College, Durham; and, after taking orders, was appointed Vicar of Kennington, a small hamlet of labouring people, with a proportionally small income, near Oxford. He was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Beverston, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20, 1873. In earlier years Mr. Blunt was a constant contributor to Church reviews and magazines, and the author of lectures on the Creed, entitled, "The Atonement and the At-one-maker," published in 1855, and also of many pamphlets. Since 1864 he has published the following works:—"Directorium Pastorale," a volume on the principles and practice of pastoral work in the Church of England, now in its third edition; "Household Theology," a handbook of religious information about the Bible, Prayer-book, &c., which has gone through several editions; "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," a large volume forming an historical, ritual, and theological commentary on the devotional system of the Church of England, of which six editions have been printed in less than six years, and which is now the standard work on its subject; a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England," of which only one volume has yet been printed, embracing the period from 1514 to 1547; "The Doctrine of the Church of England as stated in Ecclesiastical Documents set forth by authority of Church and State, from 1536 to 1662;" "The Sacrament and Sacramental Ordinances of the Church;" "A Christian View of Christian History;" several smaller volumes, entitled, "Keys to the Knowledge and Use of the Prayer-book, Bible, Church Catechism," &c.; "A Plain Account of the English Bible, from the earliest times of its Translation to the present day;" a large volume, entitled, "A Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology;" one of a series to be called a Summary of Theology; and "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874; "Tewkesbury Abbey and its Associations," 1874; "Dursley, Beverstone, and some neighbouring Parishes," 1877; and the first volume of an "Annotated Bible," 1878.

BODE, THE BARON CLEMENT DE, eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in Oct., 1846. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were concluded, by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property in Alsace had been confiscated at the commencement of the French revolution of 1789, he came to England to establish his claims, transmitted after his death to his son, who prosecuted them with unremitting energy. The baron, whose mother was a Russian, is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODET. (*See* MATHIEU-BODET.)

BODICHON, MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for

Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, at Watlington, Sussex, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she commenced, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married M. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since resided in Algeria, on which country she has, in conjunction with her husband, published an interesting and valuable work. Of late years she has paid great attention to landscape-painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BÖE, Francis Didier, a painter, born at Bergen, in Norway, May 28, 1820, studied art in the Academy of Copenhagen and the studio of M. Groenland, and in 1849 took up his residence in Paris. The flower-paintings which he sent to the galleries of Christiania and to the French exhibitions were remarkable for freshness of colouring and effective arrangement. His "Bunch of Grapes," 1850, was secured for the Museum of the Louvre; and his "Camellias on a Toilet-table" was honourably mentioned at the Universal Exposition of 1855. He exhibited "The Half-opened Orange" and "Pheasant and Partridge" in 1857; "Eagle Devouring a Young Norwegian Fox," a Polar landscape with the Midnight Sun; and "A Couple of Norway Fowls in their Spring Plumage," in 1863; "Sea Birds in the Light of the Midnight Sun: An Eagle holding a small Fox," in 1867.

BOEHM, Joseph Edgar, A.R.A., sculptor, was born in Vienna, July 6, 1834, of Hungarian parents. His father was Director of the Mint in the Austrian Empire, and possessor of a celebrated private collection of works of art. He was educated at Vienna, and from 1848 to 1851 in England. He studied also in Italy, and for three years in Paris, but has been settled in England since 1862. He received the first Imperial Prize, and exemption from military conscription in Vienna in 1856. He was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1875, and an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, Jan. 16, 1878. Mr. Boehm executed a colossal statue in marble of the Queen for Windsor Castle, in 1869; also a monument of the Duke of Kent in St. George's Chapel, and bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family (for the Queen); also a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan, 1872; and another of the Duchess of Bedford for the Park, Woburn Abbey, in gilded bronze, 1874; a statue of Sir John Burgoyne in Waterloo Place; a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay, 1877; a statue of Thomas Carlyle; a monument at Deene to Lord Cardigan; a monument at Aldershot church to Sir York Scarlett; and a horse group in bronze for Eaton. He is at present engaged on a colossal equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala; a colossal statue of Lord Northbrook, both for Calcutta; a marble statue of the late King Leopold of Belgium, for St. George's Chapel at Windsor; and a colossal statue of Sir William Gregory for Ceylon. He has also executed busts of Mr. Millais, the late Lord Lansdowne (now in Westminster Abbey), Mr. Whistler, Lord Shaftesbury, and Sir Henry Cole.

BOGOUSHEFSKY DE BOGOUSHEVO, Nicolas Casimir, Baron (Freiherr), of the Holy Roman Empire, is the descendant of an ancient and noble family of Poland, one of whose ancestors accompanied King John Sobieski in his expedition for the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks,

as commander of the King's Body Guard; and during the battle near Grau defended for a long time the bridge of Arigou against an entire army, received the honour of knighthood on the battle-field, and was created by letters patent, signed by the Roman (German) Emperor Leopold, a Free Baron (Freiherr) of the Empire. His father, Casimir de Bogoushefsky, emigrated, when twelve years old, to Russia, and married there, in 1848, a Russian lady of very ancient family (of Byzantine descent), Miss Nathalie Al. de Nazimoff. Of this marriage Nicolas de Bogoushefsky was born at the estate of Doljitza, in the district of Louga, Government of St. Petersburg, on the 6 (18) May, 1851. He was carefully educated, first at home, then at Geneva, in a pensionnat, where he remained till autumn of 1863; then he was brought to England, where his education continued for some time. After this he visited several universities, principally foreign, English and German, returning to Russia in 1870, when he began to form a collection of autographs and historical documents, illustrated with rare portraits, which form now the most extensive collection in Russia. He has written a great number of smaller works, contributed articles to several learned journals, English and Russian, and corresponds with almost all the principal celebrities of the time. He is a member of more than twenty different learned societies, Russian and foreign; such as the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, the Grampian Club, the Imperial Russian Archæological Society, the Moscow Archæological Society, the Learned Esthonian Society (Dorpat), the Statistical Committee of Pskof, and the Archæological Commission of Pskof (of which he is one of the founders). His publications include a general description of the great barrows of Kokotovo (Government Pskof) in the *Anthropological Journal*, 1872, "On English Poor Laws" (in Russian), 1872; "On the application of the English Poor Laws to Russia" (in Russian), 1872; "Coins of the Principality of Pskof," 1873 (Russian); "Historical Notes on the Castle of Neuhausen in Livonia" (in Russian), 1874; "Russia in Prehistoric Times," in the *Reliquary*, 1874; "Historical Notes Relating to Czar John, 'The Terrible,' of Russia, and Queen Elizabeth," in the *Reliquary*, 1875; "Historical and Archæological Description of the Church and Parish of Melyotovo in the Government of Pskof" (in Russian), 1876; "Notes on Vibouty, the Birthplace of St. Olga of Russia" (in Russian); "Proceedings of the 3rd Archæological Congress at Kiof in 1874," vol. ii., Kiof, 1877; "Archæological Map of Pskof Government" (in Russian and German) with text, 1878; "Autographic Gems, selected from the Collections formed by N. C. Baron de Bogoushefsky," Parts I. and II., 1877; Parts III. and IV., 1878; "The English in Muscovy in the Sixteenth Century" (*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain*, vol. vii.) Baron Bogoushefsky has in preparation "Livonian Border Tales," which will be published in Russian and English.

BOHN, Henry George, the son of a London bookseller of German extraction, was born Jan. 4, 1796, and at the usual age entered his father's business. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. Simpkin, and in 1831 commenced business on his own account. In 1841 he published his "Guinea Catalogue," exhibiting the largest stock ever collected by a bookseller. He is known as one of the earliest projectors of the movement in favour of cheap and good literature; and with this object in view he established his Historical, Scientific, Illustrated, Classical, Ecclesiastical, and Antiquarian Libraries, amounting in all to between six and seven hundred volumes. For these series he translated several of Schiller's, Goethe's, and Humboldt's works; has edited the "Bibliotheca

Parriana," "Addison's Works," and a new and enlarged edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," and compiled a "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," a "Handbook of Proverbs," an "Illustrated Handbook of Geography," "Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain," and assisted in several of the classical translations. Mr. Bohn, who is well known as an antiquary, is Fellow of many of the learned and scientific societies, especially of the Philobiblon Society, to which he has contributed a "Life of Shakspeare," and an extensive "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," volumes which being privately printed have sold by auction for large sums. In 1860 he gained some notoriety as being almost the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper, insisting, in a series of letters to the *Times* and *Standard*, that it would not be of any real advantage to the public, while it would entail a loss of two millions per annum to the revenue.

BOKER, GEORGE HENRY, born in Philadelphia in 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1842, and studied law, but never practised. His principal works are the tragedies "Calaynos," "Anne Boleyn," "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." He has also published "Lessons of Life, and other Poems" (1847), two volumes of "Plays and Poems" (1856), and a collection of "Poems of the War" (1864). In 1871 he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, a position which he still held in 1878.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. *See* MYLNE.

BOMPAS, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM CARPENTER, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca, son of Charles Carpenter Bompas, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, was born in London in 1835. He held successively curacies at Sutton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire (1859-62); New Radford, near Nottingham (1862-3); and Holy Trinity, Louth (1863-5). For some years he was a Church Missionary Society chaplain at Fort Youcon, and afterwards at the Mackenzie River District, till his consecration, in May, 1874, as Bishop of Athabasca, and suffragan to the Bishop of Rupert's Land. The diocese is a district cut off from the Rupert's Land bishopric, in the dominion of Canada, being within the original limits of that diocese.

BONAPARTE. (*See* MATHILDE, PRINCESS, and NAPOLEON, PRINCE.)

BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN, born in Worcestershire, Jan. 4, 1813, is the second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. Having entered France after the Revolution of Feb. 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica, Nov. 28, 1848. The election was annulled Jan. 9, 1849. Some months after, he was one of the candidates chosen by the Electoral Union, and was returned for the department of the Seine. When the Empire was re-established in Dec. 1852, he was appointed senator, with the titles of Prince and Highness. Prince Lucien has been for many years engaged in superintending the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland, and has had the "Parable of the Sower" translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. Prince Lucien was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Jan. 3, 1860.

BONAPARTE, PIERRE NAPOLEON, PRINCE, was born at Rome, Sept. 12, 1815, being the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. In 1832 he rejoined, in the United States, his uncle Joseph, formerly King of Spain, and he served in Columbia under the republican General Santander. On his return to Rome he gave such offence by his turbulent and lawless

conduct, that Pope Gregory XVI. found it necessary to order him to quit the States of the Church. This order he disobeyed, and, on being surrounded by a body of "sbirri," or policemen, he wounded two of them, and killed their leader; but he himself received two wounds during the affray, and was compelled to surrender. After an imprisonment of some months in the Fort of St. Angelo, he visited America, England, and the island of Corfu. During a visit to Albania he made another display of his violent temper. He had a dispute with the Pallikares, and, almost single-handed, engaged them in a murderous combat. The result was that the British Government ordered him to quit Greece, whereupon he came to London. Hastening to Paris on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, he obtained the rank of Chef de Bataillon and a seat in the Constituent Assembly, where he became noted for his utterance of extreme democratic opinions. Afterwards he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the two departments of Corsica and Ardèche. Both as a soldier and civilian he evinced his restless disposition and intolerance of authority. In 1849 he left for Algeria, and was present at the commencement of the operations for the siege of Zaatcha, but before the assault took place he returned without permission. For this act of insubordination he was cashiered by M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, and this decisive measure, which, by the way, led to a duel between the Prince and a journalist of the extreme Right, met with the hearty approval of the Chamber. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and the restoration of the Empire, he received the titles of Prince and Highness. He did not, however, often frequent the court at the Tuileries, but lived in retirement at his country house at Auteuil, near Paris. His name was once more brought prominently before the public on Jan. 10, 1871, when he shot a journalist named Victor (Salmon) Noir, and attempted to shoot Ulric Fonvielle, in the course of an interview held within the Prince's house in the Rue d'Auteuil, for the purpose of arranging a duel between him and M. Pascal Grousset, who had described the Prince as a renegade Republican, and a brutal Corsican, capable of any act of violence. This act excited great indignation in France against the Prince, who was tried before the High Court of Justice at Tours, March 21-27. The Court acquitted him on the charge of murder, but condemned him to pay £1,000 by way of compensation to Victor Noir's father and mother. He was married to Mademoiselle Rifflin, at the French Legation, in Brussels, Nov. 11, 1871. This marriage was the legitimation of a union contracted years previously before the civil officer in a small town in Belgium Luxemburg, called Lacuisine. That union, from which has issued two children, was disapproved by the Emperor Napoleon, who, by virtue of the laws of the Empire, declared the ceremony to be null and void. However, when the Empire had fallen, Prince Pierre Bonaparte took the necessary steps to legitimate his children. After the battle of Sédan, Prince Bonaparte withdrew to Belgium, and sold his estate at Epioux in the Ardennes. In May, 1872, his wife, the Princess Pierre Bonaparte, opened a milliner's shop in Bond Street, London, but the enterprise proved a failure. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the author of several literary works, the chief of which is a French metrical version of Nicolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor," 1861. He was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and the same year received from King Victor Emmanuel the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro.

BOND, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, son of the Rev. Dr. Bond, of Hanwell, Middlesex, was born Dec. 31, 1815. He was educated in his father's house, and at Merchant Taylors' School, London. In 1832 he received an ap-

pointment under the Commissioners of Public Records. In 1838 he entered the British Museum as an Assistant in the Department of Manuscripts. He was appointed Librarian of the Egerton MSS. in 1852, Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in 1854, and Keeper of the Department in 1866. In Aug. 1878, he was appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum, in succession to Mr. Winter Jones, resigned. As Keeper of the MSS., Mr. Bond designed and, with the help of his staff, completed in 1870, a Class-Catalogue of the several collections of manuscripts in the British Museum, and subsequently he published a Catalogue of all the Manuscripts, Papyri, and Charters acquired during the years 1854—1875, in two 8vo volumes ; also a series of Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon and other Ancient Charters in the Museum, with exact Readings, in four parts. He has contributed papers to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, including an "Account of Money-lending Transactions of Italian Merchants in England, in the thirteenth and fourteenth Centuries," 1839. He passed through the press, for the Oxford Commissioners, the "Statutes of the University," in 3 vols. 8vo, 1853 ; edited for the Hakluyt Society, in 1856, Dr. Giles Fletcher's "Russe Common Wealth," and Sir Jerome Horsey's "Travels in Russia ;" edited for Government, "The Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings," 4 vols. 8vo, 1859—1861 ; and for the Rolls Series of Chronicles, the "Chronicon Abbatiæ de Melsâ," in 3 vols. In 1870, conjointly with his colleague, Mr. E. M. Thompson, he founded the Palæographical Society, and, in collaboration with that gentleman, he has edited the series of "Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts and Inscriptions," produced by the Society.

BONHEUR, Mademoiselle Rosalie, called Rosa, an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who was her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. She attends the horse-markets both in France and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subject with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an antechamber divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action,

which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls of Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865, and in 1868 she was appointed a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris in 1870-71, her studio and residence in Fontainebleau were spared and respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

BONNECHOSE (Comte de), Henri Marie Gaston Boisnormand, a French archbishop, and a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, born at Paris, May 30, 1800. He was bred to the law, and obtained some lucrative public appointments, but at the age of thirty he resolved to devote his life to the cause of religion. Accordingly, after going through a course of ecclesiastical studies, he was ordained priest at Strasburg in 1834. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Carcassonne, and in 1854 translated to the see of Evreux, and in 1858 made Archbishop of Rouen. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal in 1863. His Eminence, who sat in the Senate by virtue of his title of Cardinal, has always been an ardent supporter of the Pope's temporal power, and of the independence of the Church. He is renowned for his eloquence in the pulpit. He edited the religious correspondence of the Abbé Bautain, under the title of "Philosophie du Christianisme," 2 vols. 1835.

BOOTH, Edwin, born near Baltimore, Maryland, in November, 1833. He is a son of the actor Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession. Having filled many minor parts, he made his first regular appearance on the stage as Tressel, in "Richard III.," in 1849, and in 1851 performed the character of Richard III., in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill. After a tour through California, Australia, many of the Pacific Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, he reappeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returning to New York commenced a series of Shakspercan revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. After a series of successful engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, he commenced, in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which was opened in 1870; but the cost of the building, in which Mr. Booth had invested all his means, prevented ultimate pecuniary success, and the theatre, although it still bears his name, passed from his hands. For several years he virtually retired from the stage, but near the close of 1877 he began in New York a series of brilliant performances. He rarely undertakes any except the leading characters of Shakspere: Hamlet, Othello, Iago, Shylock, and Richard III., Hamlet being his most admired personation.

BOOTH. (*See* Sclater-Booth.)

BORDEAUX, Duke de. (*See* Chambord, Count de.)

BOREL, Jean Louis, a French general, born about 1820, was selected by General MacMahon as his aide-de-camp soon after quitting the Staff College in 1840, and served for several years in the African wars, under the future Duke of Magenta. At the latter end of 1854 he went with his general to the camp of Boulogne, where MacMahon took the command of a division of infantry. In Aug. 1855, they both left for the Crimea, and M. Borel, then only a Staff captain, marched by the side of his general to the assault on the Malakhoff. Promoted to the rank of major after the brilliant engagement of the 8th of Sept., he made, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to MacMahon, the campaign against the Kabyles of Algeria in 1856, and that of Italy in 1859. In 1867 Colonel Borel parted company with the Duke

of Magenta, to whom he had rendered great service on many occasions, and, going to Paris, was appointed Chief of Staff of the National Guards of the Seine under General Autemarre d'Erville. After the declaration of war against Germany he did not take a part in the earlier engagements between the German troops and the Army of the Rhine, but on the delegation of the Government of the National Defence leaving Paris for Tours, Colonel Borel was summoned to that city, and appointed Chief of Staff of the 15th Corps d'Armée, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. When the Army of the Loire was definitely organised, he became General Chief of Staff, and to his exertions was, in a great measure, due the temporary success gained by the French near Orleans in Nov. 1870. A few weeks later he was created a General of Division. In Dec. 1877 he succeeded General Berthaut as Minister of War. In Sept. 1878, he was sent by the Government to inspect the new fortifications in the Vosges.

BORROW, GEORGE, of Cornish extraction, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, the son of an officer in the army, was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but soon quitted the legal profession and devoted his attention to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. From some gipsies who encamped on a heath near Norwich he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but his health failing, he lived for some years a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sent into Russia. At St. Petersburg he edited the New Testament in the Mandchu, or Chinese Tartar language, and a book called "Targum," consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. He paid two visits to Spain as agent of the Bible Society, and was twice imprisoned in that country for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. Whilst in Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, whose language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the Gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which he showed to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained a wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention to the gipsies and their history. In 1842 he published "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons. In 1844 he wandered among the gipsies of Hungary, Wallachia, and Turkey, gathering up the words of their respective dialects of the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. "Lavengro," containing some account of his early life and adventures, was published in 1851; "The Romany Rye," a sequel, in 1857; "Wild Wales," in 1862; and "Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany, or, English Gipsy Language," in 1874. Mr. Borrow has contributed both in prose and verse to periodical literature.

BOSWELL, JOHN THOMAS IRVINE BOSWELL (formerly SYME), LL.D., F.L.S., born at Edinburgh, in Dec. 1822, and educated at the Dollar Institution and Edinburgh University; was Curator of the Botanical Society of London, 1851-56;

Lecturer on Botany at the Charing Cross Hospital, 1856-63; and Lecturer on Botany at the Westminister Hospital, 1856-67. He is the author of the scientific portion of the third edition of "English Botany," which comprises a new British Flora, 1863-71. In 1875 he took the surname of Boswell instead of Syme on succeeding to the estate of Balmuto in Fifeshire.

BOTTALLA, The Rev. Paul, S.J., born Aug. 15, 1823, in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Palermo and Rome. After being admitted to holy orders he was successively appointed Sunday preacher in the Gesù of Naples; Professor of Universal History in the Collegio Massimo of Palermo; of Ecclesiastical History in the Roman College; of Dogmatic Theology in St. Beuno's College, North Wales; and of Theology at Poitiers. Father Bottalla is one of the writers of the *Civiltà Cattolica* of Rome. He has published at Palermo and Genoa a course of History of the Middle Ages, in two volumes ("Corso di Storia e di Geografia universale—Medio Evo"), which has been translated into French; "Studii storici sulla Chiesa e l'Imperio" (in the *Civiltà Cattolica*); at Brussels, "Histoire de la Révolution de 1860 en Sicile: de ses Causes et de ses Effets dans la Révolution générale de l'Italie" (2 vols. 1861); in London, "The Pope and the Church considered in their Mutual Relations with reference to the Errors of the High Church Party in England" (vols. i. and ii. 1868 and 1870),—the third volume has not yet appeared; "Pope Honorius before the Tribunal of Reason and History," 1868, being a reply to the pamphlet of P. Le Page Renouf, entitled "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius;" "The Papacy and Schism: Strictures on Ffoulkes's Letter to Archbishop Manning," 1869; a reply in the *Dublin Review*, 1871-73, to Mr. Renouf's second pamphlet on Pope Honorius; "De la Souveraine et Infaillible Autorité du Pape dans l'Église, et dans les rapports avec l'État" (2 vols. Poitiers et Paris, 1877). The two last-named volumes sum up what Father Bottalla wrote while resident in England, and also furnish a further and more perfect execution of his plan.

BOUCHARDAT, Apollinaire, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at l'Isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until 1855, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M. Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834-5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques" in 1841-4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie" in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique" since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral" in 1840; "Formulaire Vétérinaire" in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale" in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie" in 1854; and "Répertoire de Pharmacie," published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines, "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme," in his "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale;" a

work upon "Diabetes," and numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine.

BOUCICAULT, DION, born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822. He was educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, and at the London University, and commenced his career as dramatic author and actor with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced the "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre. This was followed by the "Octoroon" in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster; but the speculation proved a failure. He is the author of more than fifty original pieces, besides adaptations from the French; the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "The Willow Copse," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud," produced at the Holborn Theatre in 1866. Among his more recent pieces are "How She Loves Him" (1867); "After Dark" (1868); "Paul Lafarge" (1870); "A Dark Night's Work" (1870); "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick" (1870); and "The Dead Secret" (1878). Since 1876 he has resided in New York, where he has brought out a number of new pieces, in which he plays the leading parts.

BOUGHTON, GEORGE H., born in Norfolk, England, in 1836. His family went to America, about 1839, and he passed his youth in Albany, New York, where he early developed an artistic taste. In 1853 he came to London, and passed several months in the study of art. Returning to America, he settled in New York, and soon became known as a landscape painter. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he devoted two years to study, and in 1861 he opened a studio in London, where he has since mostly resided. Among his best works are: "Winter Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Idyll of the Birds," and "The Return of the Mayflower."

BOUILLAUD, JEAN-BAPTISTE, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Angoulême, Sept. 16, 1796, studied under his uncle, Jean Bouillaud, a surgeon-major in the army, and took his degree as doctor at Paris, Aug. 23, 1823. M. Bouillaud became favourably known to the profession by publishing, in 1824, in conjunction with M. R. J. Bertin, a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart." He was elected professor of clinical medicine at the Hôpital de la Charité in 1831; was Deputy for Angoulême from 1842 to 1846, voting generally with the "Left;" became a member of the Superior Council of the University, was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1847, was chosen to succeed M. Orfila as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in 1848, was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. In addition to the forementioned works, M. Bouillaud has published numerous medical treatises, amongst which may be named "Traité de l'Encéphalite," 1825; "Traité Clinique et Expérimental des Fièvres dites Essentielles," 1826; "Traité Clinique et Statistique du Choléra," 1832; "Traité Clinique des Maladies du Cœur," 1835; "Clinique Médicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité," 1837; "Traité Clinique du Rhumatisme Articulaire," 1840; "Sur le Siége du Sens du Langage articulé," in 1839-48; "Traité de Nosographie Médicale," 1846; his most important work, "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux," 1853; "Du Diagnostic et de la Cura-

bilité du Cancer," 1854; "De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Patholigiques de la Thérapeutique," 1859; "Discours sur le Vitalisme et l'Organicisme," 1860; "De la Congestion cérébrale apoplectiforme dans ses rapports avec l'Épilepsie," 1861; and "L'Aphasie," a report laid before the Academy of Sciences, 1876. M. Bouillaud was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. He is vice-president of the French Temperance Society, which was established in 1874.

BOULEY, HENRI, a French veterinary surgeon, professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), was appointed Inspector-General of Veterinary Schools, Jan. 6, 1866. He is the author of the following works:—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie," 1840; "Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval," 1851; "De la Péripneumonie Épizootique du gros Bétail," 1854; "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires," 1855-72, vols. i. to x., in conjunction with M. Raynal; "Dictionnaire lexicographique et descriptif des Sciences médicale et vétérinaire," 1863, conjointly with Messieurs Raige-Delorme, Charles Daremberg, J. Mignon, and Charles Lamy; "Peste bovine," a report presented to the Minister of Agriculture, 1867; and "La Rage, moyens d'en éviter les dangers, et de prévenir sa propagation," 1870. He has likewise published several notices, and memoirs; and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844, and promoted to the rank of Officer, Dec. 9, 1865. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868, and was nominated a member of the commission appointed to organise the Institut Agronomique, Aug. 11, 1876.

BOURBAKI, CHARLES DENIS SAUTER, a French general, of Greek extraction, born at Paris, April 22, 1816, was a sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves from 1836 to 1838, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion. He was appointed Captain in the Zouaves in June, 1842; Major of the Native Skirmishers in Aug. 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel in Jan. 1850, first of the 7th regiment of the line and afterwards of the Zouaves; Colonel in Dec. 1851; Brigadier-General, Oct. 14, 1854; and General of Division, Aug. 12, 1857. During the Crimean war in 1855 he greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann and in the assault on Sebastopol. He also took part in the Italian expedition of 1859. In May, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the second camp at Chalons, and in the following July nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki played a conspicuous part in the Franco-German war. In Dec. 1870, he was appointed by the Delegate Government at Tours to the chief command of the First Army of the North, with General Borel as his Chief of Staff. After a series of engagements with the German forces, General Bourbaki was compelled to retreat in the direction of Switzerland, and at the close of the month of Jan. 1871, he was driven over the Swiss frontier with the remains of the army, consisting of about 80,000 men. The General attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but the wound did not prove fatal. Subsequently he returned to France, and, in July, 1871, he was appointed to a military command at Lyons, where he suppressed several attempts at insurrection.

BOURKE, THE HON. ROBERT, M.P., third son of the 5th Earl of Mayo, was born at Hayes, co. Meath, June 11, 1827, and educated at Enniskillen School, at Hall Place, Kent, and at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, he went the South Wales circuit, and

attended the Knutsford sessions for twelve years. Mr. Bourke also had a large business at the Parliamentary bar. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Dec. 1868, and he still represents that borough in the House of Commons. When Mr. Disraeli came into power in Feb. 1874, Mr. Bourke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He has travelled in America, India, and the Holy Land, and contributed his views upon these countries to various magazines. Mr. Bourke is also the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married, in 1863, Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

BOUSFIELD, The Right Rev. Henry Brougham, D.D., Bishop of Pretoria, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1855; M.A. 1858; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was curate of All Saints, Braishfield, Hampshire, 1855-56; perpetual curate of the same parish, 1856-61; rector of St. Maurice, with St. Mary-Kalendre, and St. Peter-Colebrook, Winchester, 1861-70; and vicar of Andover, from 1870 till 1878, when he was appointed Bishop of Pretoria (Transvaal). He is the author of "Notes for Catechizing," 1872.

BOUSSINGAULT, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Dieudonné, chemist, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1802, was educated in the Mining School of St. Étienne, and on leaving it accepted the offer made to him by an English company of proceeding to America to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been neglected for many years. All went well at first; but when the colonies of Spain declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time he made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World. M. Boussingault, having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Bolivar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier, and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and going to Paris, obtained a chair of Agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labours of M. Boussingault, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. He has contributed several valuable articles on such subjects to the French scientific journals, and some of these have been collected and published under the title, "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie" (Paris, 1854). His "Traité d'Economie Rurale" and "Annals of Physics and Chemistry" were published at Paris in 1844. M. Boussingault, who was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Council of State until the 2nd of Dec. 1851, withdrew from politics, and devoted himself to his favourite studies. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Mar. 14, 1857, and promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of that Order, Aug. 23, 1876.

BOUVERIE, The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell, second son of the 3rd Earl of Radnor, born in 1818, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838, entered Parliament in 1844, as M.P. for Kilmarnock, which he continued to represent, in the Liberal interest, till the general election of Feb. 1874, when he was defeated by "a thorough Liberal," Mr. J. F. Harrison. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from July, 1850, till March, 1852, and was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April, 1853, to March, 1855, when he was made Vice-Pre-

sident of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General in August of that year, and President of the Poor-Law Board, which post he held till the retirement of the Palmerston administration in March, 1858. Lord Palmerston nominated him the second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug. 1859, and he discharged the duties of this office till Nov. 1865. In 1862 he introduced, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the relief of certain disabilities which affected such of the clergy as, owing to a change in their opinions, desired to withdraw from the service of the Established Church. Mr. Bouverie was appointed a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1869.

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, a beneficed clergyman in the north of Ireland, born in that country in 1821, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu, and was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859. He is the author of "Ithaca in 1850," and of "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus." "Murray's Handbook of Greece" is believed to have been written by Sir George Bowen, who married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then President of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, and was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. After a successful administration in Queensland, he was appointed, in Nov. 1867, to succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand; and in May, 1873, he was gazetted Governor of Victoria in succession to Lord Canterbury, whose term of office had expired.

BOWMAN, William, F.R.S., surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., and was born at Nantwich, in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he commenced his profession with much success in the West-end of London. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842. He has been twice on the council of that society, is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science at Turin, of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Sweden, of the Société Philomathique, of the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie at Paris, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the Medical Societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, and Pesth. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye, "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupils," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy."

BOWRING, Edgar Alfred, C.B., a younger son of the late Sir John Bowring, born in 1826, and educated at University College, London; entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1840, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863.

He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and held that appointment until his election as M.P. for Exeter at the general election of 1868. His services in that capacity were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H.R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring lost his seat for Exeter at the general election of Feb. 1874. He is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms," English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. Besides having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, he is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the Duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOWYER, Sir George, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, born in 1811, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was Reader in Law in that inn, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When Pius IX. distributed England into Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established Church) came forward as the authorised defender of the act, and published a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which went through several editions. Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England," "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law," "Readings before the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple," and "Commentaries on Universal Public Law." In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Reading, but in 1852 he was elected M.P. for Dundalk, which borough he continued to represent until the general election of Nov. 1868, when he was defeated. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was returned in the Catholic and Home Rule interest for the county of Wexford. He is a Knight of Malta, and Grand Cross of several foreign orders.

BOXALL, Sir William, R.A., F.R.S., born at Oxford, in 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829 his "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," his "Cordelia" in 1830, and "Hope" in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the Waverley Novels. After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait-painting, to which branch of art he has since devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy, at which he has been a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, Mar. 24, 1871. In consequence of ill-health he retired from the post of Director of the National Gallery in Feb. 1874. He is an honorary member of the Academy of San Fernando at Madrid.

BOYD, The Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchison, D.D., born at Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov. 1825, was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest academic honours in philosophy and theology, and was

author of several prize essays. He was ordained in 1851, and was incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of the University city of St. Andrews, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer, by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A.K.H.B. Of these, the most important have been reprinted in a substantive shape, under the titles of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (first and second series); "Leisure Hours in Town, being Essays, Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic;" "The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," and "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson." Dr. Boyd, who is also the author of several volumes of sermons, under the title of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present-day Thoughts: Memorials of St. Andrews Sundays," 1870, "Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities," 1874, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864.

BOYD, The Very Rev. Archibald, D.D., born at Londonderry in 1803, was educated at the Diocesan College in that city, and at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1823; M.A. 1834; B.D. and D.D. 1868). He was curate of the cathedral of Derry (1827); perpetual curate of Christ Church, Cheltenham (1842-59); honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral (1857-67); and vicar of Paddington from 1859 till 1867, when he was appointed Dean of Exeter. He is the author of "Sermons on the Church," 1837, 2nd edit. 1844; "Letters on Episcopacy," 1839; "Episcopacy and Presbytery," 1841; "Rome and Oxford," 1843; "The Nature of and Necessity for the Reformation," 1850; "Progress and Results of Missions," 1864; "Intuition or Revelation?" 1864; "Baptism and Baptismal Regeneration," 1865; "The Place of Miracles in the Evidences of Christianity," 1866; "Confession, Absolution, and the Real Presence," 1867; "Letters on Church Extension;" "Modern Phases of Unbelief;" and "The Church of England, and what some people thought about her," 1877.

BOYS, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., son of Rear-Admiral Thomas Boys, of Kent, was born at Sandwich, Kent, June 17, 1792. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, and became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1809 (B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817). On leaving college he entered the army, and was attached to the Military Chest in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington in 1813; was made cashier of the Military Chest at Bordeaux in 1814; and was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he was wounded in three places. The Peninsular Medal was awarded to Mr. Boys, who quitted the army, and prepared himself to enter the church. He was ordained deacon in 1816, and priest in 1822, becoming Incumbent (now Vicar) of the new parish of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, London, on the 22nd Feb. 1848. Mr. Boys is the author of numerous works, chiefly theological, and he is, perhaps, best known by a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek into Portuguese. For this work his scholarly acquirements specially fitted him, he having taught Jews Hebrew at the College, Hackney, from 1830 to 1832, and acted as Professor of Hebrew at the Missionary College, Islington, in 1836, where, among other works, he revised "Diodati's Italian Bible" and also the "Arabic Bible." In addition to the "Portuguese Bible," his principal works are "Tactica Sacra," on Bible Parallelism; "Key to the Book of Psalms" (on ditto); "A Word for the Church," in reply to the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel (1849); "The Suppressed Evidence," in reply to the same; "Commentary on the New Testament for Family Reading;"

together with a large number of pamphlets, sermons, tracts, and contributions to periodicals, the latter including, "My Peninsular Medal," a serial which appeared in *Blackwood*, from Nov. 1849 to July 1850.

BRACKENBURY, CHARLES BOOTH, born at Bayswater, Nov. 7, 1831, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was appointed Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Dec. 19, 1850; First Lieutenant 27th Sept. 1852; Second Captain 17th Nov. 1857; First Captain 9th Feb. 1855. He has been an Assistant Instructor in Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, and Assistant Director of Artillery Studies, and is now in the Depôt Brigade, R.A., at Sheerness. Captain Brackenbury was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and went through the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and the campaign of Le Mans with the army of Prince Frederick Charles in 1871. He is the author of "European Armaments in 1867;" "The Constitutional Forces of Great Britain;" "Foreign Armies and Home Reserves," 1871, being a collection of letters to the *Times* on the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71; "The Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71;" and "Reforms in the French Army," translated in the Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, War Office, 1874.

BRACKENBURY, MAJOR HENRY, R.A., F.S.A., born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1st, 1837, was educated at Tonbridge, Eton, and Woolwich. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in April, 1856; and served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58. Subsequently he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, first as officer for discipline, then as Instructor in Artillery, finally as Professor of Military History. He served throughout the Franco-German war as chief representative of the British National Society for aid to sick and wounded in war; received the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany; and was made Officer of the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and Knight of the First Class of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael. Being appointed Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, he served with him throughout the Ashanti Campaign. Major Brackenbury has contributed several papers on archæological and military subjects to the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution and United Service Institution, and to other periodicals. He is the author of "Fanti and Ashanti," 1873; and "Narrative of the Ashanti War."

BRADDON, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, popular novelist, daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who contributed to the old *Sporting Magazine* under the *noms de plume* of "Gilbert Forrester" and "A Member of the Burton Hunt," was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature; and wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, and parodies, for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written "Loves of Arcadia," a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre in 1860; "Garibaldi, and other Poems," published in 1861; "Lady Lisle," "Captain of the Vulture," "Trail of the Serpent," "Ralph the Bailiff," and other sketches reprinted from *Temple Bar*, *St. James's Magazine*, &c.; "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," "Rupert Godwin," and "Run to Earth." Miss Braddon conducts *Belgravia*, a London magazine, to which she has contributed the following novels:—"Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead Sea Fruit," "Fenton's Quest," and a variety of short tales and novelettes. Her more recent works are, "To the Bitter End," 1872; "Lucius Davoring," 1873; "Strangers and Pilgrims," 1873;

"Griselda," a drama in four acts, brought out at the Princess's Theatre in Nov. 1873; "Lost for Love," 1874; "Taken at the Flood," 1874; "Hostages to Fortune," 1875; "Dead Men's Shoes," 1876; "Joshua Haggard's Daughter," 1876; and "An Open Verdict," 1878.

BRADFORD (EARL OF) THE RIGHT HON. ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forrester. His lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household, and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to 1868. He was appointed Master of the Horse in Feb. 1874.

BRADLEY, THE REV. EDWARD, better known under the pseudonym "Cuthbert Bede," a son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Kidderminster, was born in 1827, and educated at Durham University, where he was Thorp Scholar and Foundation Scholar at the University College. Having graduated at Durham, he was ordained in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, in 1859. The latter incumbency he held till 1871, when he was appointed rector of Stretton, near Oakham, co. Rutland. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," and "Happy Hours at Wyndford Grange." He published, in 1861, "Glenreggan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other prose and verse; in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Handbook to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and the *St. James's Magazines*, to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals and journals.

BRADLEY, THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, M.A., is one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who was for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the county of Brecon, and some time incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Dean Stanley, who at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a First Class in Classical honours, and in 1845 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, his subject being "The Equestrian Order in the Roman Republic." Having been elected to a Fellowship in 1846, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years, under Dr. Tait and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the Headmastership of Marlborough College, on the preferment of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1858 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. At Marlborough he was remarkable for his successful administration, his sound scholarship, and his constant effort to make the education of a great public school wide, large, and many-

sided, so as to meet the increasing wants of the age. He gave the best possible scope at Marlborough to the study of modern languages and science, and his examination before the Public School Commissioners was suggestive of many important reforms and improvements, which are in the course of being carried into effect. In Dec. 1870, he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumptre. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1873. He was appointed examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874; was Select Preacher at Oxford, 1874-75; and held the post of honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1874-76.

BRADY, WILLIAM MAZIERE, D.D., youngest son of the late Sir N. W. Brady, and nephew to Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a prizeman in classics. He was appointed Chaplain to Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1851; was subsequently Chaplain to Earl St. Germans and to the Earl of Carlisle, during their respective vice-royalties, and was re-appointed to the same office by Earl Spencer. He became rector of Farrahy, co. Cork, in 1851; held afterwards the vicarage of Newmarket, in the same county, and became rector of Kilberry and vicar of Donoughpatrick, in the diocese and county of Meath. Dr. Maziere Brady has written much upon various historical, antiquarian, and political subjects in many of the newspapers and magazines of the day, and notably in *Fraser*, and the *Contemporary Review*. His sermon preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, towards the end of Lord Carlisle's vice-royalty, in which he openly denounced the wickedness of the State Church in Ireland, which applied the whole of the ancient ecclesiastical revenues for the benefit of a mere fraction of the people, excited astonishment, and was strongly censured by the organs of the Conservative party, and led to Dr. Brady's omission from the list of chaplains under Lord Kimberley's lieutenancy. The works published by Dr. Brady are "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols.; "Remarks on Irish Church Temporalities;" "Facts or Fictions;" "The McGillicuddy Papers;" "The Irish Reformation; or, the Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops at the Accession of Queen Elizabeth; and the assumed descent of the present Established Hierarchy in Ireland from the ancient Irish Church, Disproved;" "State Papers concerning the Irish Church in the Time of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland," 1869. Dr. Brady's writings undoubtedly facilitated the progress of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Abolition Bill, and were copiously quoted in and out of Parliament. His work on the Irish Reformation went through five editions, and provoked innumerable replies. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, Dr. Brady, whose health had been seriously affected by an attack of bronchitis, went to Rome, and from the archives there extracted many particulars concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He afterwards resigned his rectory of Donoughpatrick, and was received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Kirby, of the Irish College at Rome, in May, 1873. He has since written a learned work on "The Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland," the third volume of which was published at Rome in 1877.

BRAMSTON, THE VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Winchester, is the younger son of the late Mr. Thomas Gardiner Bramston, of Skreens, Essex. He was born in 1802, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1823, obtaining a second-class

in the School of Literæ Humaniores. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College; but this he vacated by his appointment in 1831 to the vicarage of Great Baddow, Essex, a living in private patronage, from which he was transferred by Bishop Blomfield, in 1840, to the vicarage of Witham, which he held until his appointment to the Deanery of Winchester in Oct. 1872. Mr. Bramston was formerly an honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and for some time he sat in the Lower House of Convocation as one of the Proctors for the Diocese of Rochester.

BRAMWELL, The Right Hon. Sir George William Wilshere, son of a banker, born in London, in 1808, was in early youth placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the bar, and went the Home Circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader; in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1852 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. This gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Bramwell was, in 1856, made a Baron of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood. In Oct. 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal and sworn of the Privy Council.

BRAND, The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, is the second son of the 21st Baron Dacre, by the second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Reverend Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and brother and heir presumptive to the present Baron. He was born in 1814. For some time he was private secretary to Sir George Grey. In July, 1852, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Lewes, which borough he continued to represent till December, 1868, and since then he has sat for the county of Cambridge. In Feb. 1858, Mr. Brand was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, but he only held the office for a few weeks. He held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. In 1859 Mr. Brand succeeded Sir W. Hayter, senior "whip" of the Liberal party, and he discharged the duties of that important and laborious office with unflagging energy and zeal for a period of nine years. When Mr. Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, vacated the Speaker's chair, Mr. Brand was nominated by the Government to succeed him, and he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition in Feb. 1872. At first some hon. members entertained misgivings as to whether a gentleman who had been so peculiarly identified for many years with the interests of one political party in the State would preside with due impartiality over the discussions of the House of Commons; but all such doubts were soon set at rest by the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, who has discharged the duties of his high office to the satisfaction alike of Liberals and Conservatives. The most conclusive proof of this is, that when a new Parliament was elected, and the Conservatives were placed in power, Mr. Brand was again elected Speaker without opposition in March, 1874. The Speaker of the House of Commons is the first commoner of the realm, and ranks next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of 5,000*l.* a year. Mr. Brand's name has of late years been before the public in connexion with a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourers on his estate at Glynde, in Sussex.

BRAVO-MURILLO, Don Juan, politician, born at Frejenal de la Sierra, province of Badajoz, in June, 1803, was intended for the church, but chose the bar as a profession. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Seville, soon after obtained the post of Fiscal at Caseres, and showed great devotion to the monarchy. When the Progresistas came into power he resigned, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the department of Justice under Isturitz. After the revolution of La Granja, in August, he joined the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of the queen-mother, Maria-Christina, in Oct. 1840, he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Gen. Espartero, took refuge first in the Basque provinces, and then in France, where he remained until the fall of the dictator (July, 1843), when he returned to Madrid, to follow his profession. In 1847 he received the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet of the Duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the reins on the formation of the new cabinet. In Nov. 1847, he became Minister of Trade and of Public Instruction. In 1849–50 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1851, after the resignation of the Duke of Valentia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a cabinet. In the spring of 1853 his cabinet was succeeded by that of Gen. Lersundi. The repressive measures adopted by Bravo-Murillo and his successors led to the revolution of 1854, and the victory of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell. Obliged to quit Spain, he did not re-enter it until 1856, and has since filled several high diplomatic posts.

BRAY, Mrs. Anna Eliza, authoress, the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a gentleman of Cornish extraction, is a thorough proficient in all feminine accomplishments, and an earnest and devoted student of the fine arts, her taste for which led to her introduction to Mr. Stothard, the painter, who directed her artistic studies, and to whose accomplished son, Mr. Charles Stothard, she was married in 1818. Soon after their marriage she went with him to France, where he completed a series of drawings of the Bayeux tapestry for the Antiquarian Society, to which he was historical draughtsman; and she accompanied him whilst making further researches in Normandy and Brittany. A series of letters addressed by Mrs. Stothard to her mother during this journey, with numerous illustrations from her own and her husband's pencils, were published on her return. In 1820 they made another tour through the picturesque old towns of Flanders, and in 1821 Mr. Stothard was accidentally killed whilst executing a drawing from part of a church in Devonshire for the "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," a work which his widow afterwards completed by the help of her brother, Mr. Kempe, who finished the letter-press. Mrs. Stothard's "Memoirs" of her husband, published in 1823, received high commendation from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance, illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century, followed, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel descriptive of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protes-

tant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In another novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she relinquished this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which originated in a suggestion from Robert Southey. It was followed by "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, "Courtenay of Walreddon," and an edition of the "Fables and Poems of Mary Colling," with a memoir of that remarkable poetess of humble life. A uniform edition of Mrs. Bray's works of fiction, in ten volumes, was published in 1844. This authoress published "Trials of Domestic Life," a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," in 1851; "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year, and "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music," in 1857. Left a widow in the latter year, she, in 1859, published Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, followed, in 1860, with a selection from his sermons. In 1870 she published "The Good St. Louis and his Times;" in the same year "The Revolt of the Protestants of the Cevennes, with some account of the Huguenots of the Seventeenth Century;" in 1871, "Hartland Forest: a Legend of North Devon;" in 1873 another historical work, "Joan of Arc, and the Times of Charles VII., King of France;" and in 1874, "Roseteague," 2 vols.

BRAZIL, Emperor of. (*See* Pedro II.)

BRECHIN, Bishop of. (*See* Jermyn.)

BREEN, Henry Hegart, F.S.A., born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1805, is paternally descended from the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrone, and represents the principal of the Septs, which, as adherents of Hugh O'Neil, were dispossessed of their lands in Ulster, in 1607, by the Government of James I., and banished to Kerry, as the remotest part of Ireland from the place of their birth. On the mother's side he is a near relative of Thomas Moore, the poet, whose father, the son of a Kerry farmer, settled in Dublin in 1775. Mr. Breen was educated at the Grammar Schools of his native county till the age of eighteen, when he was sent to the College of St. Esprit, in Paris, where, during a residence of five years, he studied philosophy, theology, and French literature. In 1829 he settled in the West Indies, and in 1833 was appointed Secretary of the Courts of Justice in the island of St. Lucia, the French language being at that time and for many years after the language of the courts. In April, 1857, he received the appointment of Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, which post he held till Oct. 1861. In that capacity he was present in Martinique in August, 1859, at the inauguration of a statue to the Empress Josephine, when he delivered an address in French, for which he received the special thanks of the Emperor Napoleon III.; but the chief incident in his administration, was the visit to St. Lucia, in March 1861 of Prince Alfred, now Duke of Edinburgh. He has written, "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive," 1844; "The Diamond Rock and other Poems," 1849; "Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects," 1857; "Warrawarra, the Carib Chief, a Tale of 1770," 2 vols. 1876; and some other works which appeared anonymously. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

BRETT, The Right Hon. Sir William Baliol, Lord Justice of Appeal, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Rane-

lagh, Chelsea, by Dora, daughter of George Best, Esq., late of Chilston Park, Kent, was born in 1817. From Westminster School he was sent to Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840; M.A. 1845). At this period he was famous for his skill in rowing, and he was in three University crews. In 1846 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He chose the Northern circuit, and soon acquired a large practice. He possessed a peculiar knowledge of ships and nautical matters, and also of many mercantile pursuits; and he displayed rare skill in selecting the topics most pleasing to juries, and in presenting business matters clearly to business men. In March, 1860, he obtained his silk gown, and at the same time he was made a bencher of his Inn. His political career commenced in 1866, when, in view of a general election, he went down to Rochdale to oppose Mr. Cobden, and in this advanced Liberal borough declared himself to be not merely a Conservative but a Tory. Nevertheless he made so much progress among the constituents, that Mr. Cobden deemed it prudent to visit Rochdale personally, in order to defend his seat. Mr. Brett did not succeed in his bold attempt, and he failed in the contest against Mr. T. B. Potter. In July, 1866, he stood for Helston in Cornwall. This election became famous from the circumstance of their being a tie, and the Mayor assuming to give after four o'clock a casting vote. For doing this the Mayor was summoned before the House of Commons, and Mr. Brett was seated on petition. Mr. Brett represented Helston till 1868, being in Feb. of that year appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. During the short period he remained in office he took a prominent part in passing, in 1868, the Registration Act, which enabled the general election to be taken in that year, and the Corrupt Practices Act, which is now in force. In Aug., 1868, when it was known that the Conservative party had failed to gain the support of the country, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice in 1875. He tried the gas-stokers, and passed on them a sentence, which, by some persons, was deemed unduly harsh, and by others a necessary sentence, considering the great danger caused to the metropolis by the strike. His sentence on Col. Valentine Baker was also much criticised. In Oct., 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal, and added to the Privy Council. He married, in 1850, Eugenie, daughter of Louis Mäyer, Esq., and step-daughter of the late Capt. Gurwood, C.B. (editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches).

BREWER, The Rev. John Sherren, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, born in 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics. From 1841 till 1877, he was Professor of English Literature in King's College, London. In 1876 he was collated to the rectory of Toppesfield, near Halstead, Essex. He is the editor of "Fuller's Church History," published by the University of Oxford; of "Field on the Church;" of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford; of "The Calendars of State Papers, relating to the reign of Henry VIII.," published by the Master of the Rolls; and of other works in the same series. In Nov., 1870, he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He published "The Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed" in 1872; and, in collaboration with Mr. William Bullen, edited the "Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth," 1874.

BRIALMONT, Alexis Henri, a

Belgian writer on military subjects, son of General Laurent Mathieu Brialmont, was born at Venloo, in the province of Limburg, May 25, 1821. He quitted the military school at Brussels with the rank of Sub-lieutenant in 1843. Being connected, as an engineer officer, with the management of the fortifications, he was appointed to carry out the works at the fortress of Diest. From 1847 to 1850 he was private secretary to General Chazal, then Minister of War. In 1855 he left the corps of engineers and became a member of the staff, attaining to the rank of Captain in 1857. In due course he became Major-General, and in 1877 Lieutenant-General. He was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications and of the Sappers and Miners in Belgium in 1875. Lieut.-General Brialmont has written many works on military history and tactics. Among them are "Précis d'Art Militaire," 1844, in the "Bibliothèque Populaire" of the "Société pour l'Émancipation Intellectuelle"; "Éloge de la Guerre, ou réfutation des doctrines des Amis de la Paix," 1849, a pamphlet written on the occasion of the Congress, and dedicated to the army; "De la Guerre, de l'Armée, et de la Garde Civique," 1849; a remarkable article on the construction of Powder Magazines, in the "Annales des Travaux Publics," 1849; "Considérations politiques et militaires sur la Belgique," 3 vols. 1851-52; "Histoire du Duc de Wellington," 3 vols. 1856-57, translated into English with emendations and additions by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, 1858, *et seq.*; "A French Officer's Ideas upon the Defence of England," edited by A. Kinloch, 1860; "Études sur la Défense des États et sur la Fortification," 3 vols., with atlas, 1863; "Le Corps Belge du Mexique," 1864; "Reflexions d'un Soldat sur les Dangers qui menacent la Belgique," 1865; "Considérations sur la Réorganisation de l'Armée," 1866; "Traité de Fortification Polygonale," 2 vols., 1869, with atlas; "La Fortification Improvisée," 1870, translated into English by C. A. Empson, under the title of "Hasty Entrenchments," 1872; "La Fortification à Fossés secs," 2 vols. 1872, with atlas; and "Ce que vaut le Garde Civique. Étude sur la situation militaire de la Belgique," 1872. He started in 1850 the *Journal de l'Armée Belge*.

BRIGHT, Sir Charles Tilston, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., civil engineer, the son of Brailsford Bright, Esq., born in 1832, commenced the active business of his profession in 1850, and in 1853, as engineer to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, was immediately concerned in the union of Great Britain with Ireland by submarine telegraph. In 1856 he was one of four original projectors of a line of telegraph between the west coast of Ireland and America, which work, as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, he accomplished in Aug. 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Several messages were transmitted between London and New York and other places; amongst them congratulatory addresses between Her Majesty and the President of the United States, and orders countermanding the despatch of two regiments from Canada to India, by which the country saved upwards of £50,000. The line, however, ceased to work a few weeks afterwards. Sir C. Bright was returned for Greenwich at the general election of 1865, and continued to represent that constituency till Dec. 1868.

BRIGHT, The Right Hon. John, M.P., is the son of Jacob Bright, of Greenbank, near Rochdale, where he was born Nov. 16, 1811. Having received the rudiments of a substantial English education, he entered his father's business, and became a member of the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. At a comparatively early age he began to address local audiences on social and politico-

economical topics, and he delivered, at a literary institution in his native town, a series of lectures embodying his reminiscences of a Tour to the Holy Land in 1835. Though he had taken part in the Reform agitation of 1831-2, Mr. Bright first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839 one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. In April, 1843, at a bye-election, he stood as a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham, but was defeated by Lord Dungannon, a Conservative and Protectionist. His Lordship was, however, unseated on petition, and at the election which thereupon ensued in July of the same year, Mr. Bright was returned by a majority of 78. He continued to sit for Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion for extending the principles of free trade, Aug. 7, 1843. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the despatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the legislature and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary re-organization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the general election of 1852. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war with energy; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close, Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. The news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the Canton question reached him while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden, and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. At the general election that ensued, Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson by large majorities. A few months afterwards, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham; the constituency invited Mr. Bright to become a candidate; he was elected in Aug. 1857, and has continued to represent that borough down to the present time. After 1857 his name was mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate of the North during the civil war in America, and after the close of the struggle he renewed the agitation for reform. He visited Ireland,

and he was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30, 1866 ; but his reception in the sister island was not so enthusiastic as its promoters anticipated. On Nov. 3, 1868, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the following month he accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. After being absent from the House of Commons for some time in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to retire from office in Dec. 1870. His health having been partially restored, he was, in Aug. 1873, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Childers, and he held that post until the Liberals went out of office in Feb. 1874. A collection of his "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy," was published in 2 vols., 1868.

BRIGHT, The Rev. William, D.D., was born at Doncaster, Dec. 14, 1824. From Rugby School he was elected scholar of University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1846. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college, and gained the Johnson Theological Scholarship, and in 1849 he proceeded M.A. Applying himself to the study of divinity, he was ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in 1850, and in the succeeding year became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond. He returned to Oxford in 1859, and was afterwards appointed tutor of University College. He was promoted in 1868 to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and to the canonry of Christ Church, which is attached to that chair. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1869. Dr. Bright's works are, "Ancient Collects selected from various Rituals," 1857 ; "Athanasius and other Poems," 1858 ; "A History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," 1860 ; "Eighteen Sermons of St. Leo, translated with notes," 1862 ; "Faith and Life : Readings from Ancient Writers," 1864 ; "Hymns and other poems," 1866 ; reprints of "Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History," and of "St. Athanasius's Orations against the Arians," with biographical accounts of the authors, in 1872 and 1873 ; and "Chapters of Early English Church History," 1878. In collaboration with the Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., he published, in 1865, a Latin version of the Book of Common Prayer.

BRISBANE, Bishop of. (*See* Hale.)

BRISTOW, Henry William, F.R.S., F.G.S., only son of Major-Gen. Henry Bristow, born in 1817, was educated at Twickenham and at King's College, London, where in 1840-41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of civil engineering and science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842 ; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1843 ; promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c. ; transferred to the department of Science and Art in 1847 ; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1863 ; appointed Examiner in Geology and Mineralogy under the Council of Military Education, Oct. 1865 ; promoted to the rank of District Surveyor on the Geological Survey of England and Wales, April, 1867 ; presented with the diploma of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, 1870 ; and promoted to the rank of Senior Director (Director for England and Wales), on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom in Oct., 1872. He is the author of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals in the Museum of King's College, London ; of a portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, London ; of articles on Minerals and Rocks in "Ure's Dic-

tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," 3rd edition; of "Memoirs on the Geology of the Isle of Wight;" of "A Memoir on the Geology of Parts of Hants and Berks," comprised in Map 12 of the Geological Survey; of a paper on the Lower Lias of Glamorganshire, 1867; and joint-author (with Mr. W. Whitaker) of a paper on the Chesil Bank of Dorset, 1869; of various maps, sections, and of other publications of the Geological Survey; of a "Glossary of Mineralogy," 1861; and of the articles on Mineralogy in Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 4th edition, 1867. Mr. Bristow also edited and revised the translation of Figuier's "World before the Deluge," 6th edition, 1869; and is the translator and editor of L. Simonin's "La Vie Souterraine" ("Underground Life") adapted to the present state of British mining, 1869. In conjunction with Mr. R. Etheridge, he published "British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata," 1872; and he has also compiled a "Table of British Strata," showing their order of supersition and relative thickness.

BROCA, Paul, a French surgeon, and anthropologist, born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grand (Gironde) in 1824, became professor of surgical pathology in the faculty of medicine at Paris, and surgeon of the hospitals of Saint-Antoine and La Pitié. He was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, July 26, 1866, and subsequently he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Dr. Broca not only enjoys a high reputation for surgical skill, but is regarded as one of the leaders of the modern anthropologists. His principal works are:—"De l'Etranglement dans les Hernies Abdominales, 1853, 2nd edit. 1856; "Des Anévrismes et de leur traitement," 1856; "Remarques sur les fractures et sur les regéncrations osseuses," 1859; "Sur l'Anesthésie chirugicale hypnotique," 1859; "Sur un abcès chronique simple du canal médullaire de l'humerus traité avec succès par la trépannation," 1859; "Études sur les Animaux Ressuscitants," 1860; "Recherches sur l'Hybridité Animale en générale et sur l'Hybridité Humaine en particulier," 1860; "Instructions générales pour les Recherches Anthopologiques," 1865; and "Traité des Tumeurs," 1865. Dr. Broca has also been engaged, in collaboration with M. C. Bonamy and Emile Beau, on the great "Atlas d'Anatomie Descriptive du Corps Humain." An international Congress on Anthropology, presided over by M. Broca, was held in the Trocadéro Palace at Paris, from the 16th to the 21st of August, 1878.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, born in London in 1817, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1842. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford in 1855, and elected President of the Chemical Society in 1859 and 1860. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1862. He has contributed papers on scientific subjects to the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Journal of the Chemical Society."

BROGLIE, Charles Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de, eldest son of the eminent French statesman Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie (who died Jan. 25, 1870), was born in Paris, June 13, 1821. He was educated in the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he gained a high reputation as a publicist, and became one of the principal editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal he defended Catholic interests and the doctrines of moderate constitutional liberalism. He was Secretary of the French embassies at Madrid and Rome, prior to the revolution of 1848, at which period he retired altogether from public life, in consequence of his political opinions, until Feb. 1871, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Eure, and nominated by M. Thiers's

government French Ambassador in London. While holding this appointment he made frequent journeys to Paris, and took an active part in the debates in the National Assembly. In March, 1872, he was instructed to communicate to the English government the denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce. At this period the Duke, who, it may be remarked, entertains enlightened views on commercial questions, was accused by the Republican party in the Chamber with not having shown sufficient respect for the form of government which he had undertaken to represent at a foreign court. Accordingly the Duke, who had accepted a diplomatic appointment with reluctance, asked to be recalled from the Court of St. James's, and his request was acceded to. As the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly he moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M. Thiers and the acceptance by Marshal MacMahon of the Presidency of the Republic, April 24, 1873. The Duc de Broglie now became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; and for more than a year he directed the policy of the new government, but having undertaken a project of a new Constitution, including the establishment of a Grand Council or Second Chamber, which was to be invested with the power of dissolving the Assembly, he was defeated on a question of procedure, and resigned with his ministry, May 16, 1874. At the elections of Jan. 30, 1876, M. de Broglie was elected a Senator by the department of the Eure; his term of office expires in 1885. On May 17, 1877, he succeeded M. Jules Simon as President of the Council of Ministers, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, which posts he resigned in December of the same year after the elections had given a large majority to the Republican party. As a writer, the Duc de Broglie is well known by a translation of Leibnitz's "Religious System," 1846; his "Études Morales et Littéraires," 1853; "L'Église et l'Empire Romain au Quatrième Siècle," 6 vols., 1856, a work which passed through five editions; "Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie," 1860; "Questions de Religion et d'Histoire," 1860; "La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté," 1861; and "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine," 1865. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, on a vacancy being occasioned by the decease of Father Lacordaire. The Sultan conferred upon the Duc de Broglie the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanië in Oct. 1873.

BROMBY, The Right Rev. Charles Henry, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, son of the late Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, born in 1814, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, D.D. 1864). He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils; was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric of Tasmania in 1864. He has written "Sorrows of Bethany, and other Sermons," published in 1846; "Notes on the Liturgy and Church History," in 1852; "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1861; "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church;" "Early Church History to the Sixth Century;" "Church Student's Manual," and "Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology," in 1862. The bishopric, founded in 1842, comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island, and the income is £1,000 from the colonial funds, and £400 from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

BROOKE, The Rev. Augustus Stopford, born at Dublin in 1832, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the Downe prize and the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse. He graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1858. He was curate of St. Matthew, Maryle-

bone (1857-59); curate of Kensington (1860-63); minister of St. James's Chapel, York-street, St. James's-square (1866-75); and minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (June 1876). He was appointed a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen in 1872. Mr. Brooke is the author of "Life and Letters of the late Frederick W. Robertson," 1865; "Theology in the English Poets," 1874; "Primer of English Literature;" and four vols. of "Sermons," 1868-77.

BROOME, FREDERICK NAPIER, son of the late Rev. F. Broome, rector of Adderly, Shropshire, was born in Canada in 1842, and emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1857. Visiting England in 1864, he married Lady Barker, returned to his "sheep station" in New Zealand the following year, but in 1869 came back to England. Almost immediately on his arrival in London, Mr. Napier Broome was employed by the *Times*, and was for five years one of the special correspondents of that journal, which he represented in Russia at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has held the posts of Secretary to the Committee for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, also to the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships. He has contributed prose and verse to the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, and other magazines, and has published two volumes of poetry, "Poems from New Zealand," 1868, and "The Stranger of Scriphos," 1869. In February, 1875, Mr. Napier Broome was appointed Colonial Secretary of Natal, and in February, 1878, Colonial Secretary of the Island of Mauritius.

BROUGH, LIONEL, comedian, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, March 10, 1836, being the fourth son of Mr. Barnabas Brough, and a younger brother of the well-known comic authors, "The Brothers Brough." He was educated in the Grammar School, Manchester, and under Mr. W. Williams, of the Priory School, London. His first employment was in the humble capacity of office-boy to Mr. J. Timbs, in the *Illustrated London News* office, in Douglas Jerrold's time. Subsequently he published the first number of the *Daily Telegraph*, and for five years he was connected with the *Morning Star*. Going to Liverpool with other members of the Savage Club to give amateur theatrical performances in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund, he achieved so decided a histrionic success that he was offered a regular engagement by Mr. A. Henderson, and accordingly made his first professional appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Liverpool in 1864. Since that date he has played the principal low-comedy characters in London and all through the provinces. He represented "Tony Lumpkin," in "She Stoops to Conquer," for upwards of 200 nights. Mr. Brough was manager of Covent Garden Theatre for Mr. Dion Boucicault during the season in which "Babil and Bijou" was produced.

BROWN, FORD MADOX, a painter, by some considered to belong to the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. He is grandson of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, founder of the Brunonian theory of medicine. Educated on the continent, his earlier works bear the impress of its art. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England by sending two cartoons to Westminster Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy in 1851, he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize

of £50 in 1858. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time was seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and was considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work at that time. Since then, he has produced "The Coat of many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," at present in different private collections. He completed in 1878 a picture of "Cromwell," representing the great Protector dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy against the cruelties that sovereign inflicted on the Vaudois Protestants.

BROWN, Henry Kirke, born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814. He is the son of a farmer, and at eighteen went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. Having modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, it was so much commended that he resolved to pursue that branch of art. By the aid of friends he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the United States, and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades" and "Pleiades," and "The Four Seasons;" besides several busts. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," the colossal equestrian statue of "Washington," in New York, statues of Abraham Lincoln, in New York and Brooklyn, and an equestrian statue of Gen. Scott in Washington.

BROWN, The Rev. Hugh Stowell, born in Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1823, is the son of a clergyman of the Established Church and nephew of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Douglas Grammar School, until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came to England to learn land-surveying. After spending about two years in mastering the drudgery and details of that business, his views underwent a change, and he repaired to Wolverton, for the purpose of learning the profession of an engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, in his native town of Douglas, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he accordingly became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he was appointed minister of Myrtle Street Chapel, in that city, in Jan. 1848, and soon became one of the recognised leaders of the Baptist body there. As a lecturer

to the working classes he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold.

BROWN, The Right Rev. James, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Wolverhampton, Jan. 11, 1812, was consecrated the first Bishop of Shrewsbury, July 27, 1851.

BROWN, The Rev. James Baldwin, born in the Inner Temple, London, Aug. 19, 1820, was educated at University College, London, studied for the bar at the Inner Temple; subsequently studied for the ministry at Highbury College; became minister of London Road Independent Chapel, Derby, in 1843; minister of Clayland's Independent Chapel, Clapham Road, London, in 1846. In 1870 he removed to a new church built by his congregation at Brixton. He is the author of "Studies of First Principles," "The Divine Life in Man," "The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage," "The Divine Treatment of Sin," "The Divine Mystery of Peace," "The Christian Policy of Life" (1869), "The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea," which has passed through five editions; "Household Sermons;" "The Higher Life: its Reality, Experience, and Destiny," 1874; besides pamphlets and small publications on the passing topics of the day.

BROWN, John, M.D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, in Sept. 1810, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c.; has published two volumes of essays on professional and other subjects, entitled "Horæ Subsecivæ," and is a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and the *Scotsman*. The story of a favourite dog, entitled "Rab and his Friends," reprinted from the "Horæ," has met with great success. Dr. Brown has also written some interesting chapters on "Our Dogs," and for these faithful companions of man has accomplished with his pen what Landseer has with his brush. A Civil List pension of £100 per annum was allotted to him in 1876.

BROWN, The Right Rev. Thomas Joseph, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Bath, May 2, 1798; entered the Order of St. Benedict; was consecrated Bishop of Apollonia, *in partibus infidelium*, Oct. 28, 1840, when he was nominated Vicar-Apostolic of the Welsh district; and was translated to the newly-erected see of Newport and Menevia, Sept. 29, 1850.

BROWN, The Rev. William Haig, LL.D., son of Thomas Brown, Esq., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeded M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a fellowship and tutorship in his college and an assistant-mastership at Harrow, he became in 1857 Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London, and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn. In 1869 Dr. Brown published "Sertum Carthusianum floribus trium seculorum contextum. Curâ Gulielmi Haig Brown, Scholæ Carthusianæ Archididascali."

BROWN-SÉQUARD, Edward, a physician and physiologist, born in the island of Mauritius, 1818. His father, Mr. Edward Brown, was a native of Philadelphia, United States, and his mother a lady of French extraction, named Séquard. Mr. Brown-Séquard was educated in his native island, and in 1838 went to Paris to complete his medical studies. In 1840 he received the degree of M.D. from the faculty of the Academy of Medicine. He has devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the condition and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the

spinal column, and its relations to diseases of the subject, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the effect of the removal of the supra-renal capsules. On all these topics his investigations have been so thorough as to place him in the first rank of living physiologists. He has been very successful in his treatment of obscure and difficult diseases of the spinal column and nervous system. He has visited England and the United States many times, delivering in both countries short courses of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries. He has received several prizes from the French Academy of Sciences, and in Jan., 1869, was appointed Professor in the *École de Médecine* at Paris. He has published many essays and papers giving the details of his discoveries, but, we believe, no extended treatise on the subject. On July 24, 1878, the Academy of Sciences presented as candidates for the Chair of Medicine vacant by the death of Claude Bernard, M. Brown-Séquard 25 votes, and M. Dareste de la Chavanne 22 votes.

BROWNE, The Right Rev. Edward Harold, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated as wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; incumbent of St. James's, and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter. The vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the living of Heavitree. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. After the death of Dr. Wilberforce he was, in August, 1873, translated to the see of Winchester, and appointed prelate of the Order of the Garter. Dr. Browne has taken a warm interest in the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, and attended the Congress of "Old Catholics" held at Cologne, in Sept., 1872. He published in 1850-53 an "Exposition of The Thirty-nine Articles," in two volumes, since reprinted in one vol. 8vo (9th edition, 1871), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop William, of Middletown, Connecticut; two volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," in 1859; the other on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," in 1862; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Bishop Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and in the "Speaker's Commentary;" and of various sermons, pamphlets, and charges.

BROWNE, Frances, was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Stranolar, county Donegal, where her father was the village post-master. She lost her sight in infancy, but learned many of the lessons of her brothers and sisters, and ultimately mastered a considerable portion of Hume's "England," the "Universal History," some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, "Pope's Homer," and "Childe Harold." In 1840 she published "Songs of our Land" (first printed in the *Irish Penny Journal*), followed by contributions to the *Athenæum*, *Hood's Magazine*, the *Keepsake*, &c., and obtained from Sir Robert Peel a pension of £20 a year. In 1847 she removed from Ireland to Edinburgh. Whilst there she contributed to *Chambers's Journal* and published a volume of poems (which she dedicated to Sir R. Peel),

as well as "Legends of Ulster," and a tale entitled "The Ericksons." In 1852 she removed to London, and has since contributed to the light literature of the day. In 1861 she published a kind of autobiography, under the title of "My Share of the World," and in 1865 a novel called "The Hidden Sin."

BROWNE, HABLOT KNIGHT, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of "Phiz," born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz" that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby," and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. He has since, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, and Mayhew, as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," and "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy." Mr. Browne still contributes comic sketches to the illustrated serials of the day.

BROWNE, THE VENERABLE ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been tutor of his college, curate of St. Michael's, and select preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the forces in London; in 1845, a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. He resigned the rectory of Weston-super-Mare in 1876, in which year he was elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of our troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined Gen. England and advanced to the rescue of Gen. Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and, by forming a square when the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy and cover the retreat. He held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber pass, where he commanded the rear, and under Gen. M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill

fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general's despatches, which were quoted in both houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India, he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed a vigour which was denounced by some persons, but which was essential in resisting the land league and the Maori king movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania. He resigned the last-mentioned office in Jan., 1869, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Thomas was appointed Governor of the Bermudas in July, 1870.

BROWNE, Dr. William Alexander Francis, was born near Stirling, in 1805, and studied medicine, with special reference to mental diseases, in Edinburgh, France, and Germany. In 1834 he was appointed physician to the Montrose Lunatic Asylum; and, four years afterwards, to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries, which appointment he held till 1857, when the Government made him a commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. Dr. Browne advocated the non-restraint system from the first, and his work, "What Asylums were, are, and ought to be," contributed largely to the reformation in the hospital treatment of the insane. His Annual Reports of the Royal Crichton Institution, his advocacy of the greatest possible liberty to the insane that could be consistent with safety, and his varied illustrations of treatment by out-door amusements, concerts, &c., had a great effect in convincing the public of the expedience of employing kindness and moral influence in the treatment of lunaties. He was the first person in this country to give a systematic course of lectures on insanity, and his numerous writings and essays have had a marked influence upon the study of psychology as a branch of medical science. He was (1867) President of the Medico-Psychological Association. In 1870 he resigned the Commissionership in Lunacy, in consequence of impairment of vision. He is now again connected with the Crichton Institution as Psychological Consultant.

BROWNING, Robert, born at Camberwell in 1812, was educated at the London University. His first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes," a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his tragedy of "Strafford," and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his *con amore* personification of the hero. It was nevertheless a failure. "Sordello" was not more successful. "The Blot in the Scutcheon," was brought out in 1843, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with no greater success than "Strafford." In 1856 appeared his "Men and Women." In addition to the above works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of Poems (1864); "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols.; "Balaustion's Adventure, including a Transcription from Euripides," 1871; "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," 1871; "Fifine at the Fair," 1872; "Red Cotton Night-cap Country; or, Turf and Towers," 1873; and "Aristophanes' Apology," including a Transcript from Euripides,

being "The Last Adventure of Balaustion," 1875; "The Agememnon of Æschylus, transcribed, 1877; and "La Saisiaz: the Two Poets of Croisic," 1878. His tragedies and dramatic lyrics are included in the collection of his works entitled "Bells and Pomegranates." Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a lady well known as a poetess, who died in 1861.

BRUCE, The Rev. John Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated at his father's school, at Mill Hill Grammar School, and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He has written "A Handbook of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall" in the north of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently he has published "A Hand-book to Newcastle," and a "Wallet Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall. He has edited for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," a work in folio, which contains an account of all the monuments of Roman rule found in the north of England. This book was undertaken at the request of the late Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, and is profusely illustrated by the liberality of that nobleman and others.

BRUGSCH, Heinrich Karl Ph.D., a distinguished philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics has attained a European celebrity. He was born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen; and in 1868 ordinary public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In Sept. 1869, it was stated that Professor Brugsch had returned to Egypt and that he would probably succeed, as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Bombay, M. Mariette, who was expected to return to Europe. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians;" "Investigations concerning the Old Egyptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Egyptiens dessinés sur les lieux," 4 vols.; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual Papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 vols.; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854;

"Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai;" and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt. He took a leading part in the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in Sept. 1874.

BRUNSWICK, DUKE OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

BUCCLEUCH (DUKE OF), WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., eldest son of the fourth duke, born Nov. 25, 1806, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. Having succeeded to the title whilst a minor, he never sat in the House of Commons. His grace, whose wealth gives him great influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter-house, Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1842–46. Well known as a generous patron of the arts and of literature, his grace received the honorary degree of D.C.L., from the University of Oxford in 1834; and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874. He was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in succession to the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, April 24, 1878.

BUCHANAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW, G.C.B., the only son of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Stirling, and grandson of the late Earl of Caithness, was born in 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1825. Rising by the ordinary steps of promotion, he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1842, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In 1852 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, whence he was transferred in 1853 to Copenhagen as Envoy Extraordinary. In 1858 he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid, and was transferred thence to the Hague in Dec. 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was made a Privy Councillor, Feb. 3, 1863; and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sept. 15, 1864. He retired from St. Petersburg on being appointed, in 1871, to succeed Lord Bloomfield at Vienna. He was recalled from Vienna in Jan. 1878, when he was succeeded by Sir Henry Elliott.

BUCHANAN, ISAAC, member of the Canadian Parliament and President of the Board of Trade in the city of Hamilton, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1810. After receiving a liberal education in that city, he obtained a situation in a large mercantile house, and displayed so much aptitude for business that he was admitted a partner at the early age of twenty. In 1830 the Canadian branch of the business in Montreal was transferred to him, and he thenceforward made his home in Canada. In 1831 he established an additional branch at Toronto, and subsequently others at Hamilton, and London, Ontario. From that time he has taken a leading part in most of the social and political movements of Upper Canada. His political opinions, which all hinge more or less upon the currency question, are set forth in a volume entitled, "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States." He took an active part in the suppression of the Canadian revolution in 1837, and urged on Lord Sydenham the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. Elected for Toronto in 1841, he helped to secure responsible government for the people, and in procuring the reduction of the duty on Canadian wheat. In 1843 he supported Lord Metcalfe's administration at the head of the Constitutional or Order party. Mr. Buchanan has of late years held a seat in the Executive Council of the Canadian Government (now the "Dominion of Canada"). His residence has been

for many years at Auchnear, near Hamilton, Ontario.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, poet, born Aug. 18, 1841, was educated at the high school and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866. His later works are "Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama," 1871; "The Land of Lorne; including the Cruise of the *Tern* to the outer Hebrides," 1871; "The Drama of Kings," 1871; "The Fleshly School of Poetry," an attack on the poems of Mr. D. G. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne, 1872; and "Master Spirits," 1873. Some years ago, his tragedy of "The Witchfinder" was brought out at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and a comedy by him, in three acts, entitled "A Madcap Prince," was acted at the Haymarket in Aug. 1874. At the commencement of 1869, Mr. Buchanan gave in the Hanover Square Rooms a series of "Readings" of selections from his own poetical works. A collected edition of his poems was published in 3 vols. 1874.

BÜCHNER, FREDERICK CHARLES CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a German philosopher, born at Darmstadt, March 29, 1824, the son of a distinguished physician in that town. After a preliminary education, he was sent in 1843 to the University of Giessen, where he studied philosophy, though he subsequently turned his attention to medicine at Strasburg, in compliance with the wishes of his family. He took his doctor's degree at Giessen in 1848, and then continued his studies in the universities of Würzburg and Vienna. After practising medicine for some time in his native place, he settled at Tübingen, as a private lecturer, being also appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. He was deprived of this position, however, by the authorities, in consequence of the philosophical doctrines propounded in his famous book on "Force and Matter," 1855. He thereupon returned to Darmstadt, and resumed practice as a physician. In the work referred to—which is entitled in German "Kraft und Stoff" (Frankfort, 1855; 8th edition, 1864), and which has been translated into most European languages, Dr. Büchner explains the principles of his system of philosophy, which, he contends, is in harmony with the discoveries of modern science. He insists on the eternity of matter, the immortality of force, the universal simultaneousness of light and life, and the infinity of forms of being in time and space. Dr. Büchner has further explained his system in "Nature and Spirit" ("Natur und Geist"), 1859; "Physiological Sketches" ("Phis. Bilder"), 1861; and "Nature and Science" ("Natur und Wissenschaft"), 1862. He has also contributed to periodical publications, various treatises on physiology, pathology, and medical jurisprudence.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868. In July, 1875, he was appointed Governor of Madras.

BUCKLAND, FRANCIS TREVELYAN, M.A., eldest son of the Very

Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, born Dec. 17, 1826, was scholar of Winchester College and student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1848. Inheriting from his father a strong taste for physical science and natural history, he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and having served the office of house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, became, in 1854, assistant surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He has been an extensive contributor of papers on Fish Culture and on other branches of natural science, to the columns of the *Times* and of other periodicals; and conducts the "Sea and River Fisheries," and "Practical Natural History" columns of *Land and Water*. He has established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fish Culture" (under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington). This museum illustrates the cultivation of salmon, trout, and useful freshwater fish, as well as oysters and sea fish. In 1866 he received a silver medal for his labours in the promotion of this branch of science, from the "Exposition de Pêche et d'Aquiculture," at Arcachon, in France; in 1868, the Diploma of Honour from the Havre Exhibition; and in 1877 the Gold Medal from the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, He is the author of "Curiosities of Natural History" (four series); of "Fish-hatching;" and of a "Familiar History of British Fishes," 1873; and of "The Log Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist," 1876. He edited, in 1858, his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1859 he discovered in the vaults of St. Martin's, Charing Cross, the coffin of the great surgeon and physiologist, John Hunter, which was reinterred in Westminster Abbey by the Royal College of Surgeons. For this he received the thanks of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a bound copy of the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum. The Leeds School of Medicine also presented him with a silver medal. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, and he has issued since that date annual reports on these fisheries. In 1870 he was appointed Special Commissioner to inquire into the effects of recent legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland. In 1873 he published a report to Parliament on the Fisheries of Norfolk, resulting in The Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877. In 1877 he was one of a commission to inquire into the Crab and Lobster Fisheries of England and Scotland, resulting in the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877. He also, in 1877, sat on an inquiry, the result of which was an Act of Parliament, in 1877, to prevent fish being destroyed by dynamite. In 1877 he served on a commission of inquiry into the Herring Fisheries of Scotland. He has been concerned in sending several consignments of salmon eggs to Australia and New Zealand, and principally by his agency, trout are now quite established in those colonies. He is corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei-Verein, at Berlin.

BUCKLEY, Miss Arabella Burton, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Buckley, Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington, was born Oct. 24, 1840, at Brighton. For many years she acted as secretary to the well-known geologist, Sir Charles Lyell. Miss Buckley is the author of "A Short History of Natural Science," and editor of the ninth edition of Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Sciences."

BUCKMAN, James, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., son of Mr. John Buckman, born at Cheltenham in 1816, and educated at a private school, was appointed Curator and Resident Professor at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution in 1846, and from 1848 to 1863 held the post of Professor of Geology and Botany at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. At an early age he was articled to a surgeon-apothecary at

Cheltenham, and afterwards studied chemistry, botany, and geology in London. He was for many years Hon. Secretary and Lecturer at the Cheltenham Philosophical Institution, and he was presented with a handsome testimonial on leaving for Birmingham in 1846. He has since received two valuable testimonials, one from the inhabitants of Cirencester and his scientific friends, and the other from his pupils on resigning his appointment at the Royal Agricultural College. Professor Buckman is the author of "The Pittville Spa, Cheltenham: Analysis of its Waters, &c.;" "Chart of the Cotteswold Hills;" "Our Triangle: Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archæology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham," 1842; "The Flora of the Cotteswolds," 1844; "The Geology of the Cotteswolds," 1845; "The Ancient Straits of Malvern; or, an Account of the Former Marine Conditions which separated England from Wales;" "The Remains of Roman Art," 1850; "History of British Grasses," 1858; and "Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation," 1863. He has contributed several papers to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Geological Society; many published notes on Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and several Prize Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; papers in the Bath and West of England Society's Journal; articles in Morton's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," and articles (nearly 300) in the *Agricultural Gazette* and other journals. Mr. Buckman has enriched Cirencester with a fine museum of Roman antiquities, mostly collected by himself, and with a large collection of fossils. The former are deposited in the Corinium Museum and the latter at the Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Buckman occupies a large farm in Dorsetshire, which is conducted upon model principles, and with such success that he has already received cups for his root-cultivation, and other prizes. For the last few years he has devoted himself to the study and illustration of some of the more important agricultural questions which continually arise, and there are few of the higher agricultural journals that have not articles from his pen.

BUCKSTONE, JOHN BALDWIN, born near London, in Sept., 1802, was intended for the navy. Instead, however, of going to sea, he was articled in a solicitor's office, and at the age of nineteen he took to the stage, making his first appearance on the boards at Wokingham, Berks, where his services were required at half-an-hour's notice to play the part of Gabriel in the "Children in the Wood," owing to the absence of the comedian of a travelling company. His *début* on this occasion was successful, and the novice showed considerable ability for what is generally known as low comedy. Mr. Buckstone next engaged himself to a friend who had become lessee of the Faversham, Folkestone, and Hastings theatres, and for three years followed the chequered fortunes of a country actor's life. During this period he became acquainted with the late Edmund Kean, to whose encouragement he probably owed no small amount of his early success. In 1824 Mr. T. Dibdin resigned the management of the Surrey Theatre, and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs, engaged Mr. Buckstone, who made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smink, in "The Armistice." His success soon led to other engagements. Amongst these was one at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot, in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." Whilst performing at this theatre he had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Terry a personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted as a powerful stimulus to his love of literature. During his engagement, Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write

several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian at that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837 Mr. Buckstone has devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood in the "Lottery Ticket," and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. Indeed he has been a most prolific writer, and has written no fewer than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. Of his earlier productions we may specify "Luke the Labourer," "John Street, Adelphi," "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and "The King of the Alps," an adaptation from the German; which were followed by a three-act comedy, entitled "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Henriette the Forsaken," "Isabelle; or, Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of "Leap-Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing;" and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas—"The Green Bushes" and "Flowers of the Forest," which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions. In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touchstone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot, and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low comedy characters of the English drama. He is still the lessee and manager of the Haymarket, which position he has now filled for twenty-four years, and where his name is thoroughly identified with genuine English comedy and farce.

BUDD, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at North Tawton, in Devon, in 1811. His father was a surgeon of repute in those parts. He is one of nine sons, of whom seven entered the medical profession. Educated privately, he began life by residing for four years in Paris, where he studied at the Collége de France, and the École de Médecine. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1838. He settled in Bristol about five or six years afterwards, and was subsequently appointed physician to St. Peter's Hospital, and afterwards to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, to which he was attached for sixteen years. He was also appointed Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine to the Bristol Medical School. Dr. Budd is the author of a large number of papers published in various medical and scientific journals, the one by which he is best known to the public being on "Contagious Diseases." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in Nov., 1870.

BUFFET, LOUIS JOSEPH, a French politician, born at Mircourt (Vosges), Oct. 26, 1818, practised as an advocate before the revolution of 1848, when, being returned as a representative of the people by the department of the Vosges, he voted as a rule with the old dynastic Left, which became the Right of the Constituent Assembly, and distinguished himself by his zealous opposition to socialism. He accepted the republican constitution, and declared that General Cavaignac had deserved well of his country. After the election of Dec. 10, he gave in his adhesion to the government of Louis Napoleon, who

entrusted him with the portfolio of commeree and agriculture after the dismissal of M. Bixio. Both as minister and as representative he supported the party of order, but he refused to follow completely the policy of the Élysée, and accordingly he quitted the minstry with the late M. Odillon Barrot, Dec. 31, 1849. Re-elected by his department, at the head of the poll, he exercised a great influenee in the Legislative Assembly. After the crisis which followed the dismissal of General Changarnier, he returned to office with M. Léon Foueher, April 10, 1851, and in that parliamentary eabinet he represented the ideas of the majority. He resigned with his colleagues (Oct. 14, 1851), when the President declared in favour of the withdrawal of the law of May 31. A few days later he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, M. Buffet declined to accept any public appointment for several years, exeept that of member of the Conseil-Général for the canton of Thillot. In 1863, however, he eame forward as an opposition candidate in the first circonscription of the Vosges, and was elected. M. Buffet quickly became one of the most prominent members of the Corps Législatif, where he was one of the leaders of a "Tiers Parti," which endeavoured to reeoneile Liberal reforms with loyalty to the dynasty. He was re-elected for his department in May, 1869, and in the short session which commeneed in the following month, he greatly contributed to the victory of the Liberal centre, and was one of the promoters of the famous demand of interpellation, signed by 116 deputies, which elicited the message and the project of the *senatus consulte*, containing the promise of a return to parliamentary government. After the prolonged negotiations in connection with which his name was so constantly mentioned, respecting the formation of the first parliamentary ministry, M. Buffet beeame a member, as Finance Minister, of the cabinet formed by M. Émile Ollivier, on Jan. 2, 1870. His financial policy gave general satisfaction; but when M. Ollivier consented to the *plébiscite*, M. Buffet deemed it his duty to resign at the same time as his colleague, M. Durer (April 10). After the disaster of Sédan, and the revolution of Sept. 4, he retired for a short time into private life. However, at the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned by his department—again at the head of the poll—to the National Assembly. M. Thiers offered him the portfolio of Finance, but he declined it, for fear of the susceptibilities which might be wounded on account of his having held office under the Empire. M. Buffet took his seat in the Right Centre, and soon assumed an attitude of marked hostility towards M. Thiers. On April 4, 1873, he was elected President of the National Assembly in the place of M. Grévy, resigned; and he was re-elected to that office May 13, 1874. He was again elected, and for the last time, to the same office, March 1, 1875, although at that date he was officially engaged in the formation of a new Cabinet to replace the Chabaud-Latour Ministry. On March 10, 1875, M. Buffet was appointed Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior. While holding this office he made himself extremely obnoxious to the Republican party. At the elections of Jan., 1876, he did not succeed in obtaining a seat in the Assembly, his candidature failing at Mirecourt, Bourges, Castelsarrasin, and Commercy. He therefore resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Council of Ministers. On June 16, 1876, the Senate elected him a Life Senator by 144 votes against 142.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, an eminent violinist, born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. Having an intense passion for music, his longings for it were sternly repressed by his father and friends. At the age of eighteen he was placed at the University of Christiania, but found no favour there, in consequence of his

love of music, and was finally dismissed, because he had taken temporary charge of an orchestra at one of the theatres. In 1829 he went to Cassel, to study the violin with Spohr, but was received so coldly, that he commenced the study of law at the University of Göttingen. Presently he was again giving his attention to music, at Minden, but in consequence of a duel there he fled to Paris, where he was reduced to such misery, that he threw himself into the Seine, but was rescued and aided by a lady of rank, who saw in him a strong resemblance to a deceased son. Through her assistance he was enabled to appear publicly as a violinist, and met with great success, acquiring a liberal fortune in about seven years. In 1838, he returned to Bergen with his wife, and settled upon an estate there. In 1843 he went to the United States, and was very successful in his concerts. He returned to Europe in 1845, and, possessing a large fortune, wandered through different countries giving concerts, made a campaign in Algeria with General Yusuf, built a theatre at Bergen, and endeavoured to establish in Norway national schools of literature and art. His patriotism involved him in trouble with the government, and vexatious lawsuits were instituted against him. His wife having died, and a considerable portion of his fortune being lost, he sailed for the New World again in 1852, and the same year purchased a tract of 120,000 acres of land, in Potter County, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to found a Norwegian colony. After two years' struggle, he was compelled to abandon the project with the loss of his fortune. He went to New York in 1854, leased the Academy of Music for Italian Opera, but failed entirely. He subsequently returned to Europe, and gave concerts with his old success. He returned to the United States in 1869 with a comfortable fortune, and has since resided there. In 1870 he married a German lady in Wisconsin.

BÜLOW, Bernhard Ernst von, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Prussian Minister without portfolio, belongs to the Holstein branch of this noble house, and is a nephew of the Prussian Minister von Bülow who directed the Foreign Department of that kingdom from April 2, 1842, to Dec. 1845. Born Aug. 2, 1815, at Plön, in the Duchy of Holstein, he attended the grammar school of his native city, studied law in the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, and Kiel, and entered the Danish diplomatic service in 1839. In those days, Denmark having long been ruled by the Schleswig-Holstein dynasty, without any national antagonism between the inhabitants of the kingdom and the duchies, the Copenhagen Government was considered half German, and frequently admitted Germans to its civil and military service. In 1849 Herr von Bülow, who had meanwhile become Counsellor of Legation, as a born German, was appointed by the Copenhagen Government to take part in the negotiations for peace between Germany and Denmark. Two years later he went to Frankfort to represent the King of Denmark, in his capacity of Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, in the Germanic Diet. In this position he had to advocate the Danish view of the quarrel which had lately arisen between the Danish and German nations, but the ability and moderation he displayed in the delicate task made him acceptable to both parties alike. While in Frankfort he came into contact officially with Herr von Bismarck, the Prussian envoy to the Diet, with whom he had important affairs to transact. In 1862, when Herr von Bismarck took the helm at Berlin, Herr von Bülow quitted the Danish service, and, through the influence of his family, who own large estates in Mecklenburg, was appointed to the direction of the Strelitz Government. An adherent of German National policy, he caused his Duchy to side with Prussia in the war of 1866, took part in the formation of the North

German Confederacy, and in the same year went to Berlin as Mecklenburg Envoy. Having long been on friendly terms with Prince Bismarck, his renewed intercourse with the Chancellor in 1873 resulted in Herr von Bülow's appointment to the German Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs. Prince Bismarck and Herr von Bülow were the German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin, in 1878.

BUNSEN, Robert Wilhelm Eberard, chemist, born March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature; studied in the university the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry at Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institution at Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau, and in 1852 to the University of Heidelberg. Some years ago Professor Bunsen declined a call to Berlin which he received at the same time as Professor Kirchhoff, with whom he is the founder of stellar chemistry. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. From the spectrum analysis down to the simplest manipulations of practical chemistry, his luminous discoveries have rendered the most distinguished services to the science which he adorns; but he possesses at the same time the rare gift of being an eminent and most inspiring teacher, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb. 1875. In July 1877, the University of Heidelberg commemorated the 25th anniversary of Professor Bunsen's election to the Chair of Experimental Chemistry. Students of all faculties joined in a torchlight procession, which was followed by the traditional symposium, while a deputation presented the congratulations of the Academical Council.

BURDETT-COUTTS, The Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, who died Duchess of St. Albans. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus conferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, chiefly by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman in purse and opinions, her munificence to the Establishment is historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed, at her sole cost, the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage; and more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of £50,000, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; and offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water—a work, however, which the Government promised to (but did not) fulfil. In no direction are the Baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the Privy Council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on

leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By her ladyship's exertions, the teaching of common things, such as sewing and other household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the authorities. Miss Coutts's exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, she provided a shelter and a means of reform, in a "Home" at Shepherd's Bush. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity in Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, amongst the sick, who are provided with medical comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and clothing to deserving women. In 1859 hundreds of destitute boys were fitted out for the Royal Navy, or placed in various industrial homes. As a preliminary test of their fitness and characters, she had them first tried in a shoe-black brigade, which she established for the purpose. Many of these boys go into the army, and are in request as temporary porters at goods railway stations. In the terrible winter of 1861 the frozen-out tanners of Bermondsey were aided, and at the same time she suggested the formation of the East London Weavers' Aid Association, by whose assistance many of the sufferers from decaying trade were able to remove to Queensland. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and, upon that area of squalor and refuse, she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to about two hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of North-Eastern London. In Victoria Park stands one of the handsomest drinking fountains in London; a similar work of art for the use of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands near Columbia Market itself. These, with a fourth presented to the City of Manchester, and at the opening of which the citizens gave her ladyship a most enthusiastic reception, are all gifts to the public from the same munificent donor. The Baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp ery of distress arose some years ago in the town of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. Miss Coutts materially assisted Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Saráwak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. Taking a warm interest in the reverent preservation and ornamental improvement of our town churchyards, and having, as the pos-

sessor of the great tithes of the living of Old St. Pancras, a special connection with that parish, the Baroness, in 1877, laid out the churchyard as a garden for the enjoyment of the surrounding poor, besides erecting a memorial sun-dial to its illustrious dead. In the same year, when accounts were reaching this country of the sufferings of the Turkish and Bulgarian peasantry flying from their homes before the Russian invasion, Lady Burdett Coutts instituted the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a charitable organization by means of which the sum of nearly £30,000, contributed in money and stores, was entrusted to the British Ambassador for distribution, and saved thousands from starvation and death. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world, but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to school children in thousands. In July, 1867, the Baroness received at Holly Lodge one of the largest dinner parties upon record. Upwards of 2,000 Belgian volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social gathering. In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from her Majesty of a peerage. The honour was accepted with the title that commences this memoir. Her ladyship was admitted to the freedom of the City of London, July 11, 1872, and to the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1874.

BURDON, The Right Rev. John Shaw, D.D., son of Mr. James Burdon, of Glasgow, was born in 1826, and educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington. He was a missionary in Shanghai from 1852 till 1874, when he was appointed Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, in succession to Dr. Alford. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over the Anglican congregations in South China and Japan.

BURGES, William, architect, was born Dec. 2, 1827, in London, and educated at King's College, London. His works include additions and decorations to Cardiff Castle; the rebuilding of Cork Cathedral; the Speech Room at Harrow; designs for finishing the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; and churches at Studley and Skelton, Yorkshire.

BURGESS, John Bagnold, A.R.A., was born Oct. 21, 1830, at Chelsea, and received his artistic education at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate, June 18, 1877. Among his pictures are "Bravo Toro;" "The Presentation: English ladies visiting a Moor's house," 1874; "The Barber's Prodigy," 1875; "Feliciana: a Spanish Gipsy," 1876; "Licensing the Beggars: Spain," 1877; and "Childhood in Eastern Life," 1878.

BURGESS, The Rev. Henry, LL.D., of Glasgow, was born in 1808, and educated at the Dissenting College at Stepney, where he obtained a high standing in Hebrew and classical learning. After ministering to a Nonconformist congregation, he received orders from the Bishop of Manchester in 1850. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, was for some years editor of the *Clerical Journal* and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and is known as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," 1835, and a translation of the "Festival

Letters of St. Athanasius," 1852, a work which, after being long lost in the original Greek, was recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the Fathers," by the Rev. H. G. Williams. Dr. Burgess's other works are, "The Bible Society vindicated in its decision respecting the Bengal New Testament," 1836; "The Country Miscellany," 2 vols, 1836-37; "Truth or Orthodoxy: to which shall we Sacrifice?" 1848; "Poems," dedicated to the Marchioness of Bute, 1850; "The Amateur Gardener's Year-Book," 1855; "The Revision of Translations of Holy Scripture;" "Luther, his Excellences and Defects," 1857. His later works are "The Reformed Church of England in its Principles and their Legitimate Development," 1869; "Essays, Biblical and Ecclesiastical, relating chiefly to the Authority and Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures," 1873; and "Disestablishment and Disendowment," 1875. Dr. Burgess also prepared the second edition of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." He ceased to be editor of the *Clerical Journal* at Christmas, 1868, after having conducted it for fourteen years. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is Ph.D. of Göttingen.

BURGESS, The Rev. Richard, B.D., born in 1796, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was ordained by the late Archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as English chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was afterwards made a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rural Dean of Chelsea. Dr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archæological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses," 1827; "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome," 1831; "Greece and the Levant," 1835; "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome," 1831; and various pamphlets on Education. In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Upper Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200. In Dec. 1869, he was presented by Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Crown, to the rectory of Horningsheath-with-Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, which had become vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D., to the bishoprie of Bath and Wells.

BURGON, The Very Rev. John William, B.D., son of a merchant of London, was born about 1819; entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdegate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College in 1848. He became vicar of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford (1863-76) and Professor of Divinity in Gresham College, London (1868). In Nov. 1875 he was appointed Dean of Chichester in succession to the late Dr. Hook. Mr. Burgon took an active part in the movement for supplying rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls; and in the year 1876 he made a spirited attack on the Oxford lodging-house system. Before going to Oxford, he prepared a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases," 1833; "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office, 1839. Since then he has published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels;" "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies;" "Oxford

Reformers," 1854; "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh," 1856; "Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford," 1857; a memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman," 1861; "Inspiration and Interpretation: Seven Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," being an answer to "Essays and Reviews," 1861; "Letters from Rome to Friends in England," 1862; "Treatise on the Pastoral Office," 1864; "Ninety-one Short Sermons," 2 vols., 1867; "The Lambeth Conference and the Encyclical," 1867; "Disestablishment, the Nation's Formal Rejection of God and Denial of the Faith," 1868; "England and Rome," three letters to a convert, 1869; "The Roman Council," 1869; "Protest of the Bishops against the Consecration of Dr. Temple," 1870; "Dr. Temple's Explanation Examined," 1870; "The Last Twelve Verses of the Gospel according to St. Mark Vindicated against Recent Critical Objectors and Established," 1872; "The Athanasian Creed to be retained in its Integrity, and Why?" 1872; "Plea for the Study of Divinity in Oxford," 1875; "Home Missions and Sensational Religion: Humility," two sermons *ad clerum*, 1876; and "The Prayer-Book, a Devotional Manual and Guide," 1876. His two remarkable sermons, published early in Dec. 1873, on "Romanizing within the Church of England"—two months before Mr. Gladstone's sudden and singular dissolution of Parliament—may be said to have been the forerunner of the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874.

BURKE, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., M.R.I.A., second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London in 1815, was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely), the "Peerage" which bears his name, an invaluable work to the lawyer and the antiquary. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry," a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "The Rise of Great Families." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and on Dec. 7, 1868, he was created a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed the successor of the late Chief Baron Pigott as Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in Oct. 1874.

BURKE, Peter, serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, born in London, May 7, 1811, was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English bar in 1839 by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, he joined the Northern circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords. He was made a Q.C. of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a serjeant-at-law in 1859, and is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; of "The Romance of the Forum," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," "Celebrated Naval and Military Trials," and a "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke." He was elected Director, or chief honorary officer, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for 1866-67, the first time the compliment has been paid to an Englishman. His discourse, in

French, at the annual meeting of the Society, has been published.

BURKE, The Rev. Thomas N., was born in the town of Galway, Ireland, in 1830. At the age of 17 he went to Rome and from thence to Perugia, where he entered the Order of St. Dominic, commencing his novitiate and the study of philosophy. From Perugia he was again sent to Rome, where he studied theology at the College of the Minerva and Santa Sabina. After having thus spent five years in Italy he was sent by the superior of his Order to England, where he was ordained priest. He spent four years on the English mission in Gloucestershire, and was then sent to Ireland to found a novitiate and house of studies for his Order at Tallaght near Dublin. This he successfully accomplished, and for the next seven years he was busily employed in the care of the new establishment and in giving missions in different parts of Ireland. He was next sent to Rome as Superior of the monastery of Irish Dominicans at San Clemente. After the death of Cardinal Wiseman, Father Burke succeeded Dr. Manning as preacher of the Lenten Sermons in English in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo. He continued to preach these sermons for five years. After his return to Ireland he was attached to St. Saviour's Dominican Church in Dublin. In 1872 he visited the United States, having been appointed visitor to the houses of the Dominican community on the American continent. He delivered sermons and lectures in all parts of the Union and acquired extraordinary popularity as an orator. His celebrated series of lectures in answer to Mr. Froude the historian on the relations between England and Ireland caused much excitement and produced an animated controversy. The first of these lectures was delivered Nov. 12, 1872, in the Academy of Music, New York. Father Burke has since returned to his native country. His works are : "English Misrule in Ireland," a course of lectures in reply to Mr. Froude, 12mo, New York, 1873 ; "Ireland's Case Stated in Reply to Mr. Froude," New York, 1873 ; "Lectures and Sermons," New York, 1873 ; "Lectures on Faith and Fatherland," 1874.

BURMEISTER, Hermann, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, in 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany ; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes ; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works,—"The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 1851, both of which have been well received. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the city of Halle, as Deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Leignitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to demand leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854-56. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle.

BURNABY, Captain Frederick, son of the late Rev. G. Burnaby, by

Harriet, sister of the well-known Harry Villebois, Esq., of Marham House, Norfolk, was born at Bedford, March 3, 1842, and received his education at Harrow School and in Germany. He entered the Royal Horse Guards, Blues, Sept. 30, 1859. So passionately fond was he of fencing and gymnasties that he became very muscular at the expense of his vitality and broke down. He was now recommended to travel, and accordingly visited South America, Central Africa, and most parts of Europe. In 1875 he determined to go to Khiva, although the journey was beset by almost insurmountable obstacles. Captain Burnaby was exceptionally qualified for this particular journey by his acquaintance with the Russian and Arabic languages, and he was, besides, as much at home on a camel as in a canoe, a sledge, or a balloon, as in a railway carriage or a steamer. Moreover, he delighted in grappling with a difficulty, and his determination to penetrate Central Asia was much stimulated by the assurance that it was impossible. At more than one station the passage of foreigners was absolutely prohibited, and he only got through by his knowledge of the language or the inability of the inspectors to read his passport. On arriving at Kazala, near the mouth of the Syr Daria, he was allowed by the commandant to proceed, it being assumed that he would go at once to the fort of Petro-Alexandrovsk, near the river Oxus, in the territory lately acquired by Russia. Had he done so he would never have reached the capital; but suspecting this, he made a *détour*, crossed the Oxus into the Khanate, and found his way to the capital. He had intended to proceed thence to Bokhara, but his further progress was arrested by a message from the Russian authorities "inviting" him to recross the river and go to Petro-Alexandrovsk where he found a telegram awaiting him from the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, requiring his immediate return to European Russia. In the winter of 1876-77, Captain Burnaby went on horseback through Turkey in Asia and all the way from Seutari to Khoi in Persia, returning by Kars, Ardahan, Batoum, and Trebizond, to Constantinople. He was military correspondent of the *Times* with the army of Don Carlos in Spain. Captain Burnaby is a member of the Council of the Aëronautic Society of Great Britain, and he has made 19 balloon ascents, being on several occasions unaccompanied by any professional aëronaut. His works are: "A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. With Maps and an Appendix, containing amongst other information, a series of March-Routes, translated from several Russian works;" 3rd ed. Lond. 1876; and "On Horseback through Asia Minor," 1877.

BURNAND, Francis Cowley, born in 1837, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1862. Mr. Burnand, who is the author of about a hundred dramatic pieces, principally burlesques, is on the *Punch* "staff," for which periodical his chief work has been the now well-known serial "Happy Thoughts." His burlesque of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, "Black-eyed Susan," achieved a "run" of 400 consecutive nights at the Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, Soho.

BURNETT, Mrs. Frances, *née* Hodgson, born at Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849. There she passed the first fifteen years of her life, acquired her education, and gained her knowledge of the Lancashire dialect and character. At the close of the American Civil War reverses of fortune led her parents to leave England for America, where they settled at Knoxville, Tennessee. She has contributed several love-stories to American magazines. In 1872 her dialect story, "Surly Tim's Trouble," was published in *Scribner's Monthly*. "That Lass of Lowrie's," was first presented, serially, in *Scribner*, and its remarkable popularity

demanded its immediate issue in book form. She has since published "Dolly," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," "Kathleen," "Our Neighbour Opposite," and "Miss Crespigny." Miss Hodgson was married in 1873 to Dr. Burnett, and she now resides at Washington, D.C.

BURNOUF, EMILE-LOUIS, philologist, born at Valognes, Manche, Aug. 25, 1821, was a pupil at the Lycée, Saint-Louis; being received into the Normal School in 1841, took his degree of Doctor-in-letters in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Faculty of Nancy. Afterwards he was Director of the French School at Athens, a post which he vacated in 1875. He is the author of the following theses and works:—"Des Principes de l'Art d'après la méthode et les doctrines de Platon;" "De Neptuno ejusque Cultu, præsertim in Peloponneso" (1850, theses); a translation, "Extraits du Novum Organum de Bacon," 1854; "Essai sur le Véda, ou Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Inde," 1863; "Méthode pour étudier la Langue Sanscrite sur le plan des Méthodes de J. L. Burnouf" (in conjunction with M. Leupol); "Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français," 1863-64; and "La Science des Religions," 3rd ed. 1876.

BURNS, THE REV. JABEZ, D.D., born in 1805, at Oldham, near Manchester, was educated at Chester and at Oldham Grammar School. Having aided his father for a time as a medical practitioner, and acted as assistant in a drapery establishment, he joined the Methodist New Connection. In 1826 he removed to London and commenced his career as a writer on religious subjects, his first two works being "The Christian Sketch-book" and the "Spiritual Cabinet," published in 1828 and 1829. In the latter year Mr. Burns removed to Scotland, and early in 1830 became minister of the United Christian Church at Perth, where he remained five years, and advocated temperance principles. While in Scotland he published a volume of religious anecdotes, a sermon on "The Harmony of Scriptural Election with the Universal Love of God to the World;" and he edited a periodical devoted to Christian union. Mr. Burns commenced his ministerial duties in London in 1835, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the General Baptist Congregation assembling in New Church Street Chapel, Marylebone. His congregation increased so much that twice during the first twenty-five years of his pastorate it was found necessary to enlarge his chapel. In 1836 Mr. Burns published his second series of the "Christian Sketch-book," followed by "The Christian's Daily Portion; or, Exercises on the Person, Work, and Grace of the Redeemer;" a series of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," for the aid of clergymen, ministers, and students, which have extended to fifteen volumes, several of which have gone through as many as fourteen editions. He afterwards wrote "Christian Philosophy; or, Materials for Thought," a work which has been more than once described as a "book of ideas," followed, at short intervals, by "Youthful Piety," "Youthful Christian," "Mothers of the Wise and Good," "Sermons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room: a Book for the Afflicted," "Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved;" "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," and "Missionary Enterprises." In 1839 Mr. Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preacher's Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal Church polity, was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, and was in 1847 appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will

Baptists held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. In addition to his own pulpit labours, he has lectured in many towns of the United Kingdom on "Temperance," "The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," "Peace," "Abolition of Death Penalty," and for Christian Young Men's Associations. Dr. Burns's other literary productions include "Christian Exercises for every Lord's Day in the Year," "Marriage Gift-Book," "None but Jesus," "Life of Mrs. Fletcher," "Tracts and Small Treatises on Baptism," "Hints to Church Members," "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers," and several juvenile books of rhymes on "Christian Missions," "Temperance," &c. His religious works have had a large circulation in the United States of America, especially "The Pulpit Cyclopædia," soon after the publication of which, in 1846, the author received the degree of D.D. from the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and was subsequently ordered to New Mexico. Having invented a breech-loading rifle, he resigned his commission in 1853, and established a manufactory of his rifles in Rhode Island. This proving unsuccessful, he became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad. Early in 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, and took part in the Battle of Bull Run, after which he was made Brigadier-General. After Gen. Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, Burnside was placed under the command of McClellan, and fought during the Confederate invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. On Nov. 7, much against his wish, he superseded McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac, and on Dec. 13 was defeated at Fredericksburg by Gen. Lee. In May, 1863, he was placed in command of the department of the Ohio. When Gen. Grant was placed in command of all the Federal armies, Burnside commanded a division, and took part in the operations which ensued down to June, 1864. Then, having planned an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a fort in front of Petersburg, he sent in his resignation, which the President refused to accept, but gave him leave of absence, and he was not again called into active service, and finally resigned his commission in April, 1865. In 1866 he was elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in the two ensuing years; after which he was engaged in business pursuits until 1875, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States, his term expiring in 1881.

BURRITT, Elihu, an American scholar and journalist, born in New Britain, Connecticut, Dec. 8, 1810. He is the son of a shoemaker, and received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when, his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having during his apprenticeship gained a fair knowledge of English literature, at the age of twenty-one he set to work to study mathematics. In spring and summer he kept at the anvil, alternately forging and reading, and earned enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies, which he prosecuted with so much diligence that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, and afterwards studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, and Russian. He attained, also, celebrity as a public lecturer, advocating temperance, and other reforms, with great eloquence and ability, attracting large audiences

by the vigour and fervour of his descriptive powers. In June, 1856, Mr. Burritt left the United States for Great Britain. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a peace league, and laboured in England and upon the Continent to induce the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves," which have been translated into several languages, and have had an extensive circulation. In 1854 appeared his "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad;" in 1865, "A Walk from John o'Groat's to Land's End;" in 1869 a volume of "Lectures and Speeches;" and in 1878, "Chips from many Blocks." For some years he was engaged in the promotion of systematic emigration from England and Scotland to the United States, and the establishment of cheap ocean postage. He resided in England for nearly twenty-five years, being for a considerable time United States Consul at Birmingham. He has contributed much to periodical literature, and has lectured in Europe and America in favour of temperance and advocating movements for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

BURROWS, Sir George, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., is a son of the late Dr. George Manns Burrows, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 10th Wrangler in 1825, being immediately afterwards elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college. He took the degree of M.B. in 1826, that of Licentiate in Medicine in 1829, and that of M.D. in 1831. In 1832 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which institution he afterwards became the President, being elected for the fifth time in March, 1875. He resigned the office of President in 1876. He held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he was the President for six years. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London; a member of the Council of the Royal Society; and he was formerly President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that medical school, and is Physician to Christ's Hospital. In July, 1870, he was appointed one of the Physicians-Extraordinary, and in Nov. 1873, one of the Physicians in Ordinary, to Her Majesty the Queen. He was created a Baronet in Feb. 1874, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, who desired to pay a compliment to the medical profession through one of its most distinguished members. Sir George Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Medical Times*, and to "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is the author of a learned work on "The Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain." Sir George is married to a daughter of the celebrated John Abernethy.

BURROWS, Montagu, R.N., M.A., third son of Lieut.-General Burrows, was born at Hadley, Middlesex, Oct. 27, 1819, and educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, where he obtained the Gold Medal in 1834. He served continuously in the Royal Navy till he obtained the rank of Commander in 1852, and became a retired Captain in 1867. He matriculated at Oxford University, 1853; took the degree of M.A. there in 1859; was elected to the Chichele

Professorship of Modern History in 1862; became a Fellow of All Souls in 1870; and member of the Hebdomadal Council of his University in 1876. During his service in the navy he was engaged in several actions with Malay pirates, under Captain Chads, and received medals from the English and Turkish Governments for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was made Commander for his services in H.M.S. *Excellent*. He is the author of "Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law, and Modern History," 3rd edition, 1866; "Constitutional Progress, a series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "A Memoir of Admiral Sir H. Chads, G.C.B.," 1869; "Worthies of All Souls: Four Centuries of English History illustrated from the College Archives," 1874; "Parliament and the Church of England," 1875; and several pamphlets. He married in 1849, Mary Anna, daughter of Sir James W. S. Gardiner, Bart., of Roche Court, Hants.

BURT, THOMAS, M.P., was born Nov. 12, 1837, at Murton Row, near Percy Main, Northumberland, being the son of Peter Burt, a coal-miner. While he was yet a child, seventeen months old, his parents went to Whitley, whence they had to remove about a year afterwards, when the pit was thrown out of gear by an explosion. Their next place of abode was New Row, Seghill, now styled Blake Town, where they remained five years, and at a later period they settled at the Seaton Delaval colliery. Young Burt, who had been working in the coal-pits from an early age, here began that course of self-culture which has gone so far to supply the deficiencies of his previous education. In 1860 he removed to Choppington, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Weatherburn. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association. In this capacity he rendered himself so popular among the miners that it was determined to nominate him as the working class candidate for the representation of Morpeth at the general election of Feb. 1874. He was returned by 3332 votes against 585 given for Captain Duncan, the Conservative candidate. The Northumberland miners have voluntarily taxed themselves to the extent of £500 a year, in order to supply him with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in the House of Commons.

BURTON, JOHN HILL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., historian and biographer, born at Aberdeen, Aug. 22, 1809, lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment, when young. His mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an advocate at the Scottish bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," published in 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," in 1847; "Political and Social Economy," in 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," in 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," in 1853; and a "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," in 7 vols. 8vo, four

of which were published in 1867, and three in 1870. A second edition in 8 vols. appeared in 1873. For several years he has contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad" (republished in 1864), and "The Bookhunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transfer of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office. In 1868 the annual collecting and reporting to Parliament of "The Judicial Statistics of Scotland" were added to the duties of his department. Soon after the publication of the first four volumes of his "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," the old office in the Queen's household for Scotland of "Historiographer Royal" being vacant, Her Majesty was pleased to bestow it upon Mr. Burton. He was appointed a Commissioner under the Prisons (Scotland) Act in Aug. 1877.

BURTON, CAPTAIN RICHARD FRANCIS, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, was born in 1821. He began life at Oxford, and was destined for the Church, but he yearned so much after military service that his father procured him a commission in the Indian Army, and sent him out to India in 1842 at the end of the Affghan War. He was nineteen years in the Bombay Army, eight years in active service, chiefly on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, who soon discovered his merits, and turned them to account. He quickly passed examinations in eight Oriental languages—Hindostani, Persian, Arabic, and others. He now speaks and knows thoroughly twenty-nine languages, both European and Oriental, not counting dialects. As a horseman, swordsman, and shot, he became unsurpassed, and received from France a *brevêt de pointe* for his swordsmanship. He published in 1853 a system of bayonet exercise, which was adopted by the Horse Guards. During the times when he was not on active service he was serving his country, humanity, science, and civilization in other ways, by opening up lands hitherto unknown. He made an expedition to Meeca and Medinah in 1853. His talents for mixing with and simulating natives of all countries, but especially Oriental characters, and of becoming as one of themselves, without any one ever doubting his origin; his perfect knowledge of their language, and his being gifted by nature with an Arab head and face, favoured his first great enterprise. He next explored Harar, in Moslem Abyssinia, and went to Somali-Land, in East Africa. He commanded the expedition, taking with him the gallant Speke and Lieutenants Herne and Stroyan. The explorers were attacked in the night by the natives. All fought their way bravely through the enemy; Captain Burton and Captain Speke were both desperately wounded, and poor Stroyan was killed, while Herne's fate was to be untouched. In the Crimea he was chief of the staff to General Beatson, and he was the principal organiser of the irregular cavalry. Lord Palmerston was going to send Captain Burton to raise a large body of Kurdish horse, when peace was proclaimed. In 1856 he set out for his great explorations of the lake regions of Central Africa, again taking with him his comrade in arms and travel, Speke, who was afterwards in his turn commander of a subsequent expedition with Grant. Then it was that Burton discovered Tanganyika. The expedition was absent three years. In 1860 Burton went to the United States, visited California and Salt Lake City, and travelled during that expedition 25,000 miles. In 1861 when the Indian Army changed hands his military career terminated. The same year Earl Russell sent him to Fernando Po, on the West Coast of Africa. The Bight of Biafra, 600

miles in extent, was his jurisdiction. He did good service here for three years. He thoroughly explored from Bathurst, on the Gambia, down to San Paulo de Loanda, in Angola, marched up to Abeokuta, and ascended the Camcroon Mountains. He visited the cannibal Mpangwe, the Fans of Du Chaillu; he went to Benin City, unknown to Europe since the death of Belzoni; he ascended the Congo River, and explored the Yellalah Rapids, the Elephant Mountains, and the whole line of lagoons between Lagos and the Volta rivers. Then he was sent on a dangerous mission—a three months' mission to the King of Dahomey, with presents, to induce King Gelele to abolish his "customs." Captain Burton was then transferred to São Paulo (Brazil), where he was active and useful for four years, both on the coast and in the interior. He thoroughly explored his own province, which is larger than France, the gold and diamond mines of Minas Geraes, canoed down the great river San Francisco, 1,500 miles, visited the Argentine Republic, the rivers La Plata and Paraguay, for the purpose of reporting to the Foreign Office the state of the Paraguayan War. He crossed the Pampas and the Andes to Chili and Peru, and visited all the Pacific Coast. Returning by the Straits of Magellan, Buenos Ayres, and Rio to London, he found himself appointed to Damascus. While holding that position he explored various parts of Syria. In 1871 the consulate of Damascus was reduced to a vice-consulate, and Captain Burton was recalled. In 1872 he set out for Iceland, and thoroughly studied and explored it, returning the same year to find himself posted at Trieste. In 1876 Captain Burton visited Midian, and wrote an account of his travels in that country. At the close of the year 1877 he started again for Midian, purposing to organize a new exploration and partial exploitation of the mines which he discovered there. The second expedition left Suez, Dec. 10, 1877, and returned there on April 10, 1878. During four months of hard travelling and voyaging they lost only one soldier, who died of fever. They brought home some twenty-five tons of geological specimens to illustrate the general geological formation of the land; six cases of Colorado and Negro ore; five cases of ethnological and anthropological collections—such as Midianite coins, inscriptions in Nabathean and Cufic, remains of worked stones, fragments of smelted metals, glass and pottery; upwards of 200 sketches in oil and water colours, photographs of the chief ruins, including catacombs, and of a classical temple, apparently of Greek art; and, finally, maps and plans of the whole country, including thirty-two ruined cities, some of whose names can be restored by consulting Strabo and Ptolemy, besides sketches of many *ateliers* where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seem to have carried on simple mining operations. The caravan consisted of eight Europeans, three Egyptian officers of the staff and two of the line, twenty-five soldiers and thirty miners, ten mules, and about one hundred camels. He has written some thirty volumes, which describe his travels. Among them are: "The Lake Regions of Central Africa;" "Abeokuta; or, an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains," 1863; "A Narrative of his Mission to the King of Dahomey." 1864; "Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil, with a full account of the Gold and Diamond Mines; also, Canoeing down 1,500 miles of the great River São Francisco, from Sabarà to the Sea," 2 vols., 1868; "Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindu Devilry," 1869; "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," 2 vols., 1872; and (in collaboration with Mr. Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake) "Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, the Tulúl el Safá, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern Libanus, and the 'Aláh;" "Two

Trips to Gorilla Land and Cataracts of the Congo," 2 vols., 1875 ; "Ultima Thule, or a Summer in Iceland," 2 vols., 1875 ; "Etruscan Bologna : a Study," 1876 ; "Sind Revisited ; with Notices of the Anglo-Indian Army ; Railroads, Past, Present, and Future, &c.," 2 vols., 1877 ; and "The Gold Mines of Midian and the Ruined Midianite Cities. A Fortnight's Tour in North Western Arabia," 1878. Captain Burton has received the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies.

BURY (Viscount) The Right Hon. William Coutts Keppel, Lord Ashford, K.C.M.G., called by courtesy Viscount Bury, son of the earl of Albemarle, born in 1832, and educated at Eton ; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849, and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850-51. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian affairs for the province of Canada ; entered Parliament in 1857, was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859 ; and first elected M.P. for Norwich, as a Liberal, in April, 1857. On taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. Lord Bury, who is married to a daughter of Sir Alan N. M'Nab, Bart., is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volunteers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, but he was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874. He unsuccessfully contested Stroud in Feb., 1875, when he polled 2,577 votes, 2,783 being recorded for Mr. Marling, the Liberal candidate. He was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Ashford in 1876, and was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War in succession to Lord Cadogan in March, 1878.

BUSK, Hans, F.R.G.S., eldest son of Hans Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Radnorshire, born in 1815, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, M.A. in 1844, LL.D. in 1873, and Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. In 1837 (while an undergraduate at Cambridge) he strongly urged upon the Government of that day the importance of sanctioning the formation throughout the country of rifle clubs, with a view to the organization of an army of volunteers, as the most sure and legitimate constitutional defence of the realm ; and on receiving from the then Prime Minister (Lord Melbourne) a reply indicative of apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large," he formed a model rifle club in the university. From that time he continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a volunteer army, but with little effect, until the publication of his treatise on the rifle, in which he again earnestly supported the volunteer cause. Early in 1858 he joined the Victoria Rifles, a volunteer corps which had been in existence more than half a century. In order to demonstrate, however, the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the extent of the war preparations making by France, and the growing increase of her fleet, he visited, at his own expense, her ports and naval arsenals, publishing, on his return, the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. Not long after he was

solicited by an influential deputation from the University of Cambridge to address the undergraduates, with a view to the formation of a rifle corps, which he was afterwards requested to help in organizing. Such was the success consequent on the appeal then made, that from all parts of the country other invitations daily arrived from persons earnestly requesting him to aid practically a cause which, as the *Times* justly affirmed, "he had been the first to originate," adding that "he was unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate of the volunteer system when in its infancy." Captain Busk has continued lecturing, writing, and counselling upon the subject up to the present hour. He is the author of "The Rifle, and how to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to Drill them;" "The Hand-book for Hythe;" "The Navies of the World;" "Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill;" "Maiden Hours;" "Horæ Viaticæ;" "Golden Truths;" and "The Education Craze." He founded, and for several years edited, the *New Quarterly Review*. In 1847 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Radnorshire; in 1859 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant, and subsequently a J.P. for Middlesex; and in 1860 he accepted a captaincy in the Victoria Rifles. In 1869 a large sum was raised by public subscription, in order to present Captain Busk with an adequate testimonial in recognition of his services as "the Founder of England's Volunteer Army." He, however, declined to accept any personal gratuity, and expended the amount contributed in purchasing a lifeboat, and establishing a suitable station at Rydc. In the gale of Sept., 1869, this boat successfully rescued seventeen lives, and it has rendered essential service on several subsequent occasions. He has lately presented a lifeboat, fully equipped, to the "Seaman's Orphan's Home at Brixham," and has contributed to the establishment of several other lifeboats.

BUSK, Miss Rachel H., is the youngest daughter of the late Hans Busk, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, London, a man of elevated tastes and attainments, which were devoted to the education of his family. Since the death of her father Miss Busk has directed her attention to literary pursuits. Frequent residences and travels in the South of Europe not only gave a direction to her literary labours, but afforded opportunities of close and critical observation which have been turned to good advantage. Her power of graphic description has been well shown in her contributions to current literature. Miss Busk published in 1870, "Contemporary Annals of Rome," also a collection of stories from Spanish Folklore and Romanceros under the title of "Patrañas" (the Spanish designation for them); in 1871 a similar collection from the Tyrol called "Household Stories from the Land of Hofer;" in 1872, "Sagas from the far East," being the first complete version published in English of the "Siddhî-kür" and "Ardschi-Bordschi" Tales; "The Folklore of Rome, collected by Word of Mouth from the People," 1874; and "The Valleys of Tirol: their Traditions and Customs, and How to Visit Them," 1874.

BUTE (Marquis of), The Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, K.T., son of the second marquis, born at Mountstuart House, in the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1848, and received his education at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted into the Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel at Nice, on Dec. 24, 1868, and since that period he has displayed great zeal and liberality in promoting the cause of Catholic education, and in advancing the interests of the Church in England. He married in 1872 the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in Feb.,

1875. The Marquis published "The Early Days of Sir William Wallace," a lecture delivered at Paisley in 1876; and "The Burning of the Barns of Ayr," 1878.

BUTLER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5, 1818. He graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and in 1841 commenced the practice of law at Lowell, Massachusetts. He early took a prominent part in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1853 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1859 to the State Senate. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met at Charleston, South Carolina. The Convention broke up without making any nomination for the Presidency, and when a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention, for the reason, among others, that they "would not sit in a Convention in which the slave trade, which by law was piracy, was advocated." In that year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He had before held a commission as Brigadier-General of Militia. On April 17, 1861, he marched to Annapolis, Maryland, with his regiment, and was soon afterwards placed in command at Baltimore, and subsequently at Fortress Monroe. While here some slaves who had come within his lines, were demanded by their masters. He refused to deliver them up, on the ground that they were "contraband of war;" whence originated the term "contrabands," by which slaves were frequently designated during the civil war. Early in Feb., 1862, a combined naval and military attack upon New Orleans was planned, Butler to command the land force. The naval force, under Farragut, passed the forts below, and were virtually in possession of the city on May 1, when the troops came up, and Butler took formal possession, and governed there with great vigour until November, when he was recalled. Late in 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the forces here were designated the army of the James. When General Grant was moving towards Richmond in July, 1864, Butler made an unsuccessful effort to capture Petersburg. In Dec., 1864, he made an ineffectual attempt upon Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and was then relieved of his command. In 1866 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts, and he has been repeatedly re-elected until 1878. In 1871, and again in 1873, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. At present he is ranked among those who are opposed to the general policy of President Hayes.

BUTLER, MRS. ELIZABETH SOUTHERDEN, daughter of Mr. T. J. Thompson, by Christina, daughter of Mr. T. B. Weller, was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Her parents removed to Prestbury, near Cheltenham, where, at the age of five years Miss Thompson first began to handle the pencil. After two or three years' sojourn at Prestbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson went to live in Italy, and the young artist continued her studies at Florence. In 1870 the family returned to England, and took up their abode at Ventnor, where they remained till the great success of Miss Thompson's picture of the "Roll Call" made a removal to London desirable. At one period she studied in the Government School of Art, Kensington. For some years she exhibited at the Dudley and other galleries. Her first picture at the Royal Academy was "Missing," 1873. It was followed in 1874 by the "Roll Call," a picture which attracted universal attention, and which was purchased by the Queen. "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras" was exhibited at the Academy in 1875; "Balaklava" in Bond Street in 1876;

and "Inkermann" in Bond Street in 1877. Miss Thompson became the wife of Major William Francis Butler, C.B., June 11, 1877.

BUTLER, The Rev. Henry Montagu, Head Master of Harrow School, youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of the college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1859, he was elected to the head mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years. He was honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1875-77. He published, in 1869, a volume of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School."

BUTLER, William Francis, C.B., was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and educated at Dublin. He was appointed Ensign of the 69th Regiment, Sept. 17, 1858; Lieutenant, Nov. 1863; Captain, 1872; Major, 1874; and Deputy-Adjutant-Quarter-Master-General, Head Quarter-Staff, 1876. Major Butler served on the Red River Expedition; was sent on a special mission to the Saskatchewan Territories in 1870-71; and served on the Ashanti Expedition in 1873, in command of the West Akim native forces. He was several times mentioned in despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and in the House of Lords by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath in 1874. Major Butler is the author of "The Great Lone Land," 1872; "The Wild North Land," 1873; and "Akimfoo," 1875. He married, June 11, 1877, at the church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham Road, London, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the painter.

BUTT, Isaac, M.P., Q.C., the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, born in 1813, claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyreonnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professorship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin, in 1848, and of the Fenians in 1865. He was elected M.P. for Harwich in May, 1852, represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal Conservative from 1852 to 1865, and in Sept. 1871, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, by the city of Limerick, in the "National and Home Rule" interest. Indeed Mr. Butt was the originator of this important movement. He was re-elected for Limerick at the general election of Feb. 1874. At the close of the session of 1877 he protested that he would have nothing more to do with the management of the Home Rule party unless certain irregular and disorderly members of it reformed their conduct. Much difficult negotiation followed, and towards the close of the session of 1878 Mr. Butt resumed his seat in the House of Commons and the active leadership of his party. During his undergraduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historical Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, to which, under the name of Edward Stevenson O'Brien, he contributed "Chapters of College Romance," which have been republished in a separate shape. In addition to being the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy, he published in 1873 a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature

of Political Economy." In 1840 he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the Corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt, who is a magistrate for the county of Cork, published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," and in 1871 "A Practical Treatise on the New Law of Compensation to Tenants in Ireland, and the other Provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870; with an Appendix of Statutes and Rules."

BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM, architect, was born Sept. 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has imparted variety by the use of coloured stone, brick, and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church and Schools, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devonshire; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane; Winchester County Hospital; Winchester and Rugby School Buildings; and Keble College, Oxford.

BYLES, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BARNARD, son of the late Mr. John Byles, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, born in 1801, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; went for some years the Norfolk circuit, and in 1840 was appointed Recorder of Buckingham. In 1843 he received the coif of a serjeant-at-law, to which was afterwards added a patent of precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute; amongst which may be mentioned one "On the Usury Laws," and another "On Bills of Exchange;" and of a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophisms of Free Trade." In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in 1858 received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He resigned his judgeship at the commencement of Jan., 1873; on March 3, following, he was sworn of the Privy Council. He is the author of "The Foundation of Religion in the Mind and Heart of Man," 1875.

BYRNE, MRS. WILLIAM PITT, second daughter of the late Hans Busk, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, and widow of William Pitt Byrne, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. She contributed at an early age to many of the principal periodicals of the day, but always anonymously. The first work she published, "A Glance behind the Grilles," appeared in 1854. It was followed by several others; the most popular being, perhaps, the well-known volume of "Flemish Interiors." It is as the "Author of Flemish Interiors" that this writer has always since presented her productions to the public. Her other works, all very favourably and generally known, bear on them the unmistakable stamp of artistic and literary culture; those of a social and descriptive character have been illustrated by her own pencil. They comprise—"Realities of Paris Life," 3 vols.; "Red, White, and Blue," 3 vols,; "Undercurrents Overlooked," 2 vols.; "Cosas de España," 2 vols.; "Feudal Castles of France;" "Gheel, or the City of the Simple;" "The Beggynhof, or the City of the Single;" "Sainte Perrine, or the City of the Gentle;" and "Pictures of Hungarian Life."

BYRON, HENRY JAMES, dramatist and actor, son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education in London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas. His

earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" two farces, and a comedy entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and for the Princess's, "Jack the Giant-killer," and other Pantomimes. At the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done for;" at the Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, and is the author of a three-volume novel—"Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar* magazine. He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe theatre in his own drama of "Not Such a Fool as he Looks," Oct. 23, 1869. His latest pieces are, "An American Lady," a comedy in three acts, produced at the opening of the Criterion Theatre, March 21, 1874; "Old Sailors," a comedy, brought out at the Strand later in the same year; and "Our Boys," which was played for the 1150th time at the Vaudeville Theatre on Aug. 9, 1878. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

C.

CABANEL, ALEXANDRE, artist, was born at Montpellier, Sept. 28, 1823; studied in the atelier of M. Picot, and attracted attention by his exhibition, in the "salon" of 1844, of a painting, the subject of which was the "Agony of Christ in the Garden of Olives," and obtained the second great prize for painting in 1845. Having returned from Rome, he exhibited amongst other works (1850-53), a "Saint John," and "The Death of Moses," and was entrusted with the execution of twelve medallions for the decoration of the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, representing the twelve months of the year. M. Cabanel's reputation as a painter is high. He obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition of paintings in 1852, a first-class medal in 1855, and the medal of honour at the "salon" of 1865. He was elected member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in place of Horace Vernet, Sept. 26, 1863; Professor in the École des Beaux Arts at the end of that year, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 29, 1864.

CADELL, FRANCIS, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by Government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks.

Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrumbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon. As is the case with most first adventurers, others are reaping the abundant fruits of his labour, and on account of intercolonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil.

CADOGAN, (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the fourth Earl, was born at Durham in 1840. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1873, having been for a few months previously M.P. for Bath. He was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for War in May 1875 ; and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in March 1878, in succession to Mr. J. Lowther, who had been advanced to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

CAIL, Jean-François, engineer, and mechanician, was born at Douai, in 1804. Familiar from his youth with the construction of machinery, he became, in 1825, a partner with M. Charles Derosne, who at that time possessed the important manufactory in the Quay de Billy, Paris, and they afterwards established, at Chaillot, a large manufactory for the construction of motive machines. Messrs. Derosne and Cail, for fifteen years, supplied Holland with all the machinery employed in purifying the sugar produced in the colonies belonging to that country, and have established branch manufactories at Valenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, all of which have been under the management of M. Cail since the death of M. Charles Derosne in 1846. MM. Cail and Derosne published, in 1844, a work entitled "De la Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies et des nouveaux appareils propres à améliorer cette fabrication." Their names have appeared honourably in all the "Expositions" since 1827, and that of M. Cail at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris (1851 and 1855), at the latter of which he gained a grand medal of honour for locomotive engines. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1844.

CAIN, Auguste, sculptor, born in Paris, Nov. 4, 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tomtit," 1846 ; "The Frogs desiring a King," 1850 ; "The Eagle defending his Prey," 1852 ; "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," 1857 ; "Lion and Lioness quarrelling about a Wild Boar," 1875 ; and "A Family of Tigers," 1876. Several of these objects appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. He has received many recognitions of merit ; another medal in 1864 ; and a third at the Universal Exposition of 1867. M. Cain was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1869.

CAIRD, James, C.B., F.R.S., born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming

as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. That commission, after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1866; and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry; —"I may be permitted to say that I think a more able report than that which these commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. I think the ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the supply of fish and the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, and are now published annually. Whilst in Parliament he was the advocate of all measures bearing on the improvement of land, successfully opposing the proposal to place a new duty on certain descriptions of corn used for feeding cattle, expounding the impolicy of discouraging the growth of barley by an unmodified malt-tax, taking a prominent part in committees and in the House in inquiries and discussions on Irish land tenure, the utilization of sewage, emigration, the game laws, and from year to year explaining the prospects of the country in regard to its supplies of

corn. Retaining his practical connection with agriculture, during his parliamentary career, he took a leading part at this time in introducing the Cheddar system of cheese-making into the south-west of Scotland—a system which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the dairy districts of that part of the country. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland to the character of the house accommodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms—a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accommodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugar-beet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. In 1878 he was requested by the Government of India to serve on the commission to inquire into the subject of famines. Mr. Caird is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of his native county, Wigton.

CAIRD, The Rev. John, D.D., a popular and eloquent preacher of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer; studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed as a preacher. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and in the same year was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by command of the Queen, who appointed him one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland. In Feb. 1873, he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow in the room of the late Dr. Barclay. Principal Caird has published a volume of "Sermons," 1858; "The Universal Religion: a Lecture delivered in Westminster Abbey on the Day of Intercession for Missions, Nov. 30, 1874."

CAIRNS, (Earl), The Right Hon. Hugh MacCalmont, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, county Down, Ireland, was born in 1819. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first class in classics, and obtained other academical honours. In Jan. 1844, he was called to the English bar at the Middle Temple, and he soon acquired an extensive practice in the courts of Equity. In July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Belfast, and he continued to represent that city in the Conservative interest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856. When Lord Derby formed his administration in Feb. 1858, he appointed to the office of Solicitor-General Mr. Cairns, who on this occasion received the honour of knighthood. It is worthy of note that the earliest Bill he submitted to Parliament related to Chancery Reform, on which subject he has since proposed several important measures. Sir Hugh Cairns first showed himself to be a great parliamentary orator in the celebrated debate of four nights' duration in May, 1858, concerning Lord Ellenborough's censure of Lord Canning's proclamation to the inhabitants of our Indian Empire. Many of his subsequent speeches in the House of Commons, and more recently in the House of Peers, have justly been regarded as masterpieces of eloquence. When the Conservative ad-

ministration resigned in June, 1859, Sir Hugh Cairns' first brief tenure of office came to an end. On the return of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, he was appointed Attorney-General, and he worthily occupied for a few months, the post which Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) had held under the Liberal administration. The first vacancy which had occurred in the Court of Chancery (with the exception of the woolsack) for the long period of fourteen years, was occasioned on Oct. 1, 1866, by the retirement of Sir James Knight Bruce, and Sir Hugh Cairns was appointed to succeed that veteran judge as Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal; being in the following Feb. (1867) raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in Feb. 1868, and he continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in Dec. 1868, after which time, however, he continued to take an active part in the legislative and judicial business of the House of Lords. In Feb. 1874, on the return of the Conservative party to power, he was reappointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. In Sept., 1878, he was created a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom by the titles of Viscount Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns. His lordship was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1862; D.C.L. of Oxford in 1863; and was elected Chancellor of the University of Dublin in 1867.

CAIROLI, Benedetto, an Italian statesman, born in 1826 at Gropello, near Pavia. His father was a surgeon, who, in 1848, was elected by his fellow-citizens to rule their commune. While a student in the University of Pavia, Benedetto Cairoli, in 1848, conspired and fought as a volunteer against the Austrians. In 1851 he became an exile in Piedmont, where he remained till 1859, in which year he again took up arms for the liberation of Italy as one of the "Cacciatori delle Alpi." He was also one of the "mille" in the expedition in 1860, when he was wounded in the leg at the siege of Palermo. In 1866 he fought in the Trentino, and in 1867 at Monterotondo and Mentana. Up to the time of the advent of the Left to power in 1876, Cairoli had never explicitly declared himself to have left his old Republican tendencies behind him, and definitively accepted the Constitutional Monarchy of Italy. Since that time, however, perhaps led in some degree by his confidence in his friend Depretis, he accepted the Monarchy. Signor Cairoli has lived in an atmosphere of revolution, and has always breathed defiance to the Vatican and to the Church. In March, 1878, when a new Ministry was formed, shortly after the accession of King Humbert, Signor Cairoli was placed at the head of it, being appointed President of the Council, without portfolio.

CAITHNESS (Earl of), The Right Hon. James Sinclair, F.R.S., son of the thirteenth earl, by the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Very Rev. William Lee, Dean of Hereford, was born Dec. 16, 1821. He succeeded to the Scotch earldom of Caithness on the death of his father Dec. 24, 1855, and was created Baron Barrogill in the peerage of the United Kingdom June 12, 1866. It is by the latter title that he holds his seat in the House of Lords. In 1858 he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and he was Lord in Waiting on the Queen under Lord Palmerston's administration. His lordship, well known as one of the most scientific members of the peerage, has been successful in his practical application of science, having perfected a steam carriage capable of travelling on ordinary macadamized roads. His lordship not only improved the machinery, but acts as his own engine-driver. He has invented a tape-loom enabling the weaver to stop any one of the shuttles without stopping the loom. It has been for some time at work in Lancashire. His lordship is also the inventor and patentee of the Caith-

ness gravitating compass, which is acknowledged to be one of the steadiest known. It is now used by various ship companies. The Earl is Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness-shire.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF. (*See* JOHNSON.)

CALDERON, PHILIP HERMOGENES, R.A., son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born at Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and in the atelier of M. Picot (Member of the Institute) at Paris. He has painted "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child," and "Man goeth forth to his Labour," 1859; "Never More," 1860; "Releasing Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," "La Demande en Marriage," and "The Return from Moscow," 1861; "Queen Katharine and her Women at Work," "After the Battle," "Something it is which Thou hast Lost," 1862; "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," "Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes," 1863; "The Burial of Hampden" and "Women of Arles," 1864. Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhibition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English art. He also received one of the medals awarded to English artists at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. In 1867 he exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening;" in 1868, "The Young Lord Hamlet riding on Yorick's Back," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's Face," "The Duchess of Montpensier urging Jacques Clement to Assassinate the King," and a water-colour figure, size of life; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," "Spring Driving away Winter," and "Mrs. Bland;" in 1871, "On Her way to the Throne," and "The New Pictures" (portraits of a well-known picture collector); in 1872, "Summer" (a scene on the banks of the Thames), "A High-Born Maiden," "In a Palace-Tower," "H. S. Marks, Esq., A.R.A.," and "Mrs. Cazalet;" in 1873, "Good-Night," "Take, O take those Lips away," "The Moon-Light Serenade," "Victory," "W. R. Elwyn, Esq.;" in 1874, "The Queen of the Tournaments" and "Half-Hours with the Best Authors;" in 1875, "Refurbishing (St. Trophyme, Arles);" "Les Coquettes, Arles," "Toujours Fidèle," and "Great Sport;" in 1876, "The Nest," "Margaret," "Watchful Eyes," and "His Reverence;" in 1877, "Joan of Arc," "Reduced Three per Cents. (Bank of England);" and "The Fruit-seller;" in 1878, "The Nunnery at Loughborough," and "La Gloire de Dijon."

CALLAWAY, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, M.D., D.D., who for some time was a missionary of the Church of England at Spring Vale, Natal, was, on a new missionary bishopric being formed for British Kaffraria, nominated as the first occupant of the See. He was consecrated by the Primus of Scotland (Bishop of Moray and Ross) in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1873.

CALVERT, CHARLES A., actor, was born in London, Feb. 28, 1828, and educated at King's College School, on leaving which, he was placed with a London solicitor, but disliking the law was removed to a mercantile house in the City. Whilst thus employed he first visited a theatre—Sadler's Wells—where Mr. Phelps was producing a series of revivals of the classical drama. Henceforth Mr. Calvert had strong aspirations for the stage. His first engagement was in 1852, at the Weymouth Theatre, of which Mr. Sothern was the manager. Two years later Mr. Calvert was playing important characters with much success at Southampton, and subsequently in South Wales. At this

period his abilities attracted the attention of Mr. Shepherd of the Surrey Theatre, where he made his appearance in Sept. 1855, playing Leonardo Gonzago ("The Wife"), Prince of Wales ("Henry the Fourth parts"), and Young Norval. In 1859 he was engaged at the Royal Theatre, Manchester, where he soon became a favourite. In 1856 he married Miss Adelaide Helen Biddles, who had distinguished herself in America, playing prominent characters with Edwin Forrest. After leaving the Royal Theatre in Manchester, Mr. Calvert became actively identified with the Prince's Theatre in that city in the double capacity of actor and manager. Here he produced a series of Shakespere's plays, which in scenic display eclipsed all previous representations of them on the provincial stage. On Jan. 4, 1875, a public dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Tom Taylor, was given to Mr. Calvert, in Manchester, prior to his departure for America, to produce "Henry the Fifth" at Booth's Theatre, New York.

CAMBRAY-DIGNY, Guglielmo, Conte di, an Italian statesman, born at Florence, in 1823, is the son of Count Louis of Cambray-Digny, who, from being a cobbler, rose to be the minister and favourite of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. After completing his studies at Pisa, he returned, at the age of twenty-two, to his native city, where he was received with much favour by Leopold II., who reposed the utmost confidence in him. He always exhorted the Grand Duke, but in vain, to make concessions to the liberal requirements of the times, instead of relying on Austrian support; and in 1859, when the Grand Duke was obliged to flee from his dominions, which were thereupon annexed to Piedmont, Signor Cambray-Digny approved this preliminary step towards the unification of Italy, and was elected one of the deputies for Tuscany. In 1865 he presided in his capacity of Lord Mayor ("Gonfaloniere") of Florence, at the sixth centenary of the birth of Dante, and pronounced the panegyric of the poet before the statue which was inaugurated on that occasion. His political celebrity, however, does not date farther back than the close of the year 1867, when he was appointed Finance Minister of the kingdom of Italy, and found himself face to face with an enormous deficit, which he endeavoured to reduce by various expedients, including the unpopular grist tax, and the taking up by the State of the tobacco monopoly. M. Cambray-Digny, by his perseverance and tact, succeeded in carrying this and other projects in spite of the energetic opposition of a formidable party in the Chambers. Towards the close of the year 1869 the Menabrea-Cambray-Digny Cabinet, as it was called, was succeeded by the Lanza Cabinet.

CAMBRIDGE (Duke of), H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Field-Marshal, son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieutenant-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the

veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge in 1856 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity his Royal Highness has shown his desire to introduce useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the army. In June, 1878, he went to Malta to inspect the Indian troops which had recently arrived there.

CAMERON, Gen. Sir Duncan Alexander, G.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, having commanded the 42nd regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot Sept. 9, 1863; and he was Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst from 1868 to June, 1875. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1873. He was promoted to the rank of General in the Army in Jan., 1875.

CAMERON, Colonel George Poulett, C.B., is the last surviving son of Captain Robert Cameron, R.N., who perished with the whole of his crew, under the batteries of Fort St. Andero in the North of Spain, in 1807. His first appointment was to the British Army, but the regiment to which he was posted having been disbanded on the general reduction of the Army in 1821, he entered the service of the East India Company. In 1824-25 he served as Adjutant of a Light Field Battalion, under the late Lieut.-General Sir C. Deacon, in the Southern Mahratta country. In 1831 he returned to England, and vented his youthful energy in joining the expedition to Portugal under the Duke of Braganza, whose object was to recover the throne of that country for his daughter the late Queen Maria II. Cameron had a conspicuous post in every action, being on the Staff, attached to the orders of Field Marshals the Duke de Terceira, and Baron De Solignac. In the severe action of March 4th, Cameron was selected for the post of honour; and with a picked body of men, from the Scots Fusiliers, and the 12th Cacadores, and with a brigade of guns, he took up a position in the centre of the army, with instructions to hold it to the last man. The struggle lasted from six in the morning until three in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of Don Miguel, and his army, of which 3000 men laid dead under the batteries and entrenched works of the besieged. Cameron received the Cross of the Royal Order of Military Merit of the Conception. He was subsequently appointed *Chef d'État* Major of the Third Division, composed of the French, German, and Light Brigades, upon which fell the brunt of the contest of the 5th July. In the Orders of the Day, written by the Duke Regent, he was highly praised for distinguished conduct, as well as "for remaining at his post

although severely wounded." He also received the Order of the Tower and the Sword: which, with the distinction previously conferred upon him, he, on the special application of the Duke of Braganza to the British Government, was permitted to wear. A flattering order in the *London Gazette* followed, and Colonel Cameron's services were demanded from the Court of Directors of the East India Company for employment of a "particular nature." This employment was soon made known to him by an order to proceed to Constantinople, and subsequently to Persia, where, under the orders of the Meerza or Prince Royal, he served in the Persian Army, during the years 1836-37-38, commanding the garrison of Tabreez, and the troops stationed in the province of Adzirbidjan on the Russian and Turkish frontiers. He quitted Persia in 1838, and then, with the permission of the Russian authorities, proceeded to Circassia, for the purpose of visiting the Russian fortresses, and travelled in company with a Russian detachment. At the termination of the service in which he was employed, and for which he received the Order of the Bath, Colonel Cameron returned to India, and was at once appointed by Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Madras, to be Political Resident at Chepauk, and guardian of the young Nawab, who had just been placed upon the musnud. Lord Elphinstone took much interest in the lad, and one of his great objects, as well as of Colonel Cameron, was to draw the boy's attention to the degraded state of the Mohammedan population in Southern India, and to induce him to establish schools in Madras, Arcot, and Trichinopoly. But these humane and enlightened views were frustrated at the outset. The Marquis of Tweeddale, who succeeded Lord Elphinstone as Governor of Madras, could not conceive any advantage in a system of education, that did not embrace his own religious tenets. He set himself in opposition to the views of Colonel Cameron, and removed the latter from his appointment, the ostensible reason being that the Chepauk Agency was of a confidential nature. Soon after this, an attack of fever compelled Colonel Cameron to return to Europe, and he made on his way a prolonged tour in Egypt. In the eventful years 1848 and 1849 Colonel Cameron was in the north of Italy. Some time after his subsequent return to India, he was nominated to the command of the Neilgherries, 1855. In 1859 he was present with the Austrian army in the campaign of that year in Italy. He is author of "Personal Adventures and Excursions in Georgia, Circassia, and Russia," 2 vols. 1845; and "The Romance of Military Life, being Souvenirs connected with Thirty Years' Service," 1853.

CAMERON, SIMON, born in Lancester co., Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. Being left an orphan at the age of nine years, he learned the trade of a printer. In 1820 he became editor of a country newspaper, and in 1822 removed to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and took charge of the leading Democratic paper of the state. In 1832 he was president of a bank, and soon after at the head of two railway companies. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, acting throughout with the Democrats. In 1856 he became affiliated with "the people's party" in Pennsylvania (subsequently merged in the Republican party); and in the winter following was again elected United States Senator. He was supported by the Republicans of several states as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, he nominated Mr. Cameron for Secretary of War. He served in this capacity till Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed Minister to Russia, but returned to the United States in November of the same year. In 1866 he was again elected United States

Senator, and in 1872 he replaced Mr. Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was again elected to the Senate in 1873, his term expiring in 1879. But he resigned his seat in 1877, and was succeeded by his son, James D. Cameron, who was at that time Secretary of War.

CAMERON, VERNEY LOVETT, C.B., D.C.L., son of the Rev. Jonathan Henry Lovett Cameron, now vicar of Shoreham, is a native of Radipole, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and was educated at Bruton, Somersetshire. He was appointed Naval Cadet in Aug. 1857; Midshipman in Jan. 1860; Sub-Lieutenant in Aug. 1863; Lieut. in Oct. 1865, and Commander in July 1876. He served in the *Illustrious* from 1857 to Oct. 1858; then in the *Victor Emanuel* till Aug. 1861; in the *Liffey* till July, 1862; in the *Defence* till March, 1864; in the *Hector* till July, 1864; in the *Terrible* from April, 1865 to Oct. 1865; in the *Excellent* from Jan. 1866 to Oct. 1866; in the *Star* from Oct. 1866 to Oct. 1870, and in the Steam Reserve at Sheerness from July, 1871 to Nov. 1872. Between Nov. 1872 and April, 1876, Lieutenant Cameron was engaged in that exploration of Africa, which has made his name so familiar to the British public. He is the first Englishman or European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic sea coast of Lower Guinea. He left England under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the East Coast Livingstone Search Expedition. His companions were Dr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Moffat, but two of them died, and the third was afterwards left behind. After discovering that Dr. Livingstone's death had destroyed the original object of his journey, Lieut. Cameron determined to cross, if possible, the African continent. In performing this feat he traversed a distance of nearly 3,000 miles on foot between the east and the west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journeyings lay in the central interior west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieut. Cameron found to be connected with the great river Congo issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. Since his return to England he has served in several of Her Majesty's vessels. In Sept. 1878, he started on a tour through Asia Minor and Persia to India, with the object of demonstrating the feasibility of constructing a railroad from the Mediterranean to India without following the course of the Euphrates. Some particulars of his former services deserve notice. While in the *Terrible* he jumped overboard after a man. He obtained a first-class in all subjects in passing for Lieutenant; and he passed for French Interpreter in 1865. He was Senior Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Star* during the Abyssinian campaign, for which he received a medal; and he was employed in lighting, buoying, and surveying channels to Ansley Bay; afterwards in the *Star* on the East Coast of Africa, he was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, being personally engaged in the capture of twenty dhows. He was created a C.B. (civil division), and an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, after his return from Africa. He has received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Grande Medaille d'Or of the French Geographical Society, the Gold Medal of the Portuguese Geographical Society, a Gold Medal from the King of Italy for his discoveries in Africa; and he is Officier d'Instruction (France), an Officer of the Crown of Italy, and a Fellow of several foreign Geographical Societies. Commander Cameron is the author of "An Essay on Steam Tactics," 1865, and "Across Africa," 1876.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE, M.P., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, elder brother of the first Lord Campbell, was born in 1824. He entered the Civil Service of India in 1842,

and at the age of twenty-two he was already in charge of an important district in that distant dependency. From the manner in which he discharged his duties, his name was mentioned with especial praise by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General. Soon after this Mr. Campbell returned home, studied law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. While here he published "Modern India," 1852, dedicated to his uncle, then Lord Chief Justice of England, and "India as it May Be," 1853. He was Associate of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1851 to 1854, but in the latter year he returned to India, where he was employed for some years in the administration of the country as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, Commissioner of the Customs and Excise, and Civil Commissioner with the troops which occupied the North-West Provinces after the Mutiny. In 1858 Mr. Campbell was appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oude. He was afterwards for some years a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta, and was employed as head of the Commission to inquire into the famine in Orissa. In 1867 he was nominated Chief Commissioner of the central provinces of India, but returning to Scotland in 1868, he became a candidate for Dumbartonshire in July, in the Liberal interest, but retired from his candidature before the general election. The next year he directed attention to Irish Land tenure, by publishing a book on the subject. In Jan., 1871, he again went to India as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but returned home early in 1874 to become a member of the Council of India, which again he resigned in 1875, when he was elected M.P. for the Kirkcaldy burghs. In 1873 he had been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir George presided over the Economy and Trade Department at the Social Science Congress held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. He took an active part in the agitation on the Eastern Question in 1876, as a supporter of the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone, and published a "Handy Book of the Eastern Question: being a very recent View of Turkey," 1876.

CAMPBELL, James Colquhoun, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, by a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, was born at Stonefield, Argyleshire, in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1859), he was appointed successively rector of the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil (1844), and Archdeacon of Llandaff (1857), and was nominated by Lord Derby to the see of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859.

CAMPHAUSEN, Otto, a German statesman, born at Hünshoven, near Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1812. He studied at the Gymnasium of Cologne, and the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. In 1834 he entered the Civil Service; in 1837 he became an Auditor; in 1844 a Rath; in 1845 a Geheimrath, or Privy Councillor of Finance. His first important legislative work was the preparation of the Income Tax Act, which was laid before the Prussian Landtag in 1847. In 1848 he became a diplomat on a small scale, being attached to the Prussian delegation at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which watched over the acts of Reichsverweser, Archduke John of Austria. In 1858 he became Superior Privy Councillor of Finance. For a few years he served as President of the See-Handlung, an institution which administered funds furnished by the State for the support and encouragement of commerce. Baron von der Heydt relinquished the portfolio of Finance in 1869, and Camphausen became his successor. He was a member of the Prussian Landtag from 1849 to 1852, and of the Erfurt Parliament. He was created a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1860,

and he became a delegate to the Federal Council in 1870.

CAMPHAUSEN, WILLIAM, painter, born at Düsseldorf, Feb. 8, 1810, manifested from his earliest years a love of drawing, and after completing his college studies, entered the academy of his native town. Being fond of painting horses and battles, he for some years joined a regiment of hussars to study his subjects close at hand, and made long tours in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. "The Puritans watching the Enemy" exhibits knowledge of design, able composition, and softness of colour. Many of his subjects are taken from English History; such as "Removal of Prisoners belonging to Cromwell's Party," "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester," "Pillage of an English Castle by Cromwell's Soldiers," and "Charles I. at the battle of Naseby." He has painted the two pictures of "Prince Eugène at Belgrade" and "Godfrey de Boullon at Ascalon," besides producing numerous drawings for illustrated publications, and among others for the Düsseldorf Monthly Almanack.

CANDOLLE, ALPHONSE LOUIS PIERRE PYRAMUS DE, the eminent botanist of Geneva, was born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In June, 1874, he was elected a foreign member of the French Institute in the place of the late Professor Agassiz. His works are: "Monographie des Campanulées," 1830; "Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique," 2 vols., 1834-35; "Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert," 1845; "Note sur une Pomme de Terre du Mexique," 1852; "Géographie Botanique raisonnée," 2 vols., 1855; "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique," 1867; "Constitution dans le Règne Végétal de Groupes Physiologiques applicables à la Géographie Botanique, Ancienne et Moderne," 1874. He also brought out a new edition of his father's "Théoric Elémentaire de la Botanique," and continued his "Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis."

CANNING, SIR SAMUEL, C.E., Engineer-in-chief of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic cable of 1866 devolved, is son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire, and was born July 21, 1823. His experience with respect to submarine telegraph cables is great, he having been constantly engaged in their manufacture and submersion since 1852. In the various expeditions for laying the Atlantic cable he has taken an active part; has superintended, for the firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the manufacture and laying down of the most important lines of cable; and to his skill and energy much of the success of the Atlantic expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due. In conjunction with Mr. H. Clifford he perfected the paying-out and the recovering and grappling machinery for the cable of 1866, which so materially aided its submersion and the recovery of the cable lost in the previous year. He received the honour of knighthood in 1866, and a gold medal from the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, March 14, 1867

CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO, ANTONIO, a Spanish statesman, born

in 1830. He made his début in 1851, under the patronage of Señors Rios, Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the *Patria*, in which he defended Conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. In 1856 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and drew up the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the Holy See, which served as a basis for the Concordat. He was then named successively Governor of Cadiz in 1855, Director-General of the Administration from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. In 1864 the Queen called him to the Ministry, together with Mon ; O'Donnell chose him in 1865 as Minister of Finance and the Colonies ; and he had the honour of drawing up the law for the abolition of the traffic in black slaves. Lastly, a little before the Revolution of 1868, he was the last to defend with energy in the Cortes the Liberal principle when all the parties which had supported his doctrine had deserted the Parliament. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first—supported by Señors Elduayem, Bugallal, and two others—to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy, in the full Constituent Assembly of 1868, and in face of the triumphant Revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party, and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as King in Dec., 1874, Señor Cánovas del Castillo became President of the Council and Chief of the new Cabinet, and he has continued to hold the Premiership, with the exception of an interval of a few months, down to the present time. He is the author of numerous works in moral and political sciences, and a History of the House of Austria, which is in great repute. These publications have long since gained him admission into the Academy of Madrid. In 1875 Señor Cánovas del Castillo received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal, and the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain.

CANROBERT, FRANÇOIS-CERTAIN, Marshal of France and a Senator, was born June 7, 1809, of a good family, not in Brittany, as has frequently been stated, but at St. Céré, in the department of the Lot. He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaounin insurrection. Colonel Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when Pre-

sident, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp, and, shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects of his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although commander-in-chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to Gen. Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the commencement of the Italian war, in 1859, Gen. Canrobert received the command of the third corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to Gen. Niel. Gen. Canrobert was afterwards made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14. Subsequently, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, in 1870, he had the command of an army corps. On the 6th of August, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, De Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth, and gained a complete victory over the French. Marshal Canrobert was soon afterwards shut up in Metz, with Marshal Bazaine, and on the capitulation of that fortress, he was sent prisoner into Germany. After the preliminaries of peace had been signed he returned to France, where he met with a favourable reception from M. Thiers, who did not, however, appoint him to any command. After having declined the offer of a candidature for the National Assembly in 1874, in the Gironde, and in 1875 in the Lot, Marshal Canrobert, after some hesitation, allowed his name to be proposed in the department of the Lot, at the Senatorial elections of Jan. 30, 1876, by the party of the Appeal to the People, and on the second scrutiny he was elected by 212 votes out of 385 electors. His term of office expires in 1879.

CANTERBURY, Archbishop of. (*See* Tait, Dr.)

CANTÙ, Cesare, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Sept. 5, 1805. When only eighteen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the Liberal cause, and his "Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, and he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla," 1835, a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contri-

buted to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This author has published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature," 1851; "History of the Last Hundred Years," 1852; History of the Italians," 1859; "Milano, Storia del Popolo e pel Popolo," 1871; "Cronistoria della Independenza Italiana," 3 vols., 1873; "Commento Storico ai Promessi Sposi [di Alessandro Manzoni], o la Lombardia nel secolo XVII." 1874; and "Donato ed Ercole Silva, Conti di Biandrate; cenni biografici," conjointly with C. Rovida, 1876.

CAPEFIGUE, Jean-Baptiste-Honoré-Raymond, historian, born at Marseilles in 1802, after studying law at Aix, went to Paris to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the Legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*. His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des Opérations de l'Armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the Government, and he was appointed to an office in the Foreign department, which he held until the revolution of 1830. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of Foreign Affairs afforded him opportunities which he turned to good account for examining the original sources of French history. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," followed in rapid succession by a number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal are "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," published in 1827-9; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," in 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, la Fronde, &c.," in 1835-6: "Louis XIV." in 1837; and "L'Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," in 1839-41. Through the favour of M. Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his historical researches, but he published in the *Revue Rétrospective* many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. M. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens," in 1845; "L'Europe depuis l'Avénement de Louis-Philippe," in 1845-6; "Le Congrès de Vienne," in 1847; "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Église Chrétienne," in 1850; "L'Église au Moyen-Âge," in 1852; "Histoire des Grandes Opérations Financières," in 1855-8; "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté," in 1857; "L'Église pendant les Quatre derniers Siècles," "Mde. de Pompadour," and "Mde. la Comtesse du Barry," in 1858; and "Mdlle. de la Vallière et les Favorites des trois âges de Louis XIV.," in 1859; "Les Derniers Jours de Trianon," in 1866; "La Favorite d'un Roi de Prusse," and "La Duchesse de Bourgogne, et la Vieillesse de Louis XIV.," in 1867.

CAPEL, The Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas John, D.D., was born Oct. 28, 1836. Having completed his education by six years private tuition under the Rev. J. M. Glenie, B.A., Oxon., in the autumn of 1860, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Wiseman. In Jan. 1854, he became co-founder and Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Normal College at Hammersmith. Shortly after ordination he was obliged to go to a southern climate to recruit his strength. When there, at Pau, he established the English Catholic mission, and was formally appointed its chaplain. Subsequently, his health having im-

proved, he returned to London, where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches, and more especially in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Rome he also delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. Monsignor Capel, while labouring at Pau in the work of "conversions," was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. in 1868, and after his return to England domestic prelate in 1873. With returning health Monsignor Capel once more took to his work of prelection—education—and in Feb. 1873, established the Catholic Public School at Kensington. He was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington—the nucleus of the Catholic English University—in 1874, by the unanimous voice of the Roman Catholic Bishops. It is said that the Right Rev. gentleman intended to avoid publishing till he was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil allegiance of Catholics led him, as a born Catholic, to write "A Reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Political Expostulation," 1874. A passage in this work gave rise to an animated controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon in the columns of the *Times*, respecting the alleged dissemination of several distinctive Roman Catholic doctrines by the Ritualistic clergy in the Anglican Church.

CAPERN, Edward, born at Tiverton, Devon, Jan. 29, 1819, is the author of "Poems," published in 1856, and now in the third edition, a work which attracted considerable attention, and procured for the author a pension of £40 per annum (afterwards increased to £60) from the civil list. In 1859 he published "Ballads and Songs," which was followed by "The Devonshire Melodist," a collection of the author's songs, in some instances accompanied by his own music. Edward Capern, who has long been known to the world as "the Rural Postman of Bideford," published "Wayside Warbles" in 1865, a second edition of which work, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1870.

CARATHÉODORY PASHA (Alexander), a native of Constantinople, belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Greek community in the Turkish capital, and, through his wife, is connected with the noble family of the Aristarchi. He was brought up at Constantinople till he was sixteen years old, when he was sent to the West of Europe to complete his studies. On his return to Turkey, he was employed in the Government offices of the Sublime Porte, and soon attracted notice by his assiduity and intelligence. In several capitals of Europe he occupied the post of First Secretary of Embassy, and he was appointed, for the first time, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the Grand-Vizieriat of the late A'ali Pasha. About this period he was nominated Minister of the Sultan at the Court of Rome, where he resided for two years. He was recalled to occupy, for the second time, the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was sent, as chief plenipotentiary of Turkey, to the Congress of the Great Powers which assembled at Berlin in 1878 to revise the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano. He had been previously raised to the rank of muchir.

CARDEN, Sir Robert Walter, son of the late James Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted as an officer in the 82nd foot, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange as a stock and share broker, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857-8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful

candidate for St. Albans in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a deputy-lieutenant for London. He married in 1827, Pamela Elizabeth Edith, daughter of the late Dr. Andrews, of the 19th Foot, (she died in 1874).

CARDWELL (Viscount), The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that university, was born July 24, 1813, and educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1838 he was called to the bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845-6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Jan. 1853, he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having been unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continued to represent that city until his elevation to the peerage. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided. Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In Dec, 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, he became Secretary of State for War, and a member of the Committee of Council on Education. When the Liberal party went out of office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell (Feb. 1874). While he was at the War Office, he proposed and carried through Parliament a series of measures having for their object the entire reorganization of the British Army, by means of the Abolition of Purchase, the introduction of the "short service" system of enlistment, the localization of regiments, the transfer of certain powers over the militia from the Lords-Lieutenant to the Crown, and the placing the militia and volunteer forces directly under the Generals commanding districts. His lordship was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Sir Robert Peel, whose "Memoirs" he edited conjointly with the late Earl Stanhope (2 vols., 1856). He married, in 1838, Miss Anne Parker, youngest child of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parker, of Fairlie, Ayrshire.

CAREY, Henry Charles, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793. In 1821, he succeeded his father in the publishing business, as the head of the firm of Carey & Son. In 1836 he retired from business, and published an "Essay on the Rate of Wages;" this, with other essays and treatises, he subsequently expanded into a work in three volumes, entitled "The Principles of Political Economy," 1837-40. In this, as in all his subsequent works, he contended for the protection of domestic manufactures by a tariff. In 1838 he published an elaborate treatise on the "Credit

System in France, Great Britain, and the United States." In 1840 he discussed the currency in a series of vigorous essays. In 1848 he published "The Past, the Present, and the Future," in which he combated the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo. Among his other important works are, "The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial," and "The Principles of Social Science," 3 vols., 1858-59. He has since published a series of essays under the general title of "Protection," and his whole system of political economy has been abridged, for a text-book in schools. Most of his works have been translated into several languages. Among them are: "The Way to Outdo England without Fighting Her," 1855; "Review of the Decade 1857-67," 1867; "Shall we have Peace?" 1869; a volume of "Miscellanies," 1869; and "The Unity of Law," 1873.

CARLÉN, MADAME EMILIA FLYGGARE, novelist, was born in Stockholm, in 1810. Her maiden name was Schmidt, and her first marriage, to a musician, named Flyggare, was an unfortunate one. After its dissolution she was married to M. J. G. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, known as a poet and romancist. He died July 6, 1875. Madam Carlén's first novel, "Waldemar Klein," appeared in 1838, and by 1851, an interval of only thirteen years, she had published her twenty-second work. Amongst the publications best known in this country are, "Rose of Thistleton," "Woman's Life," "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lover's Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John." This by no means exhausts the catalogue of this lady's productions, for she is a most prolific writer.

CARLINGFORD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON FORTESCUE, is the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, some time M.P. for Hillsborough in the Irish Parliament, and brother of Lord Clermont, to whose Irish title Lord Carlingford stands as heir presumptive. He was born in 1823, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1845, obtaining a first-class in classical honours, and gaining the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay in 1846. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1847 as one of the members for the county of Louth, which he represented till Feb. 1874, when he was defeated. He held a junior Lordship of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1854-5, the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies in 1857-8, and again in 1859-65. In the latter year he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held that post down to June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he resumed that office, from which he was transferred in 1870 to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Just before retiring from office in Feb. 1874, Mr. Gladstone recommended the Queen to bestow a peerage on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was accordingly created Baron Carlingford. His Lordship is Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Louth, and a magistrate for Somerset. Lord Carlingford married in 1863 Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham, widow of Mr. G. Harcourt and of the seventh Earl Waldegrave. There is no issue of the marriage.

CARLISLE, BISHOP OF. (*See* GOODWIN.)

CARLOS (DON), DUKE OF MADRID (CARLOS MARIA DE LOS DOLORES JUAN ISIDORO JOSEF FRANCESCO QUIRINO ANTONIO MIGUEL GABRIEL RAFAEL), who claims to be the legitimate King of Spain by the title of Charles VII., was born March 30, 1848. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Don Carlos (Charles VI.), known as the Count de Montemolin, in support of whose claims

the Carlist risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were organized. As Charles VI. died without children, Jan. 13, 1861, his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, who had married, Feb. 6, 1847, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. Their son, the present Don Carlos, who was educated principally in Austria, married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Margaret de Bourbon, of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the present Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France). In Oct., 1868, Don Juan abdicated in favour of his son, whose standard was raised in the north of Spain by some of his partisans, April 21, 1872. On July 16, in that year, Don Carlos published a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause, and promising to restore to them their ancient liberties; and in the following December Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, assumed the command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia. Don Carlos himself made his entry into Spain, July 15, 1873, announcing that he came for the purpose of saving the country. Since that period the war was waged with remarkable vigour, and the various governments which came into power at Madrid strove in vain to dislodge the Carlists from their strongholds in the north of Spain. When the Republic came to an end, and the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain as Alfonso XII., Don Carlos issued a proclamation, dated at his head-quarters at Vera, Jan. 6, 1875. In this document he says that, as "Head of the august family of the Bourbons in Spain, I contemplate with profound sorrow the attitude of my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience of his age, consents to be the instrument of the same men who expelled him from his fatherland with his mother, overwhelmed with insults and outrages. Notwithstanding, I do not protest. My dignity, and the dignity of my army, permit no other protest than that uttered with irresistible eloquence by the mouths of our cannon. The proclaiming of Prince Alfonso, so far from closing against me the gates of Madrid, opens to me, on the contrary, the way for the regeneration of our beloved country. It is not in vain that a new epoch of pretorianism offends Spanish pride. It is not in vain that my invincible volunteers have taken up arms. They who knew how to conquer at Epault, at Alpinos, Montejura, Castelfullit, Sommorostro, Abuerzuzo, Castillon, Cordova, and Urnieta, will know how to prevent a new insult to our magnanimous Spain, another scandal to civilized Europe. Called to crush the revolution in our country, I will crush it whether it shows the savage ferocity of shameless impiety, or whether it shelters and conceals itself beneath the cloak of a pretended piety. Spaniards! By our God, by our Spain, I swear to you that, faithful to my holy mission, I will keep our glorious flag unstained. It symbolizes the saving principles which are to-day our hope, and which will be to-morrow our salvation." The contest was carried on with great stubbornness and gallantry by the Carlists for more than a twelvemonth after this; but in Jan. 1876, Tolosa, their last stronghold, fell, and its defenders, flying in disorder, sought refuge on French territory. Don Carlos went to Paris, and in a manifesto to the Spaniards dated from the capital, March 3, 1876, he said :—"Being desirous of putting a stop to bloodshed, I forbear continuing a glorious, but at present fruitless struggle. In the face of a great superiority of numbers, and in view especially of the sufferings of my volunteers, it became necessary to return the sword to the scabbard. I will never sign a *convenio*. My flag remains furled until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption."

Don Carlos has five children—the Infanta Blanca, born Sept. 7, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, born June 27, 1870; the Infanta Elvira, born July 28, 1871; the Infanta Beatrix, born March 21, 1874; and the Infanta Alix, born June 29, 1876.

CARLSON, FREDERIK FERDINAND, a Swedish historian, born in the province of Upland, June 13, 1811, was educated in the University of Upsala, and after graduating there, made a tour through Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France, staying for a considerable time in Berlin and Rome. On his return in 1836 he was appointed Professor of History at Upsala, but the next year he was sent for to Stockholm to be tutor to the Prince Royal. In 1847, however, he was again elected to the Chair of History at Upsala; he represented that University in the Diet for several years; and in 1863 he resigned his professorship on being placed at the head of the Ministry of Public Worship at Stockholm. His great work is a "History of Sweden," the first two volumes of which appeared in Swedish and German in 1855-6. He is a member of the Academy of Sweden and of the French Academy of Sciences.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, essayest, biographer, and historian, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, held a small farm; and received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by contributing to Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the *New Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he resided alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtock, a small estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. From this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing "Sartor Resartus," which appeared in the latter year in *Fraser's Magazine*. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside, we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications, appeared in 1839, and in 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" appeared in 1843; "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he calls "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and on

the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great." "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers." Mr. Carlyle, elected Rector of Edinburgh University, Nov. 11, 1865, delivered his inaugural address April 2, 1866. In 1870, on the death of Lord Clarendon, he became President of the London Library. In Dec., 1873, the Chapter of the Civil Class of the Prussian Royal Order "For Merit" was presented to Mr. Carlyle, the vacancy having been created by the death of Alessandro Manzoni. In 1875 he declined an offer which was made to him of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

CARNARVON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT, eldest son of Henry John George, the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), by Henrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry T. Molyneux Howard, born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a first-class in classics in 1852, and D.C.L. in 1859. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June 1866. On Feb. 19, 1867, he moved in the House of Lords the second reading of the Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, which he truly described as one of the largest and most important measures that for many years it had been the duty of any Colonial Minister in this country to submit to Parliament. Shortly after this (March 2) his lordship resigned the Colonial Secretaryship on account of a difference of opinion respecting Parliamentary Reform. At the same time, General Peel, War Secretary, and Lord Cranborne (now the Marquis of Salisbury) Secretary for India, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Lord Carnarvon, in the speech he delivered in the House of Peers on this occasion, avowed that the new Reform Bill would make an entire transfer of political power in five-sixths of the boroughs, and expressed his belief that the Government were going too far in a democratic direction. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in Feb. 1874, he was for the second time appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. He resigned his seat in the Cabinet, Jan. 24, 1878, in consequence of his disagreement from his colleagues as to the policy of ordering the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles. His lordship considered this to be a departure from the policy of neutrality which the Government had pledged themselves to preserve as long as neither of the belligerents infringed certain conditions which Her Majesty's Government itself had laid down. Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, tendered his resignation at the same time, but consented to resume his post after the order respecting the fleet had been countermanded, and explanations had been made with his colleagues. Lord Carnarvon is the author of "The Ar-

chæology of Berkshire," an address delivered to the Archæological Association at Newbury, 1859; "Recollections of the Druses of the Lebanon: and Notes on their Religion," 1860, being notes of a visit to the East; and a prefaee and notes to a Report on "Prison Discipline," adopted at the Hampshire Quarter Sessions, Jan. 4, 1864. He edited, in 1869, "Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea: Extracts from a Journal of Travels in Greece during 1839, by the late Earl of Carnarvon;" and in 1875, "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries," by the late H. L. Mansell, Dean of St. Paul's, "with a Sketch of his Life, Work, and Character." Lord Carnarvon was Major in the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1862-8; and is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate for Hampshire, Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and Pro-Grand Master of the Freemasons of England (1875); and President of the Society of Antiquaries (1878). He married in 1861 Lady Evelyn Stanhope (who died in 1875).

CARNOT, LAZARE HIPPOLYTE, politician, son of the celebrated Carnot, born at Saint Omer, April 6, 1801, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, edited the "Revue Encyclopédique," and was at one time a disciple of St. Simon. He was elected deputy in 1839, and after the revolution of 1848 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, but retired July 5. After the *coup d'état*, M. Carnot was elected, with General Cavaignac, deputy for Paris. Both refused the oath, and retired into private life. In 1863, however, he entered the Corps Législatif, but at the general election of 1869 he was defeated by M. Gambetta. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Maire of the 8th arrondissement of Paris. The following year he was elected a representative of the department of Seine-et-Oise. He voted steadily with the Extreme Left. On Dec. 15, 1875, he was elected a Senator for Life by the National Assembly. Among the works written, edited, or translated by M. Carnot are, "Gunima," a novel by Van der Welde, 1824; the "Chants Helléniens" of Wilhelm Müller, 1828; "Exposé de la Doctrine Saint-Simonienne," 1830, which has been translated into English; "Mémoires de Henri Grégoire, ancien évêque de Blois," 2 vols., 1837; "Réflexions sur la Domesticité," 1838; "Des Devoirs civiques des Militaires," 1838; Mémoires de Bertrand Barrère," 4 vols., 1842-43, conjointly with David d'Angers; "De l'Eselavage Colonial;" "L'Allemagne pendant la Guerre de la Délivrance," fragments of which were published in 1843; "Mémoires sur Carnot, par son fils," 2 vols., 1861-64; and "La Révolution Française," 2 vols., 1869-72.

CARNOTA (CONDE DA) J. SMITH ATHELSTANE, born in London, May 9, 1813, was educated at Salisbury, by the Rev. G. Radcliffe, D.D. Intended for the law, but having lost his father at the age of nineteen, he travelled on the continent, and in 1835 went to Lisbon, where he became private secretary to the Marshal Duke de Saldanha, at that time Prime Minister of Portugal. He was present at and concerned in many important events of that country's history, and accompanied the Marshal in various missions and embassies at Vienna, London, Paris, and Rome. He has resided but little in England, except during the year 1840, when attached to the Sardinian Legation in London, of which the late Count Pollon was the chief. In 1843 he published in two volumes the first edition of his work, the "Marquis of Pombal," on which occasion the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ. He married in 1850, and shortly afterwards purchased a property in Portugal, where, a widower since 1856, he continues to reside. By a decree dated Lisbon, Aug. 9, 1870, his present Majesty, Dom Luiz, was pleased to elevate the author to the dignity of "Grandee of Portugal," by the title of Conde da

Carnota. In the following year (1871), Messrs. Longman published in one volume a second edition of the "Marquis of Pombal."

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., physiologist, son of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1813, was educated at Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology," "A Manual of Physiology," "Principles of Mental Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in the Reports of the British Association, in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, and in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1861 the Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to biological science. In 1868 and the two following years he took a principal part in expeditions fitted out by H.M. Government for the exploration of the Deep Sea, which have yielded results of great importance to physical and biological science; and it was at his instance that the *Challenger* has been since despatched for the more extended prosecution of similar researches. His reports of those expeditions are contained in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, August 1, 1871; in 1872 he presided over the British Association at its meeting at Brighton; and in 1873 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Nov. 1875.

CARRUTHERS, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Moffat, Scotland, in 1830, and educated at the academy there, and afterwards at the University and New College Edinburgh. He entered the British Museum as Assistant in the Department of Botany in 1869; and succeeded Mr. J. J. Bennett, as Keeper of that department, on his retirement in 1871. Mr. Carruthers has conducted many original investigations on living and fossil plants, and has published numerous memoirs on fossil botany in the journals and transactions of learned societies. He re-edited Lindley and Hutton's "Fossil Flora," and is now (1878) preparing an account of the fossil plants of Britain, supplementary to that work.

CARUS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College; Incumbent of Great St. Mary's; and a select preacher in the university in 1854, 1859, and 1866; was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, and Rural Dean in 1851; and is Proctor for the Chapter in Convocation. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon.". A Greek Testament prize, called the Carus Prize, in remembrance of his long services there, has been established in the University of Cambridge.

CARVALHO-MIOLAN, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, a celebrated French vocalist, born at Marseilles. Dec. 31, 1827, attended M. Duprez' class at the Paris Conservatoire from

1843 to 1847, and gained the first prize for singing. She made her *début* in 1849, at the Opéra Comique, where, between that date and the end of 1854, she either reproduced or created a number of well-known characters in "Giralda," "Le Pré aux Cleres," "La Cour de Célimène," and "Les Noces de Jeannette." In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan became the wife of M. Léon Carvaille or Carvalho, who, since 1849, had been a singer at the Opéra Comique. This union was a most unhappy one. In 1856, whilst his wife was engaged as first cantatrice at the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Carvalho happened to be the principal creditor of the management of that theatre, and the result was that the licence was transferred to him. In 1862 he was appointed its manager, but fortune was not favourable to him, and eventually he was made a bankrupt. A judicial separation was obtained by his wife, who, it appeared, had not received for four years a single shilling of her salary. Madame Carvalho-Miolan played in her husband's theatre, with great applause, the principal parts in "La Fanchonette," "Les Noces de Figaro," "La Reine Topaze," "Mireille," and other popular pieces. During the season of 1860 she appeared at the Italian Opera in London, where she achieved a brilliant success. Since that time she has sung both on the stage and at concerts in this and other countries. Madame Carvalho-Miolan possesses a voice of wonderful flexibility and compass, and can render, without apparent effort, the most difficult musical phrases.

CASABIANCA (COMTE DE), FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, son of a Corsican general, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797; educated in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, studied law, having been called to the French bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. He was remarkable for his attachment to the Bonaparte family, and after the revolution of Feb., 1848, was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted with the Right, and after the election of Dec. 10, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was entrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and a month afterwards with that of Finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the Ministry of State created by the decree of Jan. 22, 1852. He resigned his various important offices to enter the Senate, July 28, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 30, 1858. On the fall of the Empire in 1870, he retired from private life for several years. In May, 1876, however, he was elected to represent Bastia in the National Assembly. He did not come forward as a candidate at the elections of Oct. 14, 1877, but the choice of the electors of Bastia fell upon his son.

CASHEL, BISHOP OF. (*See* DAY, DR.)

CASSAGNAC. (*See* GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.)

CASTELAR Y RISSOLL, EMILIO, a Spanish politician, born in 1832, became notorious, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialistic opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape, and sought refuge first at Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept., 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general

election for the Constituent Cortes in Feb., 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however was Señor Castelar. In the discussions respecting the new constitution of Spain Señor Castelar advocated, but unsuccessfully, the principle of republican institutions. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and he was also concerned in the republican insurrections which occurred in October of that year. In the government chosen by the Cortes after the abdication of King Amadeo, Señor Castelar was Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 24, 1873, he was elected President of the Cortes by 135 votes against 73, but he vacated that post on Sept. 6, when he was nominated President of the Executive Power. His first measure was the prorogation of the Cortes and the assumption of dictatorial power. He next took energetic, but ineffectual, measures to suppress the Carlist insurrection, and despatched the Minister of War in person to Cuba to protect Spanish interests in that island. When, however, the Cortes re-assembled on Jan, 2, 1874, it refused by 120 votes against 100, to pass a vote of confidence in President Castelar, who resigned. Thereupon General Pavia, as Captain-General of Madrid, forcibly dissolved the Cortes, and appointed a provisional government with Marshal Serrano at its head. Soon after the *pronunciamiento* in favour of Alfonso XII., Señor Castelar quitted Madrid and proceeded to Geneva, Jan., 1875. While in that city, being disgusted at the educational decree promulgated by the Spanish Government, he resigned the Chair of History in the University of Madrid, March 6, 1875. Subsequently he returned to Spain, and succeeded, though not without considerable difficulty, in obtaining a seat in the Cortes, as Deputy for Madrid, at the elections of Jan., 1876. Señor Castelar has written, "Ernesto, novela original de costumbres," 1855; "Lucano, su Vida, su Genio, su Poema," 1857; "Legendas Populares," 1857; "Ideas Democráticas," 1858; "La Civilizacion en los cinco primeras siglos del Cristianismo. Lecciones pronunciadas en el Ateneo de Madrid," 2 vols., 1858-59; "Crónica de la Guerra de Africa," 1859; "La Redencion del Esclavo," 1859; "Colleccion de los principales articulos politicos y literarios," 1859; "Cartas á un Obispo sobre la Libertad de la Iglesia," printed in "Biblioteca de la Democracia," 1864; "Discurso pronunciado en la noche del 13 de Noviembre de 1868, con motivo de instalarse el Comité Republicano de Madrid," 1868; "Discursos Parlamentarios, en la Asamblea Constituyente," 3 vols., 1871; "Roma vieja y nueva Italia," translated into English by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, under the title of "Old Rome and New Italy," 1873; "Semblanzas contemporáneas de los personajes mas celebres del mundo en las Letras, las Ciencias y las Artes;". "Vida de Lord Byron;" and "Historia de un Corazon," a romance.

CASTILLE, CHARLES-HIPPOLYTE, romancist and journalist, the son of a coloncl of artillery, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, Nov. 8, 1820, studied at Douai and Cambrai, and was afterwards employed in the office of Public Works. Having been dismissed for neglecting his duties, he turned his attention to literature, his first contributions to which appeared in *Le Musée des Familles*. He has written a number of romances which have become popular, though, as they belong to the "horrible school," he charges his pictures with the most sombre colours. His chief work is "Histoire de la Seconde République Française," published in 1854-5, and he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, published in 1856-7. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859, "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789-1850." He continues to write in the French magazines and journals.

CASTLETOWN (Baron), The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, a natural son of the late earl of Upper Ossory, born in London in 1809, and educated at Eton; served for some time in the army, having been placed in the 85th regiment by his guardian, the late Lord Holland. He represented Queen's County in the Liberal interest from Aug. 1837 till July, 1841; from Aug. 1847, till July, 1852; and again from July, 1865, till Nov. 1869. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland in 1848. Having inherited by bequest the principal portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's County. On Nov. 26, 1869, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, in Queen's County.

CAUX, Marquise De, (*See* Patti.)

CAVE, The Right Hon. Stephen, M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Daniel Cave of Cleve Hill, near Bristol, and Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth, by Frances, daughter of the late Dr. H. Locock, of Northampton, and sister of Sir Charles Locock, the first baronet. He was born Dec. 28, 1820, and was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, He graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1843; M.A. in 1846. On being called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1846, he chose the western circuit, but did not practise. He was elected for Shoreham, in May, 1859, and he has continued to represent the borough in the Conservative interest down to the present time. The principal measures promoted in the House of Commons by Mr. Cave were a "Bill to amend the Law relating to Polling Places," passed in 1862; a "Bill to amend the Law in reference to the Assessment of Mines," 1866; a "Bill to amend the Law of Life Assurance," passed in 1870; and a "Bill to amend the Laws relating to the investment of Trust Funds," passed in 1871. He was Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade from July, 1866 (when he was sworn of the Privy Council) till Dec. 1868, when the Conservatives went out of office. He was Chief Commissioner in Paris (1866-67) for negotiating for revising the French Fishery Convention of Aug. 2, 1839, and May 24, 1843. When the Conservatives again came into power in Feb. 1874, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General and Paymaster-General, but he resigned the former office in Dec. 1875, when he went to Cairo on an official mission, sanctioned by the British Government to investigate the state of the finances of Egypt. He returned to England March 9, 1876. Mr. Cave was formerly a Director of the Bank of England and of the London and St. Katharine Dock Company. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire; a magistrate for Sussex; and a commissioner of lieutenancy for London. He married in 1852 Emma Jane, daughter of the late Rev. William Smyth, M.A., of Elkington Hall, Louth, Prebendary of Lincoln. Mr. Cave has published "A Few Words on the Encouragement given to Slavery and the Slave Trade by recent measures, and chiefly by the Sugar Bill of 1846," Lond. 1849; "Prevention and Reformation: the duty of the State or of Individuals? With some account of a Reformatory Institution," 1856; "On the Distinctive Principles of Punishment and Reformation," 1857; and "Papers relating to Free Labour and the Slave Trade; with a corrected Report of the Debate in the House of Commons upon the resolutions proposed by Mr. Cave for the more effectual Suppression of the African Slave Trade," 1861.

CAYLEY, Arthur, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity

College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and has since practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge. On Oct. 8, 1875, he was elected to a foundation Fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge, in accordance with the provisions of the 22nd section of the College Statutes, which enables the Master and 16 Fellows whose names are first on the roll to elect to a Foundation Fellowship a Professor or Public Lecturer in the University, so long as he holds the Professorship. He is a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the London Mathematical Society, and has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of these and other societies, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. He has been chosen a correspondent of the French Institute for the section of Astronomy and an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of several other societies. Professor Cayley received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1864, and that of LL.D. from the University of Dublin in 1865. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872-73. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden, in Feb. 1875.

CECIL, Lord Eustace Henry Brownlow Gascoyne, M.P., second surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife Frances Mary, daughter of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., was born in London in 1834, and educated at Harrow School, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Light Infantry in 1851; served at the Cape of Good Hope, in India, and in the Crimea; and retired as captain and lieutenant-colonel, Coldstream Guards, in 1863. He represented South Essex in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from July, 1865, to Dec. 1868, since which date he has sat for the western division of the same county. Lord Eustace Cecil, since he has been in Parliament, has always taken a great interest in military education, and the suppression of adulteration. He moved for a Royal Commission in 1866 to inquire into the state of Sandhurst and Woolwich, and lost it only by a narrow division. He moved again for a Royal Commission to inquire into military education in 1868, and that time was successful, and served as a member of the commission. He was mainly instrumental, together with Mr. Muntz, M.P., for Birmingham, in passing the Adulteration Act of 1872. Lord E. Cecil is the author of "Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad." When Mr. Disraeli came into office in Feb. 1874, he appointed Lord Eustace Cecil Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. He married in 1860 Lady Gertrude Louisa, fourth daughter of the second Earl of Eldon.

CÉLESTE, Madame, or Céleste Elliott, born in Paris, Aug. 6, 1815, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fourteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliott, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in "Masaniello." After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer with great success in London, and returned in 1834 to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, Gen. Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed

worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi Theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860-61. Madame Céleste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor East-end theatres, and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865. She came back to England in 1868, and took her farewell of the stage at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Oct. 22, 1870. Since then, however, she has reappeared at that theatre in "Green Bushes," and other pieces.

CERRITO, FRANCESCA, called FANNY, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was at Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," composed jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets. She is now residing in Paris (Sept. 1878.)

CESNOLA, LOUIS PALMA DI, born in Turin, Italy, July 29, 1832. He graduated at the Royal Military Academy at Turin in 1850, and served in the Italian army during the Crimean war. In 1860 he went to New York, where he gave lessons in French and Italian. When the civil war broke out, he formed classes for instruction in military tactics and cavalry exercises. He had in the meanwhile married the daughter of Commodore Reid of the United States navy, and was soon made Colonel of a volunteer regiment of cavalry. In June, 1863, he was wounded and made prisoner. After a captivity of nine months, he was exchanged, took part in the closing operations of the war, and was brevetted as brigadier-general. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed United States consul at Larnaca, in the island of Cyprus, where he commenced excavating among the ancient tombs, but with little result. Among the ruins of a temple in the neighbourhood he, however, dug up a bronze vase containing some 600 coins of the time of Philip and Alexander of Macedon, and the Ptolemies. Subsequently he took a summer residence at Dali, twenty miles from Larnaca, occupying the site of the ancient Idalium, once noted for the temple of the Cypriote Venus. Here he opened more than 15,000 tombs, and secured many objects of interest. He was still more successful at Golgoi, in the immediate neighbourhood, where he discovered the buried foundation of the ancient temple of Venus, and exhumed nearly 1,000 statues and statuettes, mostly in a good state of preservation. Among them was a colossal head, measuring nearly three feet in height, which is supposed to date back eighteen centuries before Christ. Other statues were of Egyptian, Phœnician, Assyrian, and Greek types, some of the latter being of the best style of art. In 1870 his collection was examined by an agent for the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, who estimated the whole number of objects at about 13,000. The Emperor Napoleon at this time made a liberal offer for the collection, which he proposed to present to the Imperial Museum of the Louvre; but before Cesnola's letter of acceptance reached Paris, the Emperor was a prisoner. In 1872 he sent the whole collection to London for

sale. The vessel by which the coins were sent was burnt at sea, and they were lost. The collection was examined by experts from the British Museum, who fully recognised its value ; but there were no funds immediately available for its purchase. A few American gentlemen subscribed the sum required (more than £15,000), and thus secured it for the projected Metropolitan Museum in New York. Cesnola devoted the proceeds of this sale to still further researches, in the course of which he traversed almost every square league of the island of Cyprus. His most important "find" was on the deserted site of the ancient Curium. Here he found the most considerable ruins yet discovered on the island. In one place were a number of prostrate, half-imbedded columns. In raising one of these, in order to measure it, he came upon a tessellated pavement, and soon after to a place where a former excavator had dug down some two or three yards, and then given up. Cesnola dug twenty feet more, and came upon a narrow passage excavated in the rock, which opened into a chamber, some twenty feet square and fourteen high, filled almost to the roof with fine earth. It took a month to clear out this chamber, and then upon the floor were found a number of ornaments of gold and precious stones. Beyond this were three other similar chambers, also containing treasures of various kinds. Among them were golden bracelets and necklaces of the most exquisite workmanship. One pair of armlets, each weighing a pound, had an inscription showing that they had been offered by "Eteandros, King of Paphos," who lived some seven centuries before Christ. There were also a great number of signet-rings, finger-rings, and other articles of personal adornment. But of still higher interest are the engraved stones and gems, of which there are several hundreds. Some of them are evidently of Phœnician, others of Egyptian, Assyrian, or Greek workmanship. Among the latter are several which, in elegance of design and delicacy of execution, are not surpassed by any others in the world. Taken together, they form a complete history of the glyptic art from the earliest times to the period of its highest perfection. The "Curium Treasures" have also been purchased for the New York Metropolitan Museum. The entire Cesnola Collection, the exhumation of which occupied nearly ten years, comprises nearly 40,000 distinct objects, nearly all of them unique, and many of them of the highest archæological and ethnological value. General Cesnola has published a narrative of his operations, under the title, "Cyprus : its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples," 1878.

CHABAUD-LATOUR, Baron de, François Ernest Henry, a French general and statesman, born at Nîmes, Jan. 25, 1804, was educated in the Polytechnic School, and became a captain of engineers in 1827. He took part in the conquest of Algeria in 1830, and in the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, and he assisted in the fortification of Paris. In 1837 he entered the Chamber of Deputies as a staunch Conservative. After the Revolution of 1848 he withdrew from political life ; but, under the Empire, he commanded the Engineers in Algeria. He became a general of division in 1857, and was placed on the reserve list in 1869. During the war with Germany, he was principal commander of the Engineers in Paris, exhibiting great activity and promptitude in the preparations for the siege. On peace being concluded, he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and he was elected a member of the Assembly for the department of the Gard, while his son was returned by the department of the Cher. He joined the Right Centre ; and as he showed a warm interest in military questions, the Committee on the Fortification Scheme appointed him their reporter. In June, 1874, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and he held

the office till May, 1875. General Chabaud-Latour supported the late M. Guizot and the Orthodox party in the Protestant Synod in their contest with M. Athanase Coquerel and his adherents. M. le Baron de Chabaud-Latour is President of the Committee of Fortifications.

CHADWICK, DAVID, M.P., youngest son of John and Rebecca Chadwick, was born at Macclesfield, Dec. 23, 1821. He was educated at Manchester, and in 1843 commenced business as a professional accountant. In 1844 he was appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of Salford, and retained that office till 1860. He took an active part in the establishment of the Salford Royal Free Library and Museum, Peel Park, and of the Salford Working Men's College, and was the first treasurer of both institutions. He was Honorary Secretary, and afterwards President, of the Manchester Statistical Society, and was the First President of the Manchester Institute of Accountants. He was elected M.P. for Macclesfield in 1868, and was re-elected in 1874. He was sometime a member of the Council of the London Statistical Society, and wrote a history of the rate of wages in Lancashire in 200 trades and occupations during twenty years, 1839 to 1859. He is also the author of various essays on Parliamentary Representation, Working Men's Colleges, Poor Rates and principle of Rating, Water Meters, Financial Aspect of Sanitary Reform, the Equitable adjustment of the Income-Tax, and Joint Stock Companies. He is a prize essayist and associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and head of the firm of Chadwicks, Collier, and Co., accountants of London and Manchester. He erected and established the Macclesfield Free Library, and presented it to the Corporation ; and was one of the founders of the Globe Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company in that town. He married, first, Louisa, youngest daughter of William Bow, Esq., of Broughton, and, second, Ursula, eldest daughter of Thomas Sopwith, Esq., M.A., C.E., F.R.S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Westminster.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., social economist, born in 1801, was called to the bar in 1830. His first publication was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances. He attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts were of great service. He was engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories, intended to protect young children engaged chiefly in cotton-mills from physical deterioration by overwork ; and although its object with respect to the securities for an efficient system of half-time instruction was defeated, the foundation was laid for the system of governmental inspection, since extended to labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law. The measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses ; but Mr. Chadwick urged a preventive course, including the industrial training of children separately from adult paupers in district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he obtained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the local and preventable causes of disease, and the improvement of habitations in the metropolis. This inquiry, afterwards extended to the whole of England and Wales, was undertaken by Mr. Chadwick in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the Sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system of water-supply and drainage for the

improvement of towns, and works for the application of sewage to agricultural production. In 1843 he produced a report on interments in towns, which laid the foundation of legislative measures on that subject. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the prevention of offences, the detection of offenders, and the organization of the police forces. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board, in 1854, when it was placed under political chiefs who are changed with the Government, Mr. Chadwick retired with a pension. In 1848 he was honoured with a civil Companionship of the Bath, and in 1854 his aid was sought by Government in framing measures for the improvement of the civil service. He has since published a paper on its reorganization, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure promotion in the public service. He has published in the Transactions of the Statistical Society papers read there, and at the British Association, on the principles of competition for private as well as for public service. In 1858 he read a paper at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the application of sanitary science to the protection of the Indian army, which led to the appointment of a commission on that subject. In 1859-60 he examined, in aid of the Education Commission, and collected evidence laid before Parliament, on the results of good voluntary half-time schools, the effects of physical training, including the naval and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system, the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools and the great saving of time and expense and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper read at Oxford on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHADWICK, The Right Rev. James, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Drogheda, April 24, 1813, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, where he, at different times, filled the chairs of Humanities, Mental Philosophy, and Pastoral Theology. He also laboured as a missionary priest in the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle for more than seven years; but being subsequently recalled to his Alma Mater, he remained there till 1866, when he was appointed Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle in succession to the late Dr. Hogarth.

CHAILLU, Paul B. Du. (*See* Du Chaillu.)

CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, Paul Armand, a French Senator, born at Avranches (Manche), May 19, 1827, studied at Paris, in the lyceum of Saint Louis, entered the Normal School in 1846, and was first in the competition for graduation in philosophy in 1849. He was sent as Professor of Philosophy to the lyceums of Pau and Limoges. Arrested and imprisoned after the *coup d'état*, and then banished from France, he withdrew to Belgium, where he delivered lectures with success, and next to Switzerland, where he was appointed Professor of French Literature in the "Polytechnicon" of Zurich. After the amnesty he returned to his native country (1859), and contributed articles on literature, art, and philosophy to the *Temps*, the *Revue Nationale*, the *Revue des Cours scientifiques et littéraires*, the *Revue Moderne*, of which he became manager, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1868 he established, in conjunction with Messieurs Brisson, Allain-Targé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, of which he undertook the manage-

ment, and consequently underwent a conviction for publishing the lists of subscriptions for a monument to the representative Baudin. Appointed Prefect of the Rhône after the 4th of Sept., 1870, he was called upon to administer the affairs of the turbulent city of Lyons in circumstances of extreme difficulty. It is true that he did not succeed in preventing excesses there, but it is urged on his behalf that his authority was counterbalanced and held in check by the Committee of Public Safety. He resigned this office Feb. 5, 1871, and on Jan. 7, 1872, he was elected Deputy in the Radical interest for the Bouches-du-Rhône. In the Chamber he distinguished himself by his eloquence and his readiness and calmness in debate. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône; his term of office will expire in 1882. M. Challemel-Lacour was one of the founders, and is chief editor, of M. Gambetta's organ, the *République Française*. He has published "La Philosophie Individualiste," an essay on Humboldt, in the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine," 1864; a translation of Ritter's "History of Philosophy," with an introduction, 3 vols., 1861; and he edited the works of Madame d'Épinay, 2 vols., 1869.

CHALLIS, Rev. James, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., born in 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, in 1825, and became Fellow of his college. Ordained in 1830, he was, in 1836, appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. In 1861 he resigned the directorship of the Observatory. In the same year he published "Creation in Plan and Progress," a reply to Mr. Goodwin's treatise on the Mosaic Cosmogony in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," and he is the author of twelve volumes of astronomical observations, and of numerous scientific memoirs. He has also written a work on "The Principles of Pure and Applied Calculation, and the Application of Mathematics to Theories of the Physical Forces," 1869; and of "A Translation of the Epistle of the Apostle Paul to the Romans, with an Introduction and Critical Notes," 1872. Having vacated his Fellowship by marriage in 1831, he was elected a second time Fellow of Trinity College, in 1870. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

CHAM, or AMEDEE DE NOÉ, caricaturist, the son of a former peer of France, the Count de Noé, was born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819. He was intended for the Polytechnic School; but, preferring to follow his tastes as a painter, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah), were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He has contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the *Charivari*, most of which have been collected in albums (1843-57). Among the productions of his ready pencil are "The Great Exhibition in London," and "Punch in Paris."

CHAMBERLAIN, Joseph, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a member of one of the City Companies, was born in London in 1836. He was educated at University College School, and afterwards became a member of a firm of wood-screw makers at Birmingham (Nettlefold and Chamberlain), which his father had joined in 1854. He retired from business in 1874 shortly after the decease of his father. Mr. Chamberlain had at this time obtained a certain local celebrity in consequence of his advanced Radical opinions and the fluency of speech with which he expressed them in one of the Birmingham debating societies. In 1868 he was appointed

Chairman of the first Executive Committee of the Edueation League, and in November of the same year a member of the Birmingham Town Council. In 1873 he became Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, of which he was first elected a member in 1870. Mr. Chamberlain is also an Alderman of Birmingham, and was three times sueeessively elected Mayor of the Borough (1874-75-76). His name was first brought before the general publie in Feb. 1874, when he eame forward, at the general eleetion, to oppose Mr. Roebuek at Sheffield. He was not suecessful, the numbers polled being 14,193 for Roebuck, 12,858 for Mundella, and 11,053 for Chamberlain. In June, 1876, he was returned for Birmingham, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Dixon's retirement from Parliamentary life. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain has chiefly attracted notiee by his advocacy of the Gothenburg system of licensing places where intoxicating liquors are sold. He is in favour of disestablishment and of compulsory secular education. Mr. Chamberlain has contributed several artieles to the *Fortnightly Review*, viz., "The Liberal Party and its Leaders" (Sept. 1873); "The Next Page in the Liberal Programme" (Oet. 1874); and "The Right Method with the Publieans" (May, 1876). He is President of the Birmingham School of Design and Chairman of the National Education League.

CHAMBERLAIN, Sir Neville Bowles, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart., (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil,) born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian Army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with mueh distinetion in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Army. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-eamp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously diseharged some important eivil duties as military seeretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrenee), he was plaeed in eommand of a foree of irregular troops, whieh he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) sueceeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his serviees in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill-tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General in May, 1872; appointed Colonel of the Bengal Infantry in May, 1874; a member of Council of the Governor of Madras in 1875; and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in Dec. 1875. In Aug. 1878, he was appointed the head of the English special mission to Cabul. This mission was abruptly stopped by the refusal of the Ameer of Affghanistan's officer at Ali Musjid to permit it to advanee (Sept. 21).

CHAMBERS, Sir Thomas, Q.C., M.P., son of Mr. Thomas Chambers, born at Hertford, in 1814, was edueated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1840. He represented the borough of Hertford in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to July, 1857. In the latter year he was elected Common Serjeant of London, and in 1861 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. In 1865 he was elected one of the members for Marylebone, which borough he has continued to represent down to the present time in the Liberal interest.

In Parliament his name has been principally identified with proposals to subject convents to periodical inspection by paid officials of the State, and with a measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was knighted for his judicial services in 1872, and elected Recorder of London, Feb. 5, 1878, in the room of Mr. Russell Gurney, resigned.

CHAMBERS, The Right Rev. Walter, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, was for some time senior missionary at Borneo, and subsequently archdeacon of Sarawak, and commissary and examining chaplain to Dr. Macdougall, the first bishop of Labuan, on whose resignation, in 1868, he was appointed to succeed him in the see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, June 29, 1869. The dioeese consists of the island of Labuan and its dependencies.

CHAMBERS, William, LL.D., and Robert, the eminent publishers, whose names and careers are so intimately associated with each other, that we reprint the joint memoir which appeared in previous editions of this work, although Mr. Robert Chambers died on March 17, 1871. They were born at Peebles, the former in 1800, and the latter in 1802, of a respectable parentage, and received a good education at the schools of their native town. Their parents having, on account of reverses, returned with their family to Edinburgh, the two boys were thrown in a great measure upon their own resources, and formed the resolution to try, by industry, to recover the ground which had been lost, and to restore the family to comfort. A love of reading induced them to select the business of bookselling, to which William served an apprenticeship, from 1814 to 1819, when he began business on his own account in a very humble way, with no other capital than a few shillings, saved from his wages as an apprentice. About 1820 he added printing to his small business, having taught himself that craft, and obtained sufficient capital to purchase an old handpress and some used types. The larger kind of letters which he required, he managed to cut out of pieces of wood. Robert began business as a bookseller in 1818, in much the same manner. Having a strong literary bias, he made an essay as an author, by commencing a small periodical, called the *Kaleidoscope*, which William set up in type, and printed off himself. This publication, after a short existence, was dropped, in order to enable Robert, in 1823, to write a volume, likely to be popular — "Illustrations of the Author of Waverley," referring to the supposed original characters of the novelist. Immediately after the publication of this work, he began to collect materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824, and has passed through many editions. In 1826 Robert published the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland;" in 1827, his "Picture of Scotland;" and shortly afterwards, successively, five volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four volumes, was completed in 1835. In the meantime, William published in 1830 the "Book of Scotland," containing an account of the distinctive usages, laws, social and educational system, religious and municipal institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1829, the brothers, for the first time, united in the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland," which was published in 1832, having been written in the brief intervals of leisure in their retail business. Robert also wrote a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers." In 1832 the *Edinburgh Journal* was projected by the elder brother, avowedly to "supply intellectual food of the best kind, in such a form and at such a price as to suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On Feb. 4th—six weeks before the

Penny Magazine appeared—*Chambers's Journal* was in the hands of the public; and obtained a circulation of 50,000, which afterwards rose much higher. Its success induced the Messrs. Chambers to join in partnership. Animated by the same spirit, the brothers commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works; "The People's Editions of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without having received any regular education in science, Robert, who from early life had a tendency to its study, produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works was the "Domestic Annals of Scotland;" after the publication of which he edited the "Book of Days," completed in 1863. In 1849 William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, consisting of a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." In 1865 he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in which capacity he organized and carried out many useful measures of sanitary improvements. The brothers Chambers continued to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." At their establishment in Edinburgh nearly two hundred hands are employed, and their premises in the High Street form one of the sights of that city. Mr. William Chambers was re-elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1869, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872. He published a memoir of his brother Robert (who, as has been already mentioned, died on March 17, 1871), together with autobiographical reminiscences in 1872; and "Ailie Gilroy," a novel, 1872.

CHAMBORD, HENRI-CHARLES-FERDINAND-MARIE-DIEUDONNÉ-D'ARTOIS, COMTE DE CHAMBORD and DUC DE BORDEAUX, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sept 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke de Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the Princess of the two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri. He was baptised with great pomp with water brought from the Jordan by Châteaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favour, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duke de Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, de Fitz-James, and Berryer. In 1853 a compact was said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged; but no attempt was then made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846 the duke had married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke

of Modena. They have no children, and it appears probable that the Count will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the disaster of Sédan, and the consequent fall of the empire, the Count de Chambord addressed, from the Swiss frontier, under date Oct. 9, 1870, a proclamation to France, in which he promised that the foreigner should be expelled from the country and the integrity of its territory maintained if the people would rally round him "to the true national government, having right as its foundation and honesty as its principle." On Jan. 7, 1871, another proclamation, containing a protest against the bombardment of Paris, was addressed by him to all the governments of Europe. After the communist insurrection, the meeting of the National Assembly at Versailles, and the excitement produced by the speeches of the members of the Extreme Right, the Count issued, on the 8th of May, a manifesto by which he endeavoured to dispel the popular prejudices against the "traditional monarchy," declaring that so far from claiming unlimited power, his only wish was to labour for the re-organization of the country, and "at the head of all the House of France to preside over her destinies, while submitting with confidence the acts of the Government to the *bonâ fide* control of representatives freely elected." He admitted, besides, that "the independence of the Holy See was dear to him, and that he was resolved to obtain for it efficacious guarantees;" and he added, "that he was not a party, and that he did not wish to return in order to reign with a party;" also that he did not "desire to exercise any dictatorship but that of clemency, because in his hands, and in his hands only, clemency was also justice." This manifesto ended with the celebrated phrase, "The word rests with France; the time with God." In another proclamation, dated from Chambord, July 5, 1871, he assumed for the first time in a public document the title of King. The repeal of the laws of exile having permitted the Chief of the House of Bourbon to return to France, the Count visited Paris, and stayed for some time at Chambord, where many supporters of the Legitimist cause waited upon him. Great expectations were now entertained of a fusion between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, but these were rudely dispelled by another manifesto in which the Count de Chambord, while admitting universal suffrage and constitutional government with the two Chambers, denied the legitimacy of the conquests of the Revolution, which he termed "a revolt of a minority contrary to the wishes of the country." Above all, he refused to "allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc, to be snatched from his hands;" and in conclusion he said, "Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot abandon the White Flag of Henry IV." At the same time he announced his intention of voluntarily withdrawing into exile in order not to give, by his presence in France, new pretexts for the agitation of men's minds. Accordingly, he went to Geneva, and from thence to Lucerne. In Jan. 1872, the rumour of a fusion between the two branches of the royal family was again revived. Journals, supposed to be well-informed, even went so far as to speak of the Count de Paris as "the Dauphin," and hinted that Henry V. would abdicate after reigning a short time; but the Count de Chambord formally contradicted all such reports by a letter (Jan. 25, 1872), in which he re-affirmed his fidelity to his principles, and stated his determination never to abdicate or to become "the Legitimist King of the Revolution." In the following month a document, the text of which was kept secret, but which was, in fact, a programme of a constitutional government, was signed by 280 Deputies, and presented to the Count at Antwerp, whither he had repaired to receive the homage of his subjects and the communications of his

friends ; but the Liberals in the Belgian Chamber complained of the Count's presence in the country, and he in consequence soon afterwards retired to Frohsdorf. However, the fusion of the two branches of the family, so long delayed, was at last accomplished on Aug. 5, 1873, when the Count de Paris had an interview with the Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf, and acknowledged him as the Head of the Royal House of France. In that and the succeeding month the belief that the restoration of Henry V. to the throne of his ancestors was at hand, spread all over France. The Count de Chambord received at Frohsdorf, Oct. 12, a deputation from the Right Party in the national assembly, and the different sections of that party held meetings to consider the means of re-establishing the monarchy. But to the chagrin of his friends the Count addressed to the Count de Chesnelong, who had been the medium of communication between him and his adherents, a letter in which he expressed opinions so reactionary in their character as to render his restoration impracticable. In this letter, dated Salzburg, Oct. 27, he declined to submit to any conditions or to give any guarantees, and he concluded as follows :—"My personality is nothing ; my principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am a necessary pilot—the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for that a mission of authority. You, sir, are able to do much to remove misunderstandings and prevent weaknesses in the hour of struggle. Your consoling words on leaving Salzburg are ever present to my mind. France cannot perish, for Christ still loves his Franks ; and when God has resolved to save a people, He takes care that the Sceptre of Justice is only put into hands strong enough to hold it." The Count de Chambord issued another manifesto to the French people July 3, 1874.

CHAMPAGNY (Comte Franz de), François Joseph Marie Thérèse de Nompére, a French publicist, born at Vienna, Sept. 10, 1804, being the second son of J. B. de Champagny, one of Napoleon the First's ministers, who was afterwards created Duke of Cadore. Having imbibed the political and religious opinions of MM. Beugnot and Montalembert, he warmly defended from the clerical point of view, the cause of liberty of teaching, in the columns of the *Ami de la Religion* and the *Correspondant*. Some of his communications were reproduced in a separate form ; such as "Un Mot d'un Catholique," 1844 ; "Du Projet de Loi sur la Liberté d'Enseignement," 1847 ; "De la Propriété," 1849 ; "Du Germanisme et du Christianisme," 1850 ; "Les Premiers Siècles de la Charité," 1854 ; "De la Critique Contemporaine," 1864. His most important literary production, however, is the "Histoire des Césars," 4 vols., 1841-43 ; 2nd edition, 1853 ; of which a continuation appeared under the title of "Les Antonins," 3 vols., 1863 ; 3rd edition, 1866. Among his other works we may mention,—"L'Homme à l'Éeole de Bossuet," 2 vols., 1847, being a collection of extracts from the writings of the illustrious Bishop of Méaux ; and a French translation of the "Letters and Speeches of Donoso Cortès," 1850. The Count Franz de Champagny, who was one of the founders of the *Revue Contemporaine*, was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1869.

CHANDLER, Charles Frederick, M.D., LL.D., born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, Dec. 6, 1836. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, and afterwards at the Universities of Göttingen and Bonn. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the chemical department of Union College, and in the next year was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in Columbia College, New York. In 1864 he was made Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the School of Mines in the

same college. In 1865 he was appointed chemist to the New York Metropolitan Board of Health, of which he became President in 1873. In 1870, in connection with his brother, he established the *American Chemist*, a monthly periodical, in which the results of his principal investigations have appeared. He has published, "Report on Water for Locomotives," "Examination of Various Rocks and Minerals," "Investigations on Mineral Waters," and papers on the water supply of cities, on petroleum, on the purification of coal-gas, and has prepared the successive annual reports of the Board of Health. He has also contributed numerous scientific articles to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-77.

CHANNING, William Ellery, born at Boston, June 10, 1818. He entered Harvard College, but did not graduate. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, where for a year and a half he lived in a log hut built by himself on the open prairie. In 1842 he returned to Massachusetts, and soon afterwards married a sister of Margaret Fuller. He has at various times been connected with journals in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, and has travelled in Europe. He published a volume of poems in 1843; a second in 1847; a third, "The Woodman," in 1849; a fourth, "Near Home," in 1858; and a fifth, "The Wanderer," in 1872. He has also published, in prose, "Conversations in Rome," 1847; and "Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist," 1873.

CHANNING, William Henry, a cousin of the preceding, born in Boston, May 25, 1810. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, and was ordained at Cincinnati in 1855. He has been pastor of several religious societies in America. In 1857 he came to England, and succeeded Mr. James Martineau as minister of the Hope Street Unitarian Chapel in Liverpool. Returning to America about 1866, he was for a time minister of a Unitarian Church in Washington. In the winter of 1869-70 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston. Subsequently he returned to England. He has contributed largely to periodical literature; has translated Jouffroy's "Ethics," 1840; written a "Memoir of William Ellery Channing," the noted Unitarian clergyman, 1848; "Memoirs of James H. Perkins," 1851; in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Freeman Clarke, "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," 1852; "The Christian Church and Social Reform;" and "The Perfect Life," a posthumous volume of the Sermons of William Ellery Channing, with a preface, 1872.

CHANZY, Antoine Eugène Alfred, a French general, was born at Nouart, a little village in the Ardennes, March 18, 1823, and first served in the navy as an apprentice (*novice*) on board the *Neptune*, in which capacity he accompanied the squadron of Admiral de Lalande in the East, in 1839 and 1840. On his return to France, he quitted the navy in order to prepare himself for the École Militaire, into which he was admitted on Oct. 1, 1841, and which he left as sub-lieutenant of Zouaves, Oct. 1, 1843. He served in Algeria, and took part in all the expeditions in that colony. He was promoted to be lieutenant Aug. 1, 1849, captain in 1852, and major in 1856. In 1859, at his earnest request, he obtained permission to make the Italian campaign. Advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1860, he made the campaign in Syria, as chief of the political cabinet of General Beaufort d'Hautpoul. He became colonel in the month of May, 1864, and conducted his regiment back to Algeria, where he commanded at one time the columns which were ordered to suppress the insurrection, and at another the subdivisions at Bel-Abbès and Tlemsen. On Nov. 14, 1868, he became a general of brigade. Summoned from Tlemsen to France on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian

war, he was nominated general of division Oct. 21, 1870 ; Commander-in-Chief of the 16th Corps on the 5th of the following month ; and Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army of the Loire on the 6th of December. The most trustworthy details of this, the most remarkable period of his eventful career, are given in a work published by Gen. Chanzy at Paris in 1871, under the title of "La Deuxième Armée de la Loire." During the Commune he was arrested in Paris, and narrowly escaped the fate which befel Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas. Elected a member of the National Assembly for the department of the Ardennes, he cast in his lot with the Left Centre party, of which he was elected president May 10, 1872. On Sept. 1, 1872, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army Corps at Tours, and on June 11, 1873, Governor-general of Algeria. Gen. Chanzy was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Dec. 2, 1870, and was decorated with the military medal Feb. 13, 1872. On Dec. 10, 1875, he was elected a Senator for life by 345 votes. He was presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in Aug. 1878.

CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN, first or principal King of Siam, second son of the preceding king, Chao Pha Mongkout, was born Sept. 27, 1854, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 1, 1868. During his minority the regency was intrusted by the Royal Council to the Minister of War, Chao Pha Sri Sury Wongse.

CHAPIN, Edwin Hubbell, D.D., born in Union Village, New York, Dec. 29, 1814. He was educated in a seminary at Bennington, Vermont, and commenced preaching in 1837, to a congregation of Unitarians and Universalists at Richmond, Virginia. In 1840 he removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts ; in 1846 to Boston ; and in 1848 to New York, where he has since resided, being in each city a pastor of a Universalist congregation. He has long had the reputation of being one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators in America ; and is also a popular public lecturer. He has published "Duties of Young Men," "Duties of Young Women," "Characters in the Gospels," "Communion Hours," "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer," "Crown of Thorns," "The Beatitudes," "Moral Aspects of City Life," "Humanity in the City," "True Manliness," and "Discourses on the Book of Proverbs," 1874.

CHAPMAN, General Sir Frederick Edward, G.C.B., son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gatchell, Somersetshire, was born in British Guiana, in 1816. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1835, became a captain in 1846, a colonel in the army in 1855, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1859. At the commencement of the year 1854 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army in that country. Colonel Chapman was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and during the latter part executive engineer to the forces. As a reward for his valuable services he received a medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the 3rd class of the Medjidie, besides being appointed a Companion of the Bath and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867, and attained the rank of Major-General the same year. Sir Frederick held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda from 1867 to 1870, and that of Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works from the last date to 1875. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant

of the Royal Engineers in May, 1872; and was advanced to the brevet of General in Oct., 1877. In the latter year he was created a G.C.B.

CHAPMAN, HENRY SAMUEL, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, born in 1803, at Kennington, in Surrey, was called to the bar in 1840, and joined the Northern circuit. Previously to this, in 1832, he had established the first daily newspaper at Montreal. In 1834 he accepted a political mission to England, and on his arrival entered as a member of the Middle Temple. Mr. Chapman took the Liberal side in politics, and for many years contributed regularly to the *Westminster*, *London and Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Dublin Reviews*. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Assistant Handloom Commissioners, and reported on the Woollen Manufactories of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1843 Mr. Chapman was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, which office he held until 1852, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, but he did not hold that office long. In 1854 he settled in Melbourne, and acquired a considerable practice at the bar. He was for some years one of the law lecturers at the Melbourne University, had a seat in the Assembly, was twice Attorney-General, and sat on the bench of the Supreme Court during the absence of Sir Redmond Barry. In 1864 he returned to New Zealand to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chapman has never wholly abandoned his literary pursuits, but has from time to time contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Times*, and the *Law Magazine*.

CHAPMAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., late Bishop of Colombo, born in 1799, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated first bishop of Colombo, and was afterwards admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. Having resigned his see in 1862, he has since been elected a Fellow of Eton College, and was presented to the rectory of Wootton-Courtney, Somerset, in 1863.

CHARLES I. (PRINCE CHARLES EITEL FREDERICK ZEPHIRIN LOUIS), Domnu, or Prince Regnant of the Danubian Principalities or United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince Regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plébiscite, taken April 8-20, 1866, and definitely recognized on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube. The disputes in the Roumanian Chamber, and the incessant ministerial changes, led to a dissolution of the Chamber of Bucharest in 1869. A convention was concluded between his Government and the Czar, permitting the Russians to cross the Danube in April, 1877. The Roumanian army was then mobilized, and war declared against Turkey. In Sept. and Oct., 1877, Prince Charles held the nominal

command of the Army of the West, and he fought at Plevna, where the Roumanians behaved with great gallantry, and suffered heavy losses. He received, in acknowledgment of his services, the cross of St. George, from Alexander II., to whom he sent, in return, the decoration of the Order of the Star of Roumania.

CHARLES I. (CHARLES FREDERICK ALEXANDER), King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late king, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the King of Würtemberg, Aug. 13, 1866.

CHARLES VII., KING OF SPAIN. (*See* CARLOS, DON.)

CHARLESWORTH, MISS MARIA LOUISA, the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, London, was born in 1819. She is the author of numerous works of fiction, intended to illustrate the application of religion to everyday life. The best known of her publications are "Ministering Children," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," 1846; "A Book for the Cottage," 1848; "A Letter to a Child," "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," 1849; "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," 1850; "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," 1853; "The Sabbath Given: the Sabbath Lost," 1856; "England's Yeoman," 1861; "The Sailor's Choice," 1863; "Ministering Children, a Sequel," 1867; "Where Dwellest Thou? Or, the Inner Home," 1871; "Eden and Heaven," 1872; and "Oliver of the Mill," 7th ed., 1876.

CHARLOTTE, EX-EMPRESS OF MEXICO (MARIE CHARLOTTE AMÉLIE AUGUSTE VICTOIRE CLÉMENTINE LÉOPOLDINE, daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, born June 7, 1840, was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In the midst of his embarrassments, Maximilian sent his empress to Paris in 1866 to seek more effectual aid from the Emperor Napoleon. She failed entirely in her mission, and proceeded to Italy, where her reason gave way in consequence of the troubles she had already undergone and of those which she foresaw her husband would experience. Her Majesty was removed to the palace of Laeken, near Brussels, and it is said that during lucid intervals she has since employed her time in writing Memoirs of the History of the Mexican Empire. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

CHARNOCK, RICHARD STEPHEN, Ph.D., F.S.A,, born in London, on Aug. 11, 1820, is the son of Richard Charnock, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was educated at King's College, London, and admitted an attorney in 1841. He has travelled through the whole of Europe, and has also visited the North of Africa and Asia Minor; and has devoted much time to the study of anthropology, archæology, and philology, especially the Celtic and Oriental languages. In 1871 Dr. Charnock was elected President of the Anthropological Society of London, and he is now President of the London Anthropological Society. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Philological, Royal Asiatic, and Royal Geographical Societies; a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries; an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Göttingen. Among very many contributions to philology, anthropology, and science in general, Dr. Charnock is author of "Guide to Tyrol," 1857; "Local Etymology," 1859; "Guide to Spain and Portugal,"

1865; "Verba Nominalia," 1866; "Ludus Patronymicus," 1868; "The Peoples of Transylvania," 1870; "Manorial Customs of Essex," 1870; "Patronymica Cornu-Britannica," 1870; "On the Physical, Mental, and Philological Characters of the Wallons," 1871; "Le Sette Commune," 1871; and "Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook to Spain and Portugal," new edit., 1876.

CHARTRES (Duc de), Robert Philippe-Louis-Eugène-Ferdinand d'Orléans, younger son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up at Eisenach in Germany, and afterwards joined his family in England. He served in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1865, and two sons, born respectively Jan. 11, 1866, and Oct. 16, 1867. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he returned *incognito* to France, and served in Gen. Chanzy's army under an assumed name; and, in 1871, when the National Assembly had revoked the law of banishment against the Orleans family, he was appointed a Major, and permitted to serve without pay in the French army.

CHASLES, Michel, a distinguished French mathematician, born at Épernon (Eure-et-Loir), Nov. 15, 1793, entered the Polytechnic School in 1812, and has since been engaged in writing upon geometry and mechanics. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Mechanics in that institution, and in 1846 called to the Professorship of Higher Geometry, which had been specially established for him by the faculty of Sciences. Besides his numerous and valuable contributions to mathematical and scientific journals, M. Chasles published in 1837 an "Historical View of the Origin and Development of Methods in Geometry," accompanied by a memoir on geometry of great originality and value. This was followed six years afterwards by a "History of Arithmetic;" but his fame rests principally on his geometrical writings, which prove him to be a good analyst, and, perhaps, the first geometer of the age. In 1852 he published his "Traité de Géométrie Supérieure." Between the years 1867 and 1870 M. Chasles obtained great notoriety by his earnest defence of the authenticity of a vast number of manuscripts and autographs of unknown origin. The most important were letters purporting to have been written by Galileo, Pascal, and Sir Isaac Newton, and if genuine, they would have proved that the latter was a mere plagiarist, and that the inventions claimed by him were in reality due to the author of the "Provincial Letters." Many discussions were held in the Academy on this subject, and at last it was discovered that nearly all the documents were forged by one Vrin Lucas, who in Feb., 1870, was brought before the 6th Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, and charged with forgery and fraud. The prisoner's avowals were of a most extraordinary character. He admitted that he had sold to M. Chasles, at different times, no fewer than 27,000 documents, for which he had received from that gentleman 140,000 francs. Of the 27,000 documents which he sold to M. Chasles only about 100 were genuine, the rest being productions of his own pen, although purporting to be written by Julius Cæsar, and other Roman emperors, by apostles, and by poets and statesmen of all ages, and had all been manufactured by himself, without the aid of any other person. On Feb. 23 Lucas was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

CHASSEPOT, Antoine Alphonse, a French inventor, born March 4, 1833, the son of a working

gunsmith, to which trade he was himself brought up. Entering the Government workshops, he was attached in 1858 to that of St. Thomas, at Paris, as Controller of the second class; attained the rank of Controller of the first class in 1861, and that of Principal in 1864. The result of his study of the mechanism of small arms, especially of the famous Prussian needle-gun, was the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which was adopted by the French army; and, according to the official accounts, "did wonders" against the Garibaldians at Mentana. M. Chassepot was afterwards officially attached to the national manufactory of arms at Châtellerault, near Poitiers. He took out patents for his invention, and the royalty he received on the rifles manufactured brought him in a large income. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1866.

CHATARD, The Right Rev. Silas M., Bishop of Vincennes, U.S., born in Baltimore in 1835, received his early education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and subsequently studied medicine at the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1856. He commenced practice as a physician in Baltimore; but at the end of a year he felt himself strongly drawn to the ecclesiastical state, and went to Rome, where he entered as a student in the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained and took his degree in Divinity in 1862. His character was thought so highly of by his superiors that Pope Pius IX. appointed him Vice-Rector of the American College, which was then about two years in existence. When the Rector, the Rev. W. McCloskey was appointed to the bishopric of Louisville, Mgr. Chatard succeeded to the Rectorship of the College, which he filled with much distinction down to 1878, when he was appointed by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., to the bishopric of Vincennes, Indiana, United States, in the Consistory held on March 28.

CHATRIAN. (*See* Erckmann-Chatrian.)

CHEETHAM, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone, born at Nottingham, April 27, 1827, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859). He was ordained in 1856 to the curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 presented to the vicarage of Quarndon, Derbyshire, which he held till Sept. 1870, when he was nominated to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, in succession to Dr. Beekles. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870. Dr. Cheetham resigned his see in 1873. He is the author of "Ministerial Fruit proportionate to Ministerial Faith;" "Sermons," &c. The diocese of Sierra Leone includes all British possessions on the west coast of Africa, between 20° of north and 20° of south latitude, but more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

CHEEVER, George Barrell, D.D., born at Hallowell, Maine, April, 17, 1807. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and in 1832, was ordained minister of a congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts. In 1835 he published an allegory, entitled "Deacon Giles's Distillery," which dealt so severely with the manufacture of liquors, that a prominent distiller of the city prosecuted him for libel, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. After that he travelled for two or three years in Europe and the East. In 1839 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York, and engaged in several public discussions on "Hierarchical Despotism," and on "Capital Punishment." In 1844 he again came to Europe as correspondent of a religious newspaper, the *New York Evangelist*, of which he became, in 1845, the principal editor. In 1846 he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church of the Puritans, in New York, who built for him a fine church edifice,

and of this church he remained pastor until 1868, when the lease of the ground upon which the church was built expired. Dissensions had in the meanwhile sprung up, the church was disbanded, and its house of worship transformed into a mercantile building. Among the writings of Dr. Cheever are: "Common-place Books" of prose and poetry, 1828-29; "Studies in Poetry," 1830; the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton," 1832; "Capital Punishment," 1843; "Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress," 1844; "Wanderings of a Pilgrim," 1845-46; "The Hill Difficulty," 1847; "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620," 1848; "Windings of the River of the Water of Life," 1849; "Voices of Nature," 1852; "Powers of the World to Come," 1853; "Lectures on Cowper," 1856; "God against Slavery," 1857; "A Voyage to the Celestial Country," 1860; "Guilt of Slavery," 1860; and "Voices of Nature with her Foster Child, the Soul of Man," 1863.

CHENERY, THOMAS, M.A., was born in Barbadoes in 1826, received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1868 by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Lord High Almoner; was incorporated M.A. in that university, and became a member of Christ Church. In 1869 the Sultan nominated him a member of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie; and in 1870 he was appointed by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury one of the revisers of the authorized translation of the Old Testament. Mr. Chenery is Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He resigned the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in 1877, and soon afterwards (in Nov. of the same year) succeeded Mr. Delane as editor of the *Times* newspaper. He attended, as one of the London delegates, the Congress of Internationalists which was held at Florence in Sept. 1878. As an Oriental scholar, he is chiefly known by his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Harîri, with notes historical and grammatical," 1867; and by his edition of "Machberoth Ithiel. By Yehudah ben Shelomo Alkharizi," 1872. He is also the author of various literary and political writings.

CHERBULIEZ, VICTOR, son of a professor of Hebrew at Geneva, was born in that city in 1832. His first essay in literature was an antiquarian trifle, entitled "A propos d'un Cheval Causeries Athéniennes," 1860, reprinted in 1864 under the title of "Un Cheval de Phidias." About 1862 he settled in Paris, where he published a number of novels, many of which appeared originally in the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Among them are "Le Comte Kostia," 1863; "Le Prince Vitale," 1864; "Paule Méré," 1864; "Le Roman d'une honnête Femme," 1866; "Le Grand Œuvre," 1867; "Prosper Randoce," 1868; "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski, 1869; "Le Fiancé de Mademoiselle de Saint-Maur," 1876; and "L'Idée de Jean Têterol," 1878.

CHESNELONG, PIERRE CHARLES, a French politician, was born at Orthez (Basses-Pyrénées) April, 1820, and educated at Pau. Formerly he was a dealer in hams and tissues at Bayonne, at first in partnership with his father, but he afterwards handed over the management of the business, though still retaining an interest in it, to his eldest son. In 1848 M. Chesnelong declared at a public meeting that "the republican form of government must be regarded as the only possible one in the present and in the future by all men who conscientiously take account of the movement of ideas and Providential progress of facts." However he afterwards changed his sentiments and in 1866 became an official candidate, under the Empire, for the representation of the second circonscription of the

Basses-Pyrénées. His candidature was successful, and he was re-elected in 1869. At the elections of Jan. 1872 he was again returned to the National Assembly for the Basses-Pyrénées, and he now took his seat among the monarchical majority. He acted a most prominent part in the monarchical negotiations in Oct. 1873. A member of the Committee of Nine he was sent to the Count de Chambord, at Salzburg, in order to arrange with him the conditions of a monarchical restoration. M. Chesnelong took back a satisfactory account of his interview with the Pretender, and preparations were being made for the entry of the King into Paris when the manifesto of the 27th of October cast disorder and carried desolation into the Legitimist camp. At the general elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he was again chosen as Deputy for the arrondissement of Orthez, but the Chamber invalidated the election, and when M. Chesnelong sought the suffrages of the electors a second time he was defeated by his Republican opponent, M. Vignancourt (May 21, 1876). M. Chesnelong has taken a leading part in all Catholic movements, both in and out of Parliament. He accompanied the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial, in honour of the Sacred Heart, and he subscribed the address of the Catholic Deputies to Pope Pius IX. He was president of the general assemblies of the Catholic Committees of France, held at Paris in 1874 and 1875. He is Vice-President of the Conseil Général of the Basses-Pyrénées.

CHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Jacobson, Dr.)

CHEVALIER, Michel, political economist, born at Limoges, Jan. 13, 1806. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, whence he passed to the School of Mines, some days before the revolution of July. He was first publicly employed as an engineer in the department du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the cause with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the *Globe*, of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the "Livre Nouveau," the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After six months' imprisonment, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States to study the system of railway and water communications in that country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836, under the title of "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord." This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a second mission to England, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London in 1838, he published "Des Intérêts Matériels en France." This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time (1845-46) as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most enthusiastic champions of free trade, and, assisted by M. Bastiat, tried in vain to organise a league similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his "Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Ques-

tion des Travailleurs," published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of Engineer-in-chief. In 1860 M. Chevalier assisted Mr. Cobden in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and he acted as president of the conference on Social Science at Dublin, and was created a senator, March 14, 1860. On Jan. 14, 1875, a convention was signed between the French Minister of Public Works, M. Caillaux, and a society of capitalists presided over by M. Michel Chevalier—the object being the construction of a submarine tunnel between France and England. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to may be noticed his principal work, "Cours d'Économie Politique," published in 1842-50; "Essais de Politique Industrielle," in 1843; and "De la Baisse Probable de l'Or," in 1859, which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title "On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold." M. Chevalier published a pamphlet, "L'Expédition du Mexique," in 1862, and "Le Mexique Ancien et Moderne," in 1863. The latter has been translated into English, and several of his other works have been translated into English and German. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 4, 1861.

CHEVREAU, Jules Henri, was born at Belleville (Seine), April 28, 1823, and educated by his father, who was then schoolmaster and afterwards mayor at Saint-Mandé. Taking to literary pursuits at an early age, he published in 1844 "Les Voyageuses," a volume of poems written in conjunction with M. Laurent-Pichat. In 1848 he endeavoured to enter the Constituent Assembly, but his candidature was declared void, as he had not attained the requisite age. Young Chevreau was an active canvasser for Prince Louis Napoleon at the election for the Presidency, and soon afterwards (Jan. 10, 1849) he was made Prefect of the Ardèche. He applauded the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and his well-timed zeal was rewarded by the post of Secretary-General of the Home-Department. On resigning the Prefecture of the Ardèche, he was elected a member of the General Council of that department. Subsequently he became Prefect of Nantes (1853), of the Rhône (1864), and of the Seine, in succession to the famous Baron Haussmann (Jan. 5, 1870). When the first disasters of France in the war against Germany compelled the cabinet of M. Ollivier to make way for the Palikao ministry, M. Henri Chevreau was nominated Minister of the Interior. While occupying this responsible position he laboured energetically to organize the Garde Mobile throughout the country, caused 60 new battalions of the National Guard to be formed in Paris, and completed those which already existed in the provinces. After the battle of Sédan and the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he fled to Brussels, and then joined the Empress Eugénie in England, but he subsequently returned to Paris. At the elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he unsuccessfully contested the second circonscription of Privas. M. Henri Chevreau was a senator under the Empire, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHEVREUL, Michel-Eugène, chemist, was born at Angiers, Aug. 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School of that place, at the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vauquelin, who discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the direction of his laboratory to him. In 1810 he was preparator of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 was appointed professor

in the Lycée Charlemagne and officer of the university. In 1824 he was made director of the dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet-manufactory of the Gobelins, where he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits into detail, one of which was his investigation of animal oils, or grease. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work on this subject, for which the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul has written various scientific works, such as "Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture," published in 1828-31; "De la Loi du Contraste, &c.," in 1839; Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie," in 1848; "De la Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule, et des Tables tournantes," in 1854; and "Des Couleurs et de leur Application aux Arts Industriels, à l'aide des cercles chromatiques," in 1864. Some of these have been translated into various European languages. M. Chevreul has contributed to the proceedings of scientific societies, to dictionaries and other works. In 1830 he succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. In 1864 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Natural History for five years, and in 1869 re-appointed for another quinquennial period. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sept. 24, 1844.

CHICHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Durnford, Dr.)

CHICHESTER (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Pelham, eldest son of the late earl, was born Aug. 25, 1804, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Charity Commissioner, one of the commissioners of Pentonville Prison, and was appointed, in 1850, First Commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1,200. His lordship, who succeeded to the title as third earl, July 4, 1826, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, takes an active part in the patronage and management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England.

CHIGI (Cardinal) His Eminence, Flavio, was born at Rome of a distinguished family, May 31, 1810, took holy orders rather late in life, and was appointed by the Pope to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mgr. di Lucca as Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and at the close of 1861 he was appointed Nuncio at Paris, in succession to Mgr. Sacconi, being received in solemn audience by the Emperor, Jan. 23, 1862. He was created a Cardinal, Dec. 22, 1873, and soon afterwards was recalled from Paris.

CHILD, Lydia Maria, whose maiden name was Francis, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1802. In early life she wrote "Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims" (1824), and "The Rebels" (1825). In 1826 she undertook the editorship of the *Juvenile Miscellany*, the only periodical of the kind in the United States, which she conducted for eight years. In 1828 she was married to Mr. David Lee Child, of Massachusetts, who died in September, 1874. Among her earlier writings are "The Mother's Book," and several female biographies, including the lives of Madame de Staël, Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "The History and Condition of Women," and "Philothea, a Romance of the Times of Pericles and Aspasia" (1836). She early identified herself with the Anti-Slavery cause, and in 1841 she and her husband went to New York, where they became co-editors of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, to which she furnished a series of papers afterwards republished under the title of "Letters from New York." Among her later writings are "Spring

Flowers;" "Fact and Fiction" (1846); "Flowers for Children" (1852); "Isaac T. Hopper: a True Life" (1853); "The Progress of Religious Ideas," 3 vols. (1855); "Autumnal Leaves" (1860); "Looking towards Sunset" (1860); and "A Romance of the Republic" (1867).

CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, M.P., F.R.S., was born in Brook Street, London, June 25, 1827, being the only son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire, by Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. His education, commenced at Cheam School, was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourteenth Senior Optime in 1850. In that same year he married Emily, third daughter of George I. A. Walker, Esq., of Norton, Worcestershire. (She died in 1875.) Before the year 1850 was out, Mr. Childers, with his young wife, set sail for Australia. Immediately on his arrival there he became a member of the then recently established Government of Victoria. With that Government he was connected till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857, as Agent-General for the colony, and in that year proceeded to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. He also became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but he was never called to the bar. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn, and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb. 1860, and has continued to represent this borough in the Liberal interest. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Aug. 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated a Royal Commissioner to investigate the constitution of the Law Courts. On Mr. Gladstone coming into power in Dec. 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill-health to resign in March, 1871. While at the Admiralty Mr. Childers made changes, in 1869, which tended to subordinate the members of the Board more effectually to the First Lord, constituting him, in effect, Minister of Marine; and to render departmental officers at once more individually responsible and more intimate with the controlling members of the Board. In Jan. 1872, Mr. Childers again accepted the post of Agent-General in this country for the colony of Victoria. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Aug. 1872. His re-election for Pontefract on this occasion is memorable as being the first Parliamentary election that took place in England by ballot. He only held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for one year, retiring in Aug. 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's administration was remodelled. Mr. Childers, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Jan. 16, 1873, is the author of pamphlets on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education. He is, or has been, the Chairman of the India Peninsula Railway Co., and a Director of the London and County Bank, the Bank of Australia, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

CHILDS, GEORGE WILLIAM, born at Baltimore, Maryland, about 1830, entered the United States Navy at the age of thirteen, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then

settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a bookstore. At the age of eighteen, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and before he was twenty-one he became a member of the publishing firm of Childs and Peterson. On Dec. 5, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, became a very influential and widely-circulated journal. For this paper a magnificent office was built at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and opened on June 20, 1867. A full account of the proceedings on that occasion is given in a handsomely-printed 8vo volume, entitled "The Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia," 1868.

CHINA, BISHOP OF. (*See* RUSSELL, W. A.)

CHODZKO, JACOB LEONARD BOREYKO, historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, in Poland, Nov. 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, as secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France, and in 1826 took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He began to make collections for a history of Poland from the time of Augustus III.; having published, in 1829, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under Gen. Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. During the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Gen. Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and during the Polish revolution the general government gave him full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish Committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish refugees arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He edited the poems of Adam Miekiewiez, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasieki," and wrote the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous," which appeared in 1831. He published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" in 1829; "Les Polonais en Italie," a new edition of Maltebrun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne," in 1830; and the "Biographie du Général Kosciusko" in 1839. He assisted Microlawski in his "History of Poland" (1847-48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of "La Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (1837-47), a work which has gone through many editions; the "Histoire de Pologne" (1855), and the "Histoire de Turquie" (1855). Chodzko has been a contributor to the *Globe*, the *Courrier Français*, and the *Constitutionnel*; is a member of several learned societies; and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

CHRISTCHURCH, BISHOP OF. (*See* HARPER, DR.)

CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK, fourth son of the late Duke William, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czarewitch in 1866. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederic VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg

immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, and taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864, —which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov., 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiajvik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh (Aug. 18, 1874).

CHRISTIAN (Prince), His Royal Highness Frederick-Christian - Charles - Augustus, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, known in this country as Prince Christian, brother of Duke Frederick Christian Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein - Sonderburg - Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, who was born May 25, 1846. Prince Christian, who is a General in the British army, received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866. He received the Order of St. Catharine from the Emperor of Russia in May, 1874.

CHRISTISON, Sir Robert, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., born July 18, 1797, is son of the late Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison, of Foulden, Berwick, well known, north of the Tweed, as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. In 1811 he became a student at the University, and passed through both the literary and the medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated M. Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he is deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the continent, Dr. Christison commenced practice in Edinburgh, in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in

the University, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica, which he resigned in April, 1877. Dr. Christison has contributed various articles to medical journals, and has published several books, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognised as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. At Palmer's trial, in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave valuable evidence. Lord Campbell complimented him on the occasion, and the ability he displayed was universally recognised. Sir R. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866; was created a baronet in November, 1871; and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872.

CHURCH, Frederick Edwin, born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 14, 1826. He early developed a fondness for art, and became a pupil of Thomas Cole. Among his first notable works were some views in the Catskill Mountains. In 1853 he visited South America, and in the magnificent scenery of the Andes found ample scope for the brilliancy of colouring, which characterises all his subsequent works. In 1857 he completed a large painting, "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," which at once gave him a high rank among landscape artists; this was reproduced on a larger scale in 1868, and was exhibited both in England and the United States. He again visited South America in the autumn of 1857, and on his return finished his great picture, "The Heart of the Andes." He has since painted "Cotopaxi," "Morning," "On the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Icebergs," and "Sunset on Mount Desert Island." In 1868 he visited Europe and the Holy Land; among the paintings inspired by this visit are "Damascus," 1869; "Jerusalem," 1870; and "The Parthenon," 1871. His "Tropical Scenery," painted from sketches made during a trip in the West Indies, was exhibited in New York in 1873. He resides at Hudson, New York, but has a studio in New York city.

CHURCH, The Very Rev. Richard William, M.A., was born in 1815. After a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, he took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars, and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilization, which attracted a good deal of attention. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871. Since then he has published "Civilization before and after Christianity," 1872; "Some Influences of Christianity upon National Character," 1873; "Sacred Poetry of Early Religions," 1874; "Beginning of the Middle Ages," in "Epochs of Modern History," 1877; and "Human Life and its Conditions: Sermons preached before the University of Oxford in 1876-1878, with three Ordination Sermons," 1878.

CIALDINI, Enrico, an Italian general, born at Lombardina, a country seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811, marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and after the Austrian intervention into Central Italy he was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. M.

Mazzini recommended Col. Cialdini to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Col. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, Col. Cialdini was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. This *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight later. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully. Gen. Cialdini, who has received various orders, was made a senator in March, 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. In Oct., 1867, he was appointed Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, but he never proceeded to Vienna, and in the following January he formally resigned the appointment. On the resignation of M. Ratazzi, in Oct., 1867, the king intrusted General Cialdini with the formation of a cabinet on the basis of the strict maintenance of the September Convention with France, in regard to the integrity of the Papal territory. In this undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Central Italy. In 1870 he was engaged in the invasion of the State of the Church, and its annexation to the kingdom of Italy. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in July, 1876.

CISSEY, Ernest Louis Octave Courtel de, a French general, descended from a noble family in Burgundy, was born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1811. He received his professional training in the Military School of Saint-Cyr, was made a lieutenant in 1835, and became aide-de-camp to General Trézel. Having served with distinction in Africa, he was decorated with the Legion of Honour after the capture of Constantine, and advanced to the rank of staff-captain, July 27, 1839. Subsequently he served in the Crimea, was present at the battle of Inkermann, and was appointed General of Brigade, March 18, 1854. In 1863 he was nominated a General of Division, and received the command of the 11th division of the army, the head-quarters of which are at Rennes. When war was declared against Germany in July, 1870, General de Cissey was intrusted with the command of the first division of the Fourth Army Corps, which formed part of the army of Metz. He distinguished himself in several of the engagements which took place near that fortress. When Marshal Bazaine announced his intention of capitulating, General de Cissey earnestly besought him, but in vain, to make one more desperate effort to break through the German forces. After the capitulation, General de Cissey was sent into Germany as a prisoner of war. On his liberation he repaired to Versailles, was elected a member of the National Assembly, obtained the command of the Second Corps,

and took a leading part in the suppression of the Communist insurrection. On July 5, 1871, he was appointed Minister of War, in succession to General Le Flô, and while holding this office he rendered valuable assistance to M. Thiers in his efforts to reorganize the army. He did not hold office in the Duke de Broglie's cabinet, but afterwards he was again appointed Minister of War. He resigned his portfolio in Aug., 1876, and was succeeded by General Berthaut.

CLARETIE, JULES ARNAUD ARSÈNE, a French writer, born at Limoges, Dec. 3, 1840, was educated in the Bonaparte Lyceum, at Paris. Adopting literature as a profession, he contributed a very large number of articles to various French and Belgian journals, including the *Patrie*, the *France*, the *Revue Française*, the *Figaro*, and the *Independance Belge*. In 1866 he followed in Italy the campaign against Austria, in the capacity of correspondent of the *Avenir National*. Two series of lectures, delivered by him at Paris in 1865 and 1868, were interdicted by the Imperial authorities. In 1869 he was condemned to pay a fine of 1000 francs for having described, in the *Figaro*, under the pseudonym of "Candide," the double execution of Martin, called Bidauré, by order of the Prefect Pastoureau, in the department of the Var. The following year he succeeded M. Francisque Sarcey as dramatic critic of the *Opinion Nationale*, and subsequently he followed the French army to Metz, and sent letters from the seat of war to the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Illustration* and the *Rappel*. After the fall of the Empire he was appointed by M. Gambetta to the post of secretary of the Commission of the papers of the Tuileries; but he soon resigned this office, and he was next charged by M. Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, with the duty of organising a library and lecture-hall in each of the twenty arrondissements of Paris. For a very short time he commanded the second battalion of the volunteers of the National Guard, which was dissolved by General Clément Thomas when those volunteers were replaced by the mobilised National Guards. M. Jules Claretie was present at nearly all the engagements which took place under the walls of Paris, and on Jan. 20, 1871, in the capacity of an officer of the staff, he negotiated with the aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince of Prussia the truce which gave an opportunity for removing the dead from the field of battle at Buzenval. At the general elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he stood as a candidate in the department of Haute-Vienne, in the republican interest; but being unsuccessful, he resumed his journalistic and literary pursuits. Among his works are, "Une Drolesse," 1862; "Piérille," 1863; "Les Ornières de la Vie," 1864; "Les Victimes de Paris," 1864; "Les Contemporaines oubliés: Elisa Mercœur, Georges Farey, Alphonse Robbe," 1864; "Voyages d'un Parisien," 1865; "Petrus Borel le Lycanthrope, sa vie et ses œuvres," 1865; "L'Assassin," 1866, afterwards republished under the title of "Robert Burat;" "Mademoiselle Cachemire," 1867; "La Libre Parole," a collection of lectures, 1868; "Madeleine Bertin," 1868, a political novel, which was a great success; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-71;" "Les Derniers Montagnards;" "Les Muscadins;" "Le Beau Solignac;" "Le Renégat;" "Le Train 17;" "Molière et ses œuvres;" "La Vie Moderne au Théâtre;" "Cinq ans après: l'Alsace et la Lorraine depuis l' annexion;" "Les Prussiens chez eux;" and "La Guerre Nationale, 1870-71." M. Jules Claretie has also written several pieces for the stage.

CLARK, ANDREW, M.D., born on Oct. 28, 1826, was educated first at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical Medical School of this city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia

mediea, surgery, pathology, and praetice of physie. For two years he assisted Dr. Hughes Bennett in the pathological department of the Royal Infirmary, and was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox in the final eourse of lectures delivered by that eelebrated anatomist. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathologieal department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where he delivered leetures on the use of the mieroscope in praetieal medieine. In 1854 he took his degree of M.D. at the University of Aberdeen, settled in the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Physieians in London, and was eleeted on the staff of the London Hospital. In 1858 Dr. Clark was made a Fellow of the College of Physieians, in which he has held the offices of Croonian Leeturer, Councillor, and Examiner in Medicine. He has been also Lettsomian Leeturer and President of the Medieal Society of London. Dr. Clark originally intended to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of pathology; but turned by the force of eireumstanees from the eourse on which he had entered, he has been now long occupied in the work of a practieal physieian. He is the author of numerous essays, lectures, and reviews, the professional portion of which refers for the most part to diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs. He is at present Senior Physieian and Lecturer on Clinieal Medicine to the London Hospital, President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and Consulting Physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. Sinee the year 1864 he has edited, in eonjunetion with Dr. Down, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Maunder, a valuable series, still in progress, of "Clinieal Leetures and Reports, by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the London Hospital." His own professional writings are:—"On the Anatomy of the Lungs," in Dr. H. Davies's work on "Physical Diagnosis;" "On Tubercular Sputum;" "Evidenees of the Arrestment of Phthisis;" "Mucous Disease of the Colon;" Leetures on "The Anatomy of the Lung," "Pneumonia," and "The States of Lung eomprehended under the term Phthisis Pulmonalis" (delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1866); "Fibroid Phthisis" (in vol. i. of the *Transactions of the Clinical Society*); and "The Work of Fibrinous Pleurises in the Evolution of Phthisis" (in the *Medical Mirror* for 1870).

CLARK, The Rev. James, M.A., Ph.D., was born in Yorkshire, in 1836, but is descended from an Essex family. He was educated in the University of London, graduating in arts in 1857, and afterwards proceeded to the University of Göttingen, where he won his doctorate with distinetion. In 1860 he published a brochure in apologetics, entitled "The Spurious Ethics of Sceptical Philosophy." In 1862-63 he prepared for holy orders in Queen's College, Birmingham, where he also studied botany and chemistry. In 1863 he was ordained deacon in the chapel of Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1864 was ordained a priest. Dr. Clark has pursued with sueeess original investigations in Aryan, Semitie, and Turanian philology, and has prepared for the press "An Aryan and Extra-Aryan Comparative Grammar." In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The same year he published "The Church as Established in its Relations with Dissent," and "The Epochs of Language," in which the theory of Professors Max Müller and Benloew, eoneerning linguistie development, is met with counter-arguments. In 1867 Dr. Clark, after some Latin correspondenee with the University of Göttingen, reeeived a rescript from Professor Dr. Lotze, then Dean of the Philosophieal Faculty, in the name of all the deans of faculties, authorizing, under the seal of the university, the revival of academieal hoods. In 1869 he competed successfully for the prize of fifty guineas

offered by the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association for the best work on "Christian Ethics," and was nominated a member of council of the association. In 1870 Dr. Clark's work, entitled "What is Christian Moral Science? or, the Nature and Province of Christian Ethics defined and determined," was published in "Science and the Gospel." Dr. Clark is also an extensive contributor of articles to the English periodical press. He has likewise contributed to the German press, and written several pamphlets in the German language. In 1869, after having held various important parochial cures, Dr. Clark was nominated British Chaplain and Incumbent of the English church at Memel, in Prussia, and while occupying that position he conducted extensive correspondence with Dutch and German theologians as the representative on the Continent of the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association. Dr. Clark resigned the British chaplaincy at Memel in 1874, when he was engaged by the Christian Evidence Society, as a lecturer, to conduct classes for the study of Christian Evidences in or near London. In 1876 he was appointed rector of St. Philip's, Antigua.

CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE, M.A., was born in 1821, at Barford Hall, Darlington, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1844; he became a tutor of the College in 1857, its Vice-Master in 1868, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, in 1857. He resigned the latter post in 1869. Mr. Clark was for many years a clergyman of the Anglican Church, but he renounced his ecclesiastical character soon after the passing of the Clerical Disabilities Act of 1870. He has written "Gazpacho," 1849, and "Peloponnesus," 1856; edited the Cambridge and Globe editions of Shakspere, 1862-66; contributed "Naples" in 1861, and "Poland" in 1864, to "Vacation Tourists;" and edited "Cambridge Essays" and the "Journal of Philology."

CLARKE, HYDE, born in London in 1815, was engaged in the Spanish and Portuguese wars of succession, and afterwards held a diplomatic appointment. In 1836 he planned and surveyed the Morecambe Bay Embankment and other improvements, and the railways for the development of Barrow. In 1849 he was employed to report on the telegraph system for India, and he exerted himself for the extension of hill settlements in India. He was Honorary Agent for Darjeeling, and Cotton Councillor in Turkey. His early writings from 1837 include numerous memoirs and pamphlets on philosophical subjects, political economy, banking, statistics, railways, and public works. Mr. Clarke is also the author of "Lectures on Colour," 1839; "Theory of Railway Investment," 1846; "Military Life of Wellington," 1849; "Engineering of Holland," 1849; "English Grammar and Dictionary," 1853; "Colonisation in our Indian Empire," 1857; and "Comparative Philology," 1858. On the Continent and in the United States he is best known as a philologist. After a long application to the study of languages, of late years he has devoted himself as an Orientalist to the Caucasian and Arcadian families of languages, and to pre-historic and philological researches. In connection with these investigations, of which portions are published, he has been engaged in the establishment of the unity of development of the languages of mankind. A special branch has been the determination of the languages of the American continent, and their relation to the comparative philology and mythology of Africa and India in the Old World. His contributions in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, include memoirs on the identification of the Vanni of Tacitus and other points of Anglo-Saxon History," 1848, 1866, 1868; "The Præ-hellenic Inhabitants of Asia Minor," 1864; "The

Tide of the Caucasus, and its relations to Egyptian and Coptic," 1873; "The Guarani of Brazil," "The Connection of the Languages of India and Africa," "Pre-historic Comparative Philology," 1875; "The Khita and Khita-Peruvian Epoch," 1877; "The Development of the Hamath Inscriptions," "Serpent and Siva Worship and Mythology," 1876. He is a member of numerous learned societies.

CLARKE, JAMES FREEMAN, D.D., born at Hanover, N.H., April 4, 1810. In 1841 he became pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston, and soon established for himself a reputation as one of the most able divines in New England. Besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, he has published "Service and Hymn Book for the Church of the Disciples," 1844, *et seq.*; "Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness," 1852; "Christian Doctrine of Prayer," 1854; "Orthodoxy," 1866; "Steps of Belief," 1870; "The Ten Great Religions of the World," 1870; and "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion," 1878. He is also, in connection with Channing and Emerson, one of the authors of the "Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli."

CLARKE, THE REV. JOHN ERSKINE, M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was ordained in 1851 by Bishop Longley, of Ripon, and having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Low Harrogate, and afterwards that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, each for two years, he was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in 1856. In 1868 he resigned the vicarage of St. Michael's, and undertook the care of a new church, St. Andrew's Litchurch, in a suburb of Derby, which church was an offshoot from St. Michael's, and was chiefly built at great cost by the shareholders of the Midland Railway Company. In 1869 he was appointed a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, but resigned his stall in 1872 on being appointed vicar of Battersea. He is the editor of *The Parish Magazine*, *Church Bells*, *Chatterbox*, *The Children's Prize*, and *Good Stories*, and the author of "Plain Papers on the Social Economy of the People," "Common Life Sermons," "Heart Music: a Poetry Book for Working People:" and "Hearty Staves: a Song-book for Workmen."

CLARKE, JOHN S., comedian, born in Maryland, U.S., in 1835, began his first regular engagement at the Old Chesnut Theatre, Philadelphia, as Soto, in "She Would and She Would Not," Aug. 28, 1852. In the following January he became the leading comedian in that theatre, where he remained till 1854, when he appeared at Baltimore as first comedian of the Front Street Theatre. In 1855 he became a member of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he was the leading comedian until 1858, when he became joint lessee and manager with Mr. William Wheatley, making occasional "starring" visits to the Southern cities. Having retired from the management of the Arch Street Theatre, Mr. Clarke appeared, in 1861, at New York, where he made a "hit" almost unprecedented. At the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, he fulfilled annually a star engagement, generally of 100 nights' duration, and acted regularly for shorter periods in all the principal cities of America. In 1863 he became joint-lessee of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, and so continued till 1867, in the spring of which year the establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1865 he purchased, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1866 he became joint lessee of the Boston Theatre, thus being simultaneously in the management of leading theatres in the three principal cities of the United States. In the autumn of 1866, he made his first professional appearance at Boston, where his performances met with immediate and unequivocal success. In the autumn of 1867 he came out at the St. James's Theatre in London, in the character of Wellington de Boots, which he had performed

more than a thousand nights in America. His success was at once assured by the unanimous verdict of an audience totally uninfluenced by any personal feeling. Before quitting the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Clarke exhibited, as the conscience-stricken Yorkshireman, Robert Tyke, in Morton's comedy of "The School of Reform," a remarkable mastery of the dialect, and a power of expressing strong emotional feelings, which proved his range to be by no means limited to eccentric comedy. In Feb. 1868, he began an engagement at the Princess's Theatre, performing Caleb Scudder in "The Octoroon." He then acted in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Dublin, Belfast, and other towns. On particular occasions he has played at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Adelphi Theatres. Having resolved to appear in London in some of the old English comedies, he clung to the determination tenaciously, made a special study of the character of Dr. Pangloss, and effected the revival of the younger Colman's comedy of "The Heir-at-Law," and subsequently of "The Poor Gentleman." He made his first appearance at the Strand Theatre, Nov. 6, 1868. He re-appeared in New York, April 17, 1870, before a crowded and cultivated audience. The engagement extended to 42 performances, and he subsequently performed in many other cities of the United States. He re-appeared in London, at the Strand Theatre, July 29, 1871, as Dr. Pangloss. In Dec. 1871, he again crossed the Atlantic, and it was during this visit to America that he appeared at Philadelphia in conjunction with Mr. E. A. Sothern, both actors playing alternately at two theatres on the same evening. Mr. Clarke next appeared in London at the Strand Theatre, commencing March 9, 1872, and continuing for upwards of 60 consecutive nights, as Dr. Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman." He extended his series of London triumphs by a masterly rendering of Bob Acres in "The Rivals," at the Charing Cross Theatre, of which he is the proprietor.

CLARKE, Mrs. Mary Cowden, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame Clara Novello, was born in June, 1809, and was married in 1828 to the late Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. In addition to this labour of love, Mrs. Cowden Clarke has written, "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner," published in 1848; "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," in 1850; a novel called "The Iron Cousin," in 1854; "The Song of Drop of Wather, by Harry Wandworth Shortfellow," in 1856; "World-noted Women," in 1857; an edition of "Shakespeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text;" "Trust and Remittance: Love Stories in Metred Prose," in 1873; and "A Rambling Story," 2 vols., 1874; as well as various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great master-pieces of dramatic literature, besides a few poems and stories in verse. In conjunction with her husband, she produced "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," in 1847 and 1860; and an annotated edition of "Shakespeare's Plays," in 1869.

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Piers Calveley, D.D., son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and brother of the Right Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, was born in Lancashire in 1814, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1835, and, having gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1837, became Fellow and Tutor of University College, Public Examiner and Select Preacher in the University, and rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire. He is the author

of a standard work on the Thirty-nine Articles, and of a "Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Revival of Convocation." He held the bishopric of St. Helena from 1859 to 1862, when he was translated to Colombo. He resigned the latter see in Dec., 1870, on being appointed Archdeacon of London and Coadjutor to the Bishop of London, and a Canon of St. Paul's. He was appointed Rural Dean of Hackney in 1874, and in April, 1875, he succeeded the Rev. G. R. Gleig as Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces.

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Thomas Legh, D.D., Bishop of St. Albans, son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., born Nov. 6, 1808, at Haydock Lodge, Lancashire, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classical honours, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and Sir Roger Newdegate's prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and was in 1841 preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, to whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and Honorary Canon of Worcester; was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867; and was translated to the newly-constituted see of St. Albans in 1877.

CLAYTON, Ellen Creathorne, eldest child and only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Clayton, artist, and his wife, Mary Grahame, is a native of Dublin. When Miss Clayton was seven years old the family quitted Ireland, and came to settle in London, where they have ever since remained. Miss Clayton became a student at the National Gallery, and at the British Museum; and she has designed in water-colours fanciful subjects for chromo-lithography and also on wood. She has written the following works: "Notable Women," 1860; "Celebrated Women," 1860; and "Women of the Reformation," 1861. These three works proved very successful, and have continued to be used largely as gift and prize books. Miss Clayton subsequently published "Miss Milly Moss," a tale, 1862; "Queens of Song," 1863, containing memoirs of the leading female singers of the opera, past and present; "Cruel Fortune," a novel, 1865; "English Female Artists," a biographical work, 2 vols., 1876; "Playing for Love," a novel, 1876; and "Crying for Vengeance," a novel, 1877. Miss Clayton has been a frequent contributor to *London Society*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, the *Queen*, and other magazines and newspapers.

CLEASBY, The Hon. Sir Anthony, born about 1806, received his education at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1827), of which he became a fellow. He was called to the bar in 1831; became a Queen's Counsel in 1861; was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in Nov., 1868, and received the honour of knighthood on the 9th of the following month.

CLÉMENCEAU, Eugène, a French physician and politician, born at Mouilleron-en-Pareds (Vendée), Sept. 28, 1841, commenced his professional studies at Nantes, and completed them at Paris, where in 1869 he was created a Doctor of Medicine, after which he practised at Montmartre. After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Mayor of the 18th arrondissement of Paris, and a member of the Commission of Communal Education. At the election of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine in the National Assembly, where he took his place among the members of the Extreme Left, and voted against the preliminaries of peace. On the 18th of March he endeavoured to save the lives of the Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas, but in vain, for he did not arrive at the Rue des Rosiers until after their execution. On this occasion the Central Com-

mittee of Communists, which was sitting at the Hôtel de Ville, resolved that Dr. Clémeneeau should be arrested; but he was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of the insurreetionary police. When the murderers were put upon their trial (Nov. 29, 1871) some of the witnesses aceused him of not having interfered as early as he might have done, but he was warmly defended by Colonel Langlois, whose testimony appeared to clear Dr. Clémeneeau from all blame in the matter. However, the aecusations led to a duel between Dr. Clémeneeau and M. le commandant de Poussargues, who was wounded in the leg by a pistol-shot. Dr. Clémenceau was proseeuted for this affair a month later, the result being that he was condemned by the Seventh Chamber of Correctional Poliee to be imprisoned for a fortnight, and to pay a fine of twenty-five franes. In the sitting of the 20th of Mareh he introdueed in the National Assembly a Bill, signed by the Radical fraction of the Deputies of the department of the Seine, to authorize the eleetion of a Munieipal Couneil for the city of Paris, to eonsist of eighty members; and he was one of those who signed the manifesto of Deputies and Mayors fixing the municipal elections on the 26th of that month. A eandidate at those elections, he polled 752 votes, but was not eleeted. After having taken part in the unsuccessful attempts at eoneiliation between the Government and the Commune, he sent in his resignation both as Mayor and Deputy, and retired for a short period into private life. On July 23, 1871, he was eleeted a member of the Municipal Couneil of Paris for the Clignancourt quarter, and he took a prominent part in the diseussions eoncerning primary seeular instruetion and finaneial questions. On Nov. 29, 1874, he was re-elected a member of the Municipal Council, of which he became sueeessively Seeretary and Vice-President, and eventually President in Nov., 1875. He was elected a Deputy for the department of the Seine by the 18th arrondissement of Paris, Feb. 20, 1876, and afterwards he became Seeretary of the Chamber. In the following April he resigned his plaee in the Munieipal Couneil. He was again re-eleeted to the National Assembly by the 18th arrondissement of Paris, at the general elections of Oct. 14, 1877.

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE, generally known by his *nom de plume*, "Mark Twain," born at Florida, Missouri, Nov. 3, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was appentieed to a printer, and afterwards worked as such in St. Louis, Cineinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1855 he went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. On his way down the river he made friends with the steamboat pilots, and was soon qualified to beeome himself a river pilot. In this employment he was often directed to "mark twain," that is, that there were two fathoms of water, and from this, he says, he took his *nom de plume*. In 1861 his brother was appointed Secretary for the Territory, now State, of Nevada, and "Mark Twain" went with him as private seeretary; then he went to the mines, where, acording to his own account, he made and lost several fortunes, and for several months aeted as reporter for Californian newspapers. In 1864 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained six months, and thereafter delivered humorous lectures in California and Nevada. In 1867 he went to the Atlantie States, where he published "The Jumping Frog," a humorous sketeh. In this year he embarked with a large number of other passengers on a pleasure exeursion up the Mediterranean, to Egypt, and the Holy Land. Of this exeursion he gave a humorous aeeount in "The Innocents Abroad" (1869). For a time he was editor of a daily newspaper, published in Buffalo, New York, where he married a lady possessed of a large fortune. In 1872 he published "Roughing It," a rather idealized autobiography. In 1872 he visited

England, giving several humorous lectures, and a London publisher made a collection, in four volumes, of his humorous papers, adding, however, many which Mark Twain says were never written by him. In 1874 he produced in New York a comedy, "The Gilded Age," which had a remarkable success, owing mainly to the personation, by Mr. Raymond, of the leading character, "Colonel Mulberry Sellers." Since that time he has produced several other dramas, and many humorous sketches in the magazines. He resides at Hartford, Connecticut.

CLERK, Sir George Russell, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the son of a gentleman of property in Scotland, and in Gloucestershire, born in 1801, was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made political agent on the Bengal frontier, and became in succession British envoy at Lahore, Lieut.-Governor of the North-western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined, though he undertook the duties of a commissioner for settling the boundary question in dispute in that colony. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1858 Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nominated to the governorship of Bombay; but he resigned in consequence of ill-health in 1861, and was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council in Dec., 1863. On the establishment of the order of the Star of India, in 1861, he was one of the first created knights of the order; and on its extension in 1866, he was nominated one of the Knights Grand Cross.

CLIFFORD, Frederick, was born in 1828, and called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1859. He served as Assistant Boundary Commissioner under the Reform Act of 1867. Mr. Clifford, who for many years has been on the literary staff of the *Times*, is the author of a treatise on "The Steam-boat Powers of Railway Companies" (1865), and joint author (with Mr. Pembroke Stephens) of a treatise on "The Practice of the Court of Referees on Private Bills in Parliament" (1870), a standard text-book in Private Bill Practice. He is also joint author of yearly volumes of Reports of Cases as to the Locus Standi of Petitioners, decided each Session by the Court of Referees from 1867 down to the present time. He published, in 1875, "The Agricultural Lock-out of 1874; with Notes upon Farming and Farm Labour in the Eastern Counties," founded on a series of letters which appeared in the *Times;* and is also the author of a treatise on "The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875;" of other Papers reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; and of an article on "English Land Law," forming one of the treatises prepared under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, and translated and published by "La Société des Agriculteurs de France," for the "Congrès International de l'Agriculture," held in Paris in 1878.

CLIFFORD, The Hon. and Right Rev. William Joseph Hugh, D.D., a Catholic prelate, son of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford, by his wife Mary Lucy, only daughter of the late Thomas Weld, Esq. (who, after his wife's death, took holy orders, and became a Cardinal), was born at Irnham, Lincolnshire, Dec. 24, 1823. He was educated at Rome, first in the College of Nobles, and next in the Collegio Romano. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to withdraw to Louvain, where he spent a year among the Jesuits. He completed his studies in the College of St. Bueno, near St. Asaph, in Wales, took Holy orders, and in 1852 was appointed Vicar-General to Dr. Errington, Bishop of

Plymouth. In 1857 he was appointed Bishop of Clifton, being consecrated on Feb. 15 by Pope Pius IX. in the Sistine Chapel. The diocese of Clifton comprises the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts.

CLINT, ALFRED, artist, was born in London in 1807, and after studying under his father, Mr. George Clint, A.R.A., painted landscape and marine subjects. On the 1st Dec., 1869, he was elected President of the Society of British Artists, which office had become vacant by the decease of Mr. F. Y. Hurlestone.

CLISSOLD, THE REV. AUGUSTUS, born in 1797, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and afterwards M.A. In illustration of the principles and doctrines of Swedenborg, he has written "The End of the Church," "A Letter to the Archbishop of Dublin on the Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Theological Works," "A Review of the Principles of Apocalyptic Interpretation," "A Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse, in which Swedenborg's Interpretations of the Apocalypse are confirmed by the Writings of the Fathers," a "Translation of Swedenborg's Principia et Œconomia Regni Animalis," "Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching," "Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, on the Present State of Theology in the Universities and Church of England, and the Causes of existing Scepticism and Infidelity," a series of Tracts on the principles of "Inspiration and Interpretation," "Swedenborg and his Modern Critics," "The Reunion of Christendom," "Transition; or the Passing away of Ages or Dispensations, Modes of Biblical Interpretation, and Churches," "The Centre of Unity," 1869, "The Prophetic Spirit in its Relation to Wisdom and Madness," and "The Present State of Christendom in its Relation to the Second Coming of the Lord."

CLOSE, THE VERY REV. FRANCIS, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, some time rector of Bentworth, near Alton, in Hampshire, was born in 1797. His early education was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cherry, then head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards by the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, eldest son of the well-known commentator on the Scriptures. In Oct., 1816, he entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became scholar, graduated B.A. in 1820, and was ordained to the curacy of Church Lawford, near Rugby, whence he removed in 1822 to the curacy of Willesden and Kingsbury, Middlesex. In the spring of 1824 he went to Cheltenham, and became curate to the Rev. Charles Jervis, the incumbent. In 1826 Mr. Jervis died, and Mr. Close was presented to the incumbency. From that date until 1856, Mr. Close devoted himself entirely to his parochial duties at Cheltenham. His public advocacy of the present system of government education, chiefly arising out of his laborious efforts to establish the Training College for Schoolmasters and Mistresses at Cheltenham, received the acknowledgments of successive governments. During Mr. Close's incumbency, the population of Cheltenham increased from 19,000 to 40,000, and he erected, or caused to be erected, no fewer than five district churches with schools, and contributed largely to the establishment of Cheltenham College. At Cheltenham he was an unflinching opponent both of horse-racing and of theatrical amusements. In 1856 he exchanged the onerous duties of a parish priest for the comparative tranquillity of the deancry of Carlisle, to which he was recommended by Lord Palmerston on the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London. Since his elevation to the deancry, he has promoted the building of a dispensary and several schools and churches in Carlisle. The church of St. John the Evangelist is one of the purest specimens of Early English architecture in the north of England. It has

been built by funds entirely raised by the Dean, who is the author of many pamphlets and sermons, one of which, on the Choral Service, obtained a wide circulation. Of late years he has maintained a strong opposition to the use of alcohol and tobacco. By his efforts a new parish church for St. Mary's, of great beauty, has been built, and the ancient portion of the nave of the cathedral, of noble Saxon architecture, has been restored. The Cumberland Infirmary, receiving one hundred patients, has been almost rebuilt at a cost of £12,000; to raising money for this object the Dean has devoted himself.

CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, a French Communist general, born at Paris, June 23, 1823. His father was an *ancien officier* of the First Empire, and became colonel of a regiment of the line under the Monarchy of July. Young Cluseret studied in the military school of St. Cyr, and upon leaving, in 1845, was appointed a *sous-lieutenant* of his father's regiment, the 55th. In the revolution of Feb., 1848, Cluseret was in command of a section of grenadiers told off for the protection of the Bank. When the National Guard of the *quartier* relieved the troops, Baron d'Argoult hid the young officer and his soldiers for two days, and then assisted them to escape in disguise from the fury of the people. In the days of June, Cluseret was elected a chief of a battalion of National Guards, and for his bravery under fire was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the dissolution of the Garde Mobile he returned to his old regiment with the grade of lieutenant, and shortly afterwards was put on the retired list in consequence of a manifestation of politics adverse to the Prince-President. He was replaced at the intercession of Marshal Magnan, an old friend of his father's, and in 1853 was transferred to the Chasseurs-à-pied, with whom he went through the campaign in the Crimea, was made captain, and after the peace went to Africa, where, as his biographer, M. Jules Richards, delicately puts it, "the elasticity of his principles in the matter of the ownership of property made it necessary for him to resign." In 1860 he turned up with the army of Garibaldi, where he became lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out in America he joined the Federals, and fought against the South with the grade of a colonel. Here, previous to the fall of Imperialism in Paris, his military career ends, and M. Jules Richards frankly professes his inability to account for the title of General under which Cluseret offered his services to the Commune. After the close of the American war Cluseret returned to France and took up the profession of journalism. Another indication of "elasticity of principle" led to the necessity of his quitting Paris, and he came over to England, where he mixed himself up with the Fenian agitation. Returning again to France, he got into trouble by reason of the publication of a newspaper article to which his name was appended, and was condemned to two months' imprisonment in St. Pélagie. There, in addition to the acquaintance of his biographer, he made that of certain agents of the International Society, the effect of which was shortly afterwards seen in his organizing the strike of the shop-assistants in Paris, in 1869. After the elections of June in that year, Cluseret was expelled from France at the instance of the Minister of War, who had reason to believe that the ex-captain was tampering with the *sous-officiers* of the garrison. Immediately upon the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Sept. 4, 1870, the exile turned up again, and his subsequent history is legibly written in the records of revolution at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. For a short time he was at the head of the military operations of the Paris Commune, but, like nearly all the other agents of that body, he soon fell under suspicion, and was arrested, though he

was released from custody shortly before the entrance of the Versailles troops. It was reported that he was shot between Sept. 22—26, 1871; but, notwithstanding the vigilant search made for him by the police, he remained in concealment in Paris till the end of the month of December, 1871, when he escaped to London. Soon afterwards he went to the United States. The Third Council of War, sitting at Versailles, condemned him to death, *par contumace*, Aug. 30, 1872.

COBBE, Miss Frances Power, daughter of Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Newbridge House, co. Dublin, D.L., J.P., was born Dec. 4, 1822, and educated at Brighton. She has been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, and is the author of the following works: "The Workhouse as an Hospital," 1861; "Friendless Girls, and How to Help Them," 1861, containing an account of the Preventive Mission at Bristol; "Female Education," 1862; "Thanksgiving: a Chapter of Religious Duty," 1863; "The Red Flag in John Bull's eyes," 1863; "Essays on the Pursuits of Women," 1863; "Broken Lights: an Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith," 1864, 2nd edit., 1865; "The Cities of the Past," 1864, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine;* "Religious Duty," 1864; "Italics: Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy," 1864; "Studies New and Old of Ethical and Social Subjects," 1865; "Hours of Work and Play," 1867; "The Confessions of a Lost Dog," 1867; "Dawning Lights: an Inquiry Concerning the Secular Results of the New Reformation," 1868; "Criminals, Idiots, Women, and Minors. Is the Classification sound? A Discussion on the Laws concerning the Property of Married Women," 1869; the preface to "Alone to the Alone: Prayers for Theists, by several Contributors," 1871; "Darwinism in Morals, and other Essays," 1872; "The Hopes of the Human Race, Hereafter and Here. Essays on Life and Death, and the Evolution of the Social Sentiment," 1874; "Re-Echoes," 1876; and "Moral Aspects of Vivisection," 3rd edit., 1877.

COBBOLD, Thomas Spencer, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Cobbold, author of "Margaret Catchpole," was born at Ipswich, May 26, 1828, and graduated with the highest honours at Edinburgh, in 1851. He was immediately afterwards appointed Curator of the University Anatomical Museum, during which time he delivered lectures with the sanction of the Senatus Academicus. Working at geology and natural history, under Edward Forbes, he published numerous memoirs in the scientific journals, and was appointed Vice-President of the Physiological Society. On the death of Forbes, he came to London, and was soon afterwards elected to the chair of Botany at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1860 he was appointed to the chair of Botany, and subsequently also to the chair of Comparative Anatomy, at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1868, through the recommendation of the late Sir R. Murchison, he was chosen to fill the office of Swiney Lecturer on Geology in connection with the British Museum. These lectures were so popular that they secured, collectively, upwards of 15,000 attendances. His favourite subject of investigation, however, has been that of Entozoa, or, more correctly, Helminthology, in which department he has written a profusely illustrated standard treatise and several smaller works, besides numerous scientific memoirs; most of the latter having been previously communicated either to the Royal, Linnæan, and Zoological Societies, or to the British Association. Dr. Cobbold for many years practised as a physician, devoting his attention exclusively to internal parasitic diseases; but he has withdrawn from active practice in order to give more time to literature and scientific research. In 1872 he was appointed Pro-

fessor of Botany and Helminthology at the Royal Veterinary College. In recognition of his services to biology, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia conferred upon him the title of Honorary Correspondent to that institution. A French writer has said, "En fait d'helminthologie, M. Cobbold est considéré en Angleterre comme la première autorité," whilst the leading English professional journal speaks of his chief work as "a noble contribution to medical science, which does honour to its author, and is a credit to our national literature. It is the genuine result of continuous and patient research, of great acumen, long literary labour, and honourable devotion to science."

COCHRANE, Alexander Dundas Ross Wisheart Baillie, M.P., eldest son of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., by his first wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, Bart., was born in Nov. 1816, and educated at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was M.P. for Bridport in the Conservative interest from 1841 till 1846, and from 1847 till 1852; for Honiton from 1859 till 1868; and was returned for the Isle of Wight in 1870, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Sir John Simeon. He still represents that constituency. Mr. Baillie Cochrane is the author of "Poems," privately printed, 1838; "Exeter Hall; or, Church Polemics," 1841; "The Morea," a poem, second edition, 1841; "The State of Greece," 1847; "Ernest Vane," 2 vols., 1849; "Florence the Beautiful," 2 vols., 1854; "The Map of Italy," 1856; "Young Italy: Historic Pictures," 2 vols., 1865; "Francis the First, and other Historic Studies," 2 vols., 1870; and some political pamphlets.

COCKBURN, The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund, Bart., G.C.B., born in 1802, son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly English minister in Columbia; succeeded, in 1858, to the baronetcy of his uncle, the late Rev. Sir William Cockburn, dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829, Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western circuit. In 1841 he became Q.C.; during the railway mania of 1846 he had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected; and at the general election of 1847 he was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon afterwards appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. Whilst Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of W. Palmer. On the death of Chief-Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859. His charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of our history. In Sept. 1871, he was appointed to be the arbitrator on the

part of Great Britain under the stipulations of the Washington Treaty relating to the settlement of the Alabama claims. He presided over the protracted trial of "The Queen *v.* Castro" in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1873-4. His charge to the jury in that remarkable case was printed, under his own editorial supervision, in 2 vols., 1875. He was chairman of the Cambridge University Commission, 1877-78.

CODRINGTON, General Sir William John, G.C.B,, the eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was born in Nov. 1804, and entered the army in 1821. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854, was made Major-Gen. by brevet whilst at Varna, and distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. Sir W. Codrington was appointed to command the Light Division during a portion of the siege of Sebastopol, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the army in Nov. 1855. He was present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation, July 12, 1856 ; was made a K.C.B. during the war, and a G.C.B. in 1865. He represented Greenwich from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed upon him Dec. 27, 1860, and he was promoted to the rank of General, July 27, 1863. In March, 1875, he was appointed Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and in Oct. 1877, placed upon the retired list. Sir W. Codrington is Second Class of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and First Class of the Medjidic. He is an active member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

COKE, The Hon. Henry John, third son of the late Earl of Leicester (who was better known in his day as Mr. Coke of Holkham), born in 1827, was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1841, became lieutenant in 1847 ; afterwards retired from active service, and acted as private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., while Chief Secretary for Ireland, in 1855-7. He is the author of "Vienna in 1848," "A Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, with a Glance at some of the Tropical Islands," published in 1852 ; and of a novel entitled "A Will and a Way," in 1858.

COLE, Sir Henry, K.C.B., born at Bath, 15 July, 1808, and educated at Christ's Hospital. He entered the public service in April, 1823, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant keeper of the public records. He published "Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks;" a volume of "Micellaneous Records of the Exchequer;" and many pamphlets on Record Reform, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record Office and its present system. In conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, M.P., and others, he started the *Guide* newspaper, of which he was editor ; published a work on "Light, Shade, and Colour," and has contributed to the *Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Mr. Cole, in 1840, gained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill,—a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the *nom de plume* of Felix Summerly he published Guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, &c., also editions of illustrated children's books. He edited an edition of Albert Durer's "Small Passion," using casts of the original wood blocks preserved in the British Museum : he was editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of "Art Manufactures," designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organized the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of Arts and

Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended by Prince Albert, the President of the Society, into the Exhibition of the works of Industry of All Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that Exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1850-2 he drew up three Reports on Reform of the Patent Laws issued by the Society of Arts, which led to Patent Reform. Charles Dickens helped in this work by his "A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent." In 1852 he was invited by the Government, through Earl Granville, to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he helped to establish the London International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862, and acted as Chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. In 1860 he was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he has organized, and since then he has also acted as secretary of the Science and Art department under the Committee of Council on Education. In 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and executive Commissioner for that Exhibition at Paris, when the expenditure, although great, was below Mr. Cole's estimate. He has acted as a vice-president of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Society of Arts; also on the Provisional and Executive Committees of the Royal Albert Hall, and as Acting Commissioner for Annual International Exhibitions, under the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. After fifty years of public service he resigned his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum in 1873, and in 1875 he was created a K.C.B. Sir Henry Cole is an officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria. He has received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts for his services to arts, manufactures, and commerce. He devotes his leisure to sanitary work, especially to purify the Thames of sewage pollution and to a national supply of pure water; to the promotion of domestic economy in elementary Education; and to the establishment of a national system for cultivating music.

COLE, Vicat, A.R.A., a landscape painter, born at Portsmouth in 1833, received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole, a well-known member of the Society of British Artists. He exhibited first at the British Institution in 1852, the subject of his picture being a view of "Leith Hill from Ranmoor Common." In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk Street. One of his contributions to these rooms, a picture of a corn-field, was exhibited in the International Gallery in 1862, and gained the medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick and others, who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk Street, Mr. Cole retired from that Society to become a candidate for honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he exhibited at the Academy are: "The Decline of Day," in 1864; "Spring Time," in 1865, the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labour's Lost;" "Evening Rest" and "Summer's Golden Crown," in 1866; a large stormy sea-piece, called, "St. Bride's Bay," in 1867; "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods," in 1868; "A Pause in the Storm at Sunset," "Summer Flowers," and

"Floating Down to Camelot," in 1869; "Sunshine Showers," and "Evening," in 1870; "Autumn Gold," in 1871; "Noon," in 1872; "Hay-time" and "Summer Rain," in 1873; "The Heart of Surrey" and "Misty Morning," in 1874; "Richmond Hill," "Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye," and "Summer: noon" in 1875; "The Day's Decline" in 1876; "Summer Showers" and "Arundel" in 1877; "A Showery Day," "The Alps at Rosenlaui;" and "A Surrey Pastoral" in 1878. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Feb., 1870. Mr. Cole's favourite field of study and the source of most of his subjects is Surrey with its picturesque hills and dales, moors and woodland, cornfield and pasturage. This artist may be classed as an imitative realistic painter, relying on the character and sentiment of the scene he represents; and if his work receives no very decided modification from passing through a mental or imaginative medium, it is always healthy and cheerful in feeling, and it owes much to the technical charms of an elegant, graceful execution, and an effective scheme of playful interchange of colouring.

COLENSO, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Natal, son of a gentleman who long held office under the duchy of Cornwall, was born Jan. 24, 1814; graduated as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836, and became Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of his college. He was Assistant-Master of Harrow School from 1838 till 1842, resided at St. John's College from 1842 till 1846, became rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, in 1846, and on Nov. 30, 1853, he was appointed first Bishop of Natal, South Africa. His treatises on Algebra and Arithmetic have had a large sale, and are text-books in schools and universities. In addition to these, he has compiled "Miscellaneous Examples in Algebra," published in 1848; "Plane Trigonometry," in 1851; "Village Sermons," in 1853; an edition of "The Communion Service, with Selections from Writings of the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice," and "Ten Weeks in Natal," in 1855; and "A Translation of the Epistle to the Romans, commented on from a Missionary Point of View," in 1861. The first part of "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," calling in question the historical accuracy and Mosaic authorship of these books, appeared in 1862. This work was condemned by insignificant majorities in both Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in 1864, and its author was declared to be deposed from his see by the Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The deposition was declared to be "null and void in law," on an appeal to the Privy Council, in March, 1865, the ground of the decision being that the Crown has no legal power to constitute a bishopric, or to confer coercive jurisdiction within any Colony possessing an independent legislature; and that as the letters-patent purporting to create the sees of Cape Town and Natal were issued after these colonies had acquired legislatures, the sees did not legally exist and neither bishop possessed in law any jurisdiction whatever. The Bishops forming the Council of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund having, notwithstanding this decision, refused to pay him his income on the ground that he had no coercive jurisdiction, he appealed to the Court of Chancery, and the Master of the Rolls delivered an elaborate judgment on Oct. 6, 1866, ordering the payment in future of his income with all arrears and interest, and declaring that, if his accusers refused to pay his income on the ground of heretical teaching he should have felt it his duty to try that issue—an offer which they declined to accept. Bishop Colenso had many sympathizers in England, and on Aug. 26, 1865, a meeting of the subscribers to the "Colenso Fund" was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, when £3,300 was presented to him as a token of

respect on his leaving for his distant diocese. The final result was that the Anglican community at the Cape was divided into two hostile camps. Bishop Colenso still remains the only Bishop of the Church of England in Natal; but the Rev. William Kenneth Macrorie was consecrated Bishop of Maritzburg for the Church of the Province of South Africa at Cape Town, Jan. 25, 1869. Towards the close of the year 1874 Bishop Colenso paid a visit to this country in order to report to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other heads of the Church of England the position maintained, in spite of all discouragements, by the members of the Church of England in the Cape Colony, of unwavering attachment to the mother Church; and to consult them as to the relations in which the diocese of Natal stood to the new bishop of Cape Town, who had taken the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but with a reservation or explanation, which by many was thought to deprive that oath of its natural meaning; as also to arrange some other matters which were needed for the future welfare and progress of that branch of the Church of England which exists in the Cape Colony. During his stay in this country he was inhibited from preaching in their respective dioceses by the Bishops of Oxford, Lincoln, and London. He published "Natal Sermons" in 1866, and several papers on the controversy which he originated, as also a Zulu Grammar and a Zulu Dictionary, a Zulu Translation of the New Testament, and other parts of the Bible and Prayer-Book, with many other educational works for the instruction of the Zulus. His more recent works are "The new Bible Commentary by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church critically examined," 1871; "The Pentatcuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," Part VI., 1872; "Lectures on the Pentatench and the Moabite Stone," 1873.

COLERIDGE, The Rev. Derwent, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, was born at Keswick, Sept. 14, 1800, and was educated with his brother, at a small private school near Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, at the expiration of which time he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with some of the contributors to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. Under the *nom de plume* of "Davenant Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. After leaving college he was engaged in tuition at Plymouth, at Helston, in Cornwall, and as principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864. He is a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. He contributed the memoir of his brother, prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains," which he edited, and has been engaged collecting the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. He is the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839; has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father, and has written a life of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, prefixed to his collected poetical works, published in 1864. His views on education are recorded in two letters addressed to his cousin, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge, in 1861. More recently he has published, by desire, a speech delivered at London House on "Compulsory Education and Rate Payment," 1867.

COLERIDGE (Lord), The Right Hon. John Duke, is the elder son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., Vicar of Woodmansterne, and Rector of Northfleet, and was born in the year 1821. His lordship was educated at Eton, and

at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1842 and M.A. in 1846, up to which year he had been a Fellow of Exeter College. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 6, 1846, and went the Western circuit, of which he was for some years the leader. In 1855 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1861, being soon afterwards nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Exeter in August, 1864, but was elected for that city in July, 1865, and continued to represent it till Nov., 1873. In Dec., 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, he was selected to fill the office of Solicitor-General, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in Nov., 1871, on Sir Robert Collier being appointed to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke Coleridge was appointed to succeed him as Attorney-General. On the retirement of Lord Romilly, in 1873, from the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir John Coleridge, as Attorney-General, though a member of the Common Law bar, received the first offer of that appointment, but after mature consideration he declined the office, which was conferred upon Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor-General, who was a member of the Equity bar. Soon afterwards, however, the death of Sir William Bovill left the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas at the disposal of the Government, and this high office was at once conferred upon Sir John Coleridge, who was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice, Nov. 19, 1873. In the following month he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon. Lord Coleridge was at one time a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. His lordship married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, and has issue three sons and a daughter, the sons being —the Hon. Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, born in 1851; the Hon. Stephen William Buchanan Coleridge, born in 1854; and the Hon. Gilbert James Duke Coleridge, born in 1859.

COLFAX, SCHUYLER, born at New York, March 23, 1823. His early advantages of education were limited, owing to the straitened circumstances of his widowed mother. In 1836, his mother having married again, he removed with the family to the State of Indiana, where he was, for a while, clerk in a country store. In 1841, his step-father having been elected auditor of St. Joseph county, Schuyler was appointed his deputy, and the family took up their residence at South Bend. He began the study of law, and for two years acted as reporter for a journal, published at Indianapolis, the State capital. In 1845 he established, at South Bend, a weekly newspaper, the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, which came to be the organ of the Whig party in Northern Indiana. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Indiana, and opposed the clause which prevented free coloured men from settling in the State. In 1851 he was a candidate for Congress in his district, then very strongly Democratic, and came very near an election. In 1854 he was elected by a large majority, and immediately on the organization of the Republican party affiliated himself with it. He was re-elected to each successive Congress until 1868, and from Dec., 1863, to March, 1869, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In May, 1868, he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Grant for President, and was elected in November following. In the Republican Convention of 1872 he was again a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He received 314 votes, 384

being cast for Henry Wilson, who received the nomination, and was elected. In 1873 Mr. Colfax was implicated in charges of corruption brought against many members of Congress, and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives was directed to inquire whether there was evidence to call for the impeachment of any officer of the Government. This Committee reported (Feb. 24, 1873) that there was no ground for the impeachment of Mr. Colfax, since, if there had been any offence committed by him, it was before he became Vice-President. Since that time he has frequently appeared as a public lecturer, especially in 1878, upon the life of President Lincoln.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, philologist, bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London, Jan. 11, 1789. His grandfather, descended from the famous Jeremy Collier, was, about 1775, one of the medical attendants on the household of Queen Charlotte. The father of the subject of the present memoir, who devoted himself to letters, was editor of the *Monthly Register*, and was connected with the management of the *Times*. The son, called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, acting as a law reporter and as parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, met with so much success as a public writer in the newspaper that Mr. Perry introduced him to many of the leaders of the Whig party, including Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Windham, and others. Having acquired, at an early age, a taste for the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, he published in the journals with which he was connected critical essays on these writers; and his contributions to *Constable's Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Critical Review* caused public attention to be directed to many writers who had been strangely neglected. He was one of the earliest critics of the present century who showed that the works of Peele, Greene, Nash, Lodge, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster deserved to be rescued from the obscurity into which they had fallen. Mr. Collier proved himself able to appreciate the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second the efforts of Headly, Ritson, G. Ellis, Hazlitt, and Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of his earliest works, "The Poetical Decameron," published in 1820, was exclusively devoted to this object. In 1822 he privately printed his allegorical poem in four cantos, "The Poet's Pilgrimage." In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays," published in 1825, Mr. Collier introduced six dramas of high merit, not included in any previous edition of the work; and in a supplementary volume he published five additional plays of the time of Shakespeare, which had been neglected by former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" was published in 1831. The Duke of Devonshire (to whom Mr. Collier became librarian) and others opened their valuable libraries to his researches, and enabled him to compile his "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector of any note who did not readily give him access to his stores. It was amongst the manuscripts of the late Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the documents of which he has availed himself in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare," a work which he followed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by "Further Particulars." He has edited several works, more or less connected with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakespeare Societies, of the first of which he was long treasurer, and of the last, director. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for a new Life of Shakespeare, published in 1842-44. The Royal Commission, established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British Museum, made him their secretary.

He was, however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. A pension on the civil list of £100 per annum was conferred upon him as a recognition of the services he had rendered to literature. In 1832 he had declined to become a stipendiary magistrate, and afterwards a Judge of the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to the Transactions of which he has been a frequent contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557-70," published in 1848; and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare," in 1846. In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakespeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser. He took a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes in a copy of the folio edition of Shakespeare. The publication of these emendations excited a very animated controversy, and they were not generally accepted by Shakespearian critics, although all later editors have more or less adopted them in their text. In 1866 Mr. Collier commenced a series of reprints of the scattered and scarce productions of our early poets and pamphleteers, including a collection of our old English poetical Miscellanies, beginning with Tottell, in 1557, and coming down to Davison in 1602. His last published work was a "Bibliographical Account of Rare Books," in 1865, 2 vols. 8vo.

COLLIER, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Porrett, son of the late John Collier, Esq. (member for Plymouth from the passing of the Reform Bill till 1841), born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and joined the Western circuit, of which he became one of the acknowledged leaders, receiving a patent of precedence in 1854. He held the recordership of Penzance for some years, was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest from 1852 until his elevation to the judicial bench. In 1853 he introduced a bill for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, the main provisions of which were adopted in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. He proposed and carried a resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships, which became the basis of subsequent legislation on this subject. Mr. Collier was made Solicitor-General in Oct. 1863, on the promotion of Sir R. Palmer to the Attorney-Generalship, and retired with the Russell administration in July, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Attorney-General. He held that office until Nov. 1871, when he was appointed a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Previous to taking his seat, however, he temporarily succeeded Mr. Justice Montague Smith as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He has published treatises on "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines;" and a translation of "The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown," 1875. Sir R. Collier is an amateur painter, and has exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy.

COLLIER, The Right Rev. William Bernard Allen, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1802, at Rokeby-Close, Richmond, Yorkshire, was educated at Ampleforth, and afterwards at Douay, in France. He was elected Prior of the College at Douay in 1826, and left in 1833 to be incumbent of Little Crosby, in Lancashire. In 1834 he was appointed representative of the English Benedictine Fathers at the Court of Rome, and whilst residing there in

that capacity, he was nominated in 1840 Vicar Apostolic of Mauritius, and was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Fransoni, assisted by the Archbishop of Edessa, and Bishop Kyle, of Scotland, who happened to be in Rome at the time. He arrived in Mauritius in 1841, and, revisiting Europe in 1844, had conferred on him by the Holy See the title of Roman Count, assistant at the Papal Throne, and titular Bishop of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius. He left Mauritius finally in 1862. The governor of the colony, the late Sir William Stephenson, complimented Bishop Collier before his departure on the progress of morality in Mauritius during his episcopacy; and the Court of Rome gave him the flattering assurance that he had merited and secured its fullest confidence—*plenissimam fiduciam.*

COLLIN, JACQUES ALLIN SIMON COLLIN DANTON, known as DE PLANCY, author, nephew of Danton, born at Plancy, Jan. 28, 1793; went to Paris in 1812, and undertook literary work for various publishers. Under the Restoration he started on his own account as a printer and publisher. The revolution of July ruined his business, and he took refuge in Belgium, where he resided for several years, publishing works which flattered the Belgian nationality. He returned to France in 1837, and endeavoured to found at Plancy a kind of "Société Phalanstérienne," afterwards transformed into the "Société de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1835, M. Collin de Plancy was Voltairian and anti-clerical; but in 1837 he made his peace with the Pope. Whilst advocating Communist principles he wrote "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feudal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain* of the Fourteenth Century," and the "Devil, Painted by Himself." Since his reconciliation to the Roman Catholic Church, he has written "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," "Legends of the Commandments of God," "Legends of the Seven Mortal Sins," &c., all circulated by the "Society for the Propagation of Good Books." He has published under a variety of *aliases*, such as Paul Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-Peath, Baron Nilense, and le Neveu de mon Oncle.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, M.A. and B.M., Oxon., F.L.S., &c., was born at Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1826, and educated at King's College School, Christ Church, Oxford, Edinburgh University, and Guy's Hospital. He also studied in Paris and Vienna. From 1858 to 1866 he resided in Liverpool, occupying during that period the chair of Botany in the Medical School, and that of Biology in the School of Science. He was hon. secretary to the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and vice-president of the Naturalists' Field Club, of both which Societies he is now an honorary member; also senior physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital. Mr. Collingwood has been a Fellow of the Linnæan Society since 1853, and sat on the Council in 1868. In 1866-67 he undertook as a volunteer, under the sanction of the Admiralty, a scientific voyage for the study of marine zoology, &c., visiting China, Formosa, Borneo, and Singapore; the results being recorded in "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea," 1868, in numerous papers read before scientific societies, and in scientific journals. He is the author of "A Vision of Creation," a poem, 2nd edition, 1875; and "The Travelling Bird," 2nd edition, 1873. Mr. Collingwood is a foreign member of the Royal Physico-Œconomical Society of Königsberg.

COLLINS, WILLIAM WILKIE, eldest son of the late William Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of rustic scenes, was born in London in Jan. 1824. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Carpenter, one of the best female portrait-painters of the time. After being educated at a private school, and spending two years with his parents in Italy, he was articled for four years to a firm in the tea-trade.

Exchanging commerce for law, he was a student of Lincoln's Inn at the time of his father's death, and his earliest literary performance was an admirable biography of his father, with selections from his journals and correspondence, published in two vols. 1848. From this time Mr. Collins devoted himself entirely to literature, and published successively, "Antonina; or the Fall of Rome; a Romance of the fifth century," 1850; "Rambles beyond Railways; or Notes in Cornwall, taken afoot," 1851; "Basil: a Story of Modern Life," 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or the Mask and the Mystery: a Christmas Sketch," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 1854. Soon afterwards he became a contributor to *Household Words*, and his "After-Dark," 1856, and "The Dead Secret," 1857, are reprints of tales which originally appeared in that periodical. The later productions of his pen are, "The Queen of Hearts," 1859; "The Woman in White," 1860; "No Name," 1862, which, as well as the preceding novel, originally appeared in the columns of *All the Year Round;* "My Miscellanies," 1863; "Armadale," 1866; "The Moonstone," 1868; "Man and Wife," 1870; "Poor Miss Finch," 1872; "Miss or Mrs.? and other Stories in Outline," 1873; "The New Magdalen," 1873; "The Law and the Lady," 1875; and "Two Destinies," 1876. Mr. Collins' principal works have passed through several editions both in this country and the United States, and have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Lighthouse," first played in private at Tavistock House, and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. C. Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration, for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation at that place. A dramatic version, by himself, of "The Moonstone," in four acts, was brought out at the Olympic Theatre in Sept. 1877.

COLLINSON, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., was born Nov. 7, 1811, at Gateshead, co. Durham, of which place his father was rector. On Dec. 3, 1823, he entered the Royal Navy as volunteer on board H.M.S. *Cambridge*, Captain Maling, under whose command he served three years on the Pacific station. After a short stay in England he entered as midshipman on board the *Chanticleer*, Captain Foster, which vessel was fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Society and employed in making pendulum, magnetic, and meteorological observations on the shores and islands in the Atlantic Ocean. In 1831 he was appointed to the *Ætna*, Captain Belcher, occupied in the survey of the Coast of Africa; and subsequently to the *Salamander* and *Medea*, under the command of Captain Austin. Being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1835, he joined the *Sulphur*, Captain Beechey, as assistant-surgeon, and was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico; visiting California, Vancouver's Island, Sitka, and fixing the position of Mount St. Elias. Returning to England in 1839, he was appointed additional lieutenant to the Flagship on the coast for surveying duty, and took an active part in all the operations of the first Chinese war; receiving his promotion to the rank of commander in 1841, and captain and C.B. in 1842 for his services. At the conclusion of the war he remained four years on the coast of China in command of H.M.S. *Plover*, laying down the coast-line and making plans of the different harbours between the Yangtsekiang and Hongkong: thus enabling mer-

chant ships to approach the Treaty Ports in safcty. In 1849, on the return of Sir James Ross in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* from Lancaster Sound, after an ineffectual search for Sir John Franklin, the Government determined to despatch those vessels to Behring Strait, and the Admiralty selected Captain Collinson to command the expedition. The two vessels left Plymouth on the 20th Jan., 1850, passing through the Straits of Magelhaen, and calling at the Sandwich Islands. The *Enterprise* reached Point Barrow on the 16th of August, 1850, when the ice was found to butt close on the shore, and after an ineffectual attempt to round the point, in which lat. 73° 23′ in long. 164° was reached, the ship returned to the southward, and after passing the winter at Hongkong, the *Enterprise* reached the edge of the ice in lat. 60° on May 31, 1851, and rounded Point Barrow in the pack on the 25th of July. After passing three winters in the ice, during which period 5,735 miles of coast were searched by means of boats and sledges—one of the latter passing within forty miles of the position in which the *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned—the ship returned to Behring Straits in the end of August, 1854, having been forty months on her own resources. On his return to England he received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his exploration of these regions, and the proof that by bringing his ship back in safety the northern face of the continent of America was navigable by a sailing ship from Behring Strait to King William's Land. After service on the Defence Commission and the Lakes in Canada, Captain Collinson received his promotion to flag rank in 1862, and was made a K.C.B. in 1875. In 1862 he was elected an Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, and since Sept. 7, 1875, he has occupied the honourable position of Deputy Master of that Corporation. "The China Pilot," compiled chiefly from the surveys of Captain Collinson, was published in 1855, and reached a second edition in 1858. He is the author of "Nine Weeks in Canada," published in "Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861; edited by Francis Galton," [Cambridge, 1862; and he edited for the Hakluyt Society. "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher, in search of a passage to Cathaia and India by the North-west, A.D. 1576-8," London, 8vo, 1867.

COLOMBO. Bishop of. (*See* Coplestone.)

COLQUHOUN, Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich de, LL.D., eldest son of the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was private secretary to Mr. Dundas, and afterwards chargé d'affaires of the Hanseatic republics, was born in 1815, and educated at Westminster, and became scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1844, taking the degree of Juris utriusque Doctor at Heidelberg and subsequently that of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1851. He was called to the bar in 1838, and appointed Plenipotentiary by the Hanseatic republics to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Persia, and Greece. On his return, in 1844, he went the Home circuit. He is the author of "A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Laws," published in 1849-60. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the king of Saxony in 1857, and was standing counsel to H.M.'s Legation till the abolition of the office by the war of 1866. He was also Councillor of Legation of the grand duke of Oldenburg. By both of these sovereigns he was decorated with the order of knighthood of Civil Merit in 1850 and 1856, and received the first class, in brilliants, of the Iftihar of Turkey in 1844, and the Grand Cross of the Redeemer of Greece in 1847. He was appointed Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands by

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in 1858; became Chief Justice of the court in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood. On the cession of the Ionian islands to Greece in 1864, Sir P. Colquhoun returned to England, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1868, and a Member of the Inner Temple Bench. Sir Patrick is the author of various treatises on learned and classical subjects in different languages; is an Hon. Fellow of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Athens, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of the Sublime Porte; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature, and Juridical Society; Hon. Secretary of the Highland Society of London.

COLUMBIA, Bishop of. (*See* Hills, Dr.)

COLVILE, The Right Hon. Sir James William, son of the late Andrew Colvile, Esq., of Craigflower, county Fife, by Louisa Mary, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, born in 1810, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General of the East India Company of Calcutta, and a puisne judge of the Supreme Court there in 1848, when he was knighted. He held the post of Chief Justice there from 1855 to March, 1859, when he returned to England, and was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn a Privy Councillor. In Nov., 1865, he was nominated a member of the Judicial Committee; and in Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the paid members of that body under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session, but he retired a few days afterwards.

COLVIN, Sidney, M.A., was born at Norwood, Surrey, June 18, 1845. His father is Mr. D. D. Colvin, of the house of Crawford, Colvin, and Co., East India Agents, and the residence of the family is at Little Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Mr. Colvin was educated at home and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Chancellor's English Medallist in 1865, and where he graduated, as third in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1867. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1869; Slade Professor of Fine Arts, 1873 (re-elected 1876); and was appointed Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in 1876. He is a member of the German Archæological Institute. Since 1867 he has been a frequent contributor, chiefly as a critic and historian of art to the *Fortnightly Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other periodicals. He is the author of "Children in Italian and English Design," 1872; and "Albert Durer, his Teachers, his Rivals, and his Followers."

CONANT, Thomas Jefferson, D.D., LL.D., born at Brandon, Vermont, Dec. 13, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and after a brief tutorship in Columbian College, Washington, he accepted an appointment as professor of languages in Waterville College, Maine. In 1833 he resigned his professorship and removed to the vicinity of Boston. In 1835 he became professor of Biblical Literature and Criticism in Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York, and while connected with it spent two years in the study of oriental languages and literature at the universities of Halle and Berlin, and published a translation of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius, with the additions of Rödiger, which is a standard text book in America and England. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York, but in 1858 resigned, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, to devote himself to the production of a revised translation of the Holy Scriptures. His work in this department consists of revised versions, with notes, of "The Book of Job" (1857);

"The Gospel of Matthew" (1860); "The Book of Genesis" (1858); "The Book of Psalms" (1868); also, with some additional notes, in the American edition, of "Lange's Commentary" (1872); "The Book of Proverbs" (1872); and "Βαπτίζειν; its Meaning and Use, philosophically and historically investigated" (1872). He is a member of the American Committee co-operating with the Convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the Authorized English version of the Bible, and is conceded to be one of the first Hebraists of the time.

CONGREVE, RICHARD, M.A., born Sept. 4, 1818, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. In 1855 he published a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes (2nd edit., 1874). He resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late M. Comte, embraced it as the best solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar;" a pamphlet on Indian matters, in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as indefensible; "Italy and the Western Powers;" "Elizabeth of England;" "The Catechism of Positive Religion" (1858); "Essays: Political, Social, and Religious" (1874); and some sermons.

CONKLING, ROSCOE, born at Albany, New York, in 1828. He studied law, and in 1858 was elected a Representative in Congress; he was re-elected from term to term until 1867, when he was chosen Senator, and re-elected in 1873, his present term expiring in 1879. He soon took a prominent place among the leaders of his party, and in 1876 was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination, which, however, was given to Mr. Hayes. Since that time he has taken the lead in that section of the Republican party which is hostile to the general policy of the new President.

CONNAUGHT (DUKE OF), HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, the third son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1850. He entered the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in 1866, became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in Feb., 1869. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in Aug., 1869, and a captain in excess of the establishment of the regiment in 1871. On attaining his majority in the last-named year Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 per annum. Prince Arthur was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex, May 26, 1874, and took his seat in the House of Lords on the 8th of the following month. At a Council held at Windsor, May 16, 1878, the Queen declared the intended marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to Princess Margaret Louise, of Prussia, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, and grand niece of the Emperor of Germany.

CONSCIENCE, HENRI, novelist, was born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812. His father, who was of French origin, was long employed in the French marine, and became a buyer and seller of ships. The son, to gratify, as far as he could, his avidity for reading, became a private teacher, and being thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, he entered the army, serving six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became

the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major, but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the 18th century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles," published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favour. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, "Phantasia," a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; "Leeuw van Vlandern," the Lion of Flanders, a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant Professor in the University of Ghent, where he had to instruct the Royal children in the Flemish language and literature. Henri Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners; such as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," "Quintin Metzys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Artevelde," "Blind Rosa," and several other works which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and Italian. He published his memoirs in the *Revue Contemporaine* in 1858. In 1870 he once more gained the prize of literature, given every fifth year, by his romance "Bavo en Lieveken," which may be classed among his best works. In this work, as in all his writings, M. Conscience contrives to insinuate the gravest and best advice under the most amusing forms, and, according to his wont, he pleads the cause of virtue, by proving that after all it is the best policy. One of his latest works is "De Kerels van Vlanderen," an historical romance, 1871. The following tales by M. Conscience have been translated into English:— "The Progress of a Painter," 1852; "The Good Mother," Dublin, 1852; "The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs," 1855; "The Curse of the Village; and "The Happiness of being Rich," Lond., 1855; "The Miser," Lond., 1855; "Tales of Old Flanders, Count Hugo of Craenhove and Wooden Clara," 1855; "Veva, or the War of the Peasants;" and The Conscript," Baltimore, 1856; "The Demon of Gold," Lond., 1857; 'The Poor Gentleman," Baltimore, 1867; "Ricketicketack, and Wooden Clara," Baltimore, 1867; "The Conscript and Blind Rosa," 1867; "The Village Innkeeper," 1867.

CONSTANTINE, NICOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet, was born Sept. 21 (or, according to the old style which Russia retains, Sept. 9), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service, and had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, during his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time

by his father. The Grand Duke Constantine married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to being Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism helped to bring about the war with England and France. At the death of the emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the opposition represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new czar, Alexander II., had been considered the centre. The late emperor, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching, he called the two princes to his bedside, and before giving them his blessing, made Constantine, in presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after the emperor's death, Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding that the latter might rely upon him under every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the courts of England and France, and inspected the naval arsenals of both countries. At the outbreak of the Polish insurrection, in 1862, he was appointed Viceroy of that principality, but he esigned that post in a few months. In Jan., 1865, he was appointed President of the Council of the Empire, and in 1871 he paid another visit to England. Of late he has been very busy with a reorganisation of the fleet, and he visited Turkey during the war, though only for a short time. In Jan. 1878 he was reappointed President of the Council of State for three years. He is the author of a "History and Description of the Town of Pavlovsk," published anonymously.

CONYBEARE, HENRY, civil engineer and architect, fourth son of the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, dean of Llandaff, the well-known geologist, was born at Brislington, in Somersetshire, Feb. 22, 1823. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the civil engineering department of King's College, London, and went through its three years' course, being during this time a private pupil of the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Hall, whom he accompanied into Cornwall, to study the mining of that locality, when Professor Hall, with Professor Mosely, assisted in the organization of the Cornish School of Mines. On leaving King's College, Mr. Conybeare spent three years in an engine manufactory at Newcastle, in order to qualify himself in mechanical engineering before going on railways. Having completed his professional education, he went to India on the engineering staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and he had the civil engineering charge of the city and island of Bombay from 1849 to 1852, during which period a large number of his reports on the drainage, water supply, and gas supply of Bombay were published as blue books by the Indian Government amongst the "Selections from the Records of the Government of India." In consequence of the prevalence of water famines at Bombay, he was requested in 1854 by the Government of that presidency to report on the best means of affording an adequate water supply to the city and island. His recommendations being approved by the Supreme Government of India, he was appointed to carry them into execution. A description of the works, which were on an unusually large scale, may be found in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers. During his resi-

denee in India, Mr. Conybeare praetised architeeture as well as eivil engineering, and designed the ehureh ereeted at Colaba, in memory of those who fell in the Afghan eampaign, the ehureh of St. John at Satara, and many eivil buildings. As a justiee of the peaee, he took a prominent part in the business of the Bombay beneh; and on the breaking out of the Mahomedan riots in 1854 he was appointed to aet as seeond Stipendiary Magistrate of Poliee. During the last six years he remained in India he was the Indian eorrespondent of the *Times*. Sinee his return to England in 1855, Mr. Conybeare has been in extensive praetiee as a railway engineer, and has been engineer-in-ehief to a large number of railways. He was eleeted a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has taken a large part in the discussions of that body. In 1856 he designed doeks for the port of Bombay, and in the same year was appointed Leeturer on the Prineiples and Praetiee of Civil Engineering at the Royal Engineers' Establishment for Field Instruetion at Chatham. The eourse of leetures Mr. Conybeare delivered at Chatham, whieh was published in 1857, eontains the first reeommendation published for the use of iron in land defenees, and several other suggestions whieh have sinee been earried out. In April, 1869, Mr. Conybeare was appointed by the Home Seeretary to design and earry out certain works of drainage required to be exeeuted under the authority of the Home Offiee and of the Loeal Government Aet, at Southover, in Sussex. He is now (1878) engaged at Caraeas, in Venezuela.

COOK, Dutton, born in London in 1832, was edueated at private schools and at King's College, London, and served artieles in the offiee of his father, George Simon Cook, solicitor, of London, formerly of Grantham, Lineolnshire. He studied painting and engraving, and at one time sought employment on *Punch* as a draughtsman on wood. He was engaged from 1868 to 1871 as assistant editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. From 1867 to 1875 he filled the post of dramatie eritie to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and he has sinee been attaehed in that eapaeity to *The World* newspaper. Mr. Cook has written upon fine art topies in various reviews, has eontributed to many periodieals and journals, and has published the following works of fietion—"Paul Foster's Daughter" (1861); "A Prodigal Son" (1862); "The Trials of the Tredgolds" (1864); "Leo" (1864); "Sir Felix Foy, Bart," (1865); "Hobson's Choiee" (1866); "Dr. Muspratt's Patients" (1868); "Over Head and Ears" (1868); "Young Mr. Nightingale" (1874); "The Banns of Marriage" (1875); and "Doubleday's Children" (1877). He has also published a eolleetion of essays and studies, entitled "Art in England" (1869), and a "Book of the Play; Studies and Illustrations of Histrionie Story, Life, and Charaeter" (1876).

COOK, Eliza, poetess, the daughter of a respeetable tradesman in Southwark, was born about 1818. At an early age she eontributed to various periodieals, ineluding the *New Monthly*, *Metropolitan*, *Literary Gazette*, &e., and published in 1840 a volume of poems, whieh at onee attraeted the attention of the publie, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. She more than sustained this favoured position in the "Journal" whieh bore her name, and whieh was published weekly from 1849 until 1854, when, on aeeount of failing health, it was given up, to the great regret of its readers. Her poems, reprinted in a eolleeted form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume, entitled "New Eehoes, and other poems," in Oet., 1864, and obtained a literary pension of £100 per annum the same year.

COOK, The Rev. Frederic Charles, M.A., born about 1810,

received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1831; M.A., 1844). He became chaplain of Lincoln's Inn in 1860; a canon residentiary of Exeter cathedral in 1864; chaplain in ordinary to the Queen; chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1869; and precentor of Exeter in 1872. Mr. Cook, who was formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, has published the "Acts of the Apostles," with a commentary; and he is the general editor of the "Speaker's Commentary," the first volume of which appeared in 1871 under the title of "The Holy Bible, according to the Authorized Version (A.D. 1611), with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary, and a Revision of the Translation. By Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church."

COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., the son of the eminent engraver, Mr. George Cooke, was born in London, in 1811. For a short time he studied perspective and architecture under the elder Pugin. His earlier efforts were illustrations to botanical works, "Loudon's Encyclopædia," "Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet," &c. His first publication was "Shipping and Craft," for which he drew and etched fifty plates; and then drew and engraved twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges, published in one volume; after which he took to painting in oil and water colours. Mr. Cooke's first works were coast and Dutch subjects, large rough sea and marine views, he having visited Holland sixteen times. Between 1845 and 1854 he executed about 100 pictures on the coast of Italy, from Marseilles to Pæstum, including Florence and Rome. After visiting Scandinavia, he commenced a series of visits to Venice, and painted a large number of the principal buildings, fishing craft, and the lagune. These were succeeded by works on a large scale of Arctic scenes, and of scenes in Spain and Morocco; one large work of the latter class appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1864. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and in the same year a Fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Cooke is a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, Geographical, and Geological Societies, of the Alpine Club, and the Architectural Museum.

COOKE, JOHN ESTEN, born at Winchester, Virginia, Nov. 3, 1830. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He wrote several novels founded mainly upon scenes and incidents in the early history of Virginia. During a part of the civil war he was on the Staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. R. E. Lee. After the war he was for a while a resident in New York, where he was engaged in journalism, but subsequently returned to his farm near Winchester, Virginia. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he has published "Leather Stocking and Silk" (1854); "The Youth of Jefferson," and "The Virginia Comedians" (1855); "The Last of the Foresters" (1856); "Henry St. John, Gentleman" (1858); "Life of Stonewall Jackson" (1866); "Wearing of the Grey" (1867); "Mohun, or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins" (1868); "Hilt to Hilt, or Days and Nights on the Shenandoah" (1869); "Hammer and Rapier" (1870); "Out of the Foam" (1871); "Life of Robert E. Lee (1871); "Doctor Van Dyke" (1872); and "Her Majesty the Queen" (1873).

COOKE, SIR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, son of William Cooke, M.D. of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806, and having received his education at Durham and the University of Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelberg, and modelling his anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, directing his attention to the

electric telegraph, he occupied himself exclusively with it for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed, in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company, of which he became a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838-9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 a short line from the Queen-street station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine-house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842-3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844 one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for Government. In 1867 he received the fourth Royal Albert Gold Medal, his name being preceded by Faraday's, for the first introduction of the practical electric telegraph. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, Nov. 11, 1869, as a recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the electric telegraph; and on July 25, 1871, conferred on him a civil list pension of £100.

COOKESLEY, The Rev. William Gifford, M.A., born at Brasted, Kent, Dec. 1, 1802, was educated as a king's scholar at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825 and M.A. in 1827. He was for many years one of the assistant-masters of Eton College, and is well known as the editor of "Pindar," published in four parts, with English notes, between 1842 and 1849; "Electa ex Ovidio," 1850; "Electa e Propertio," 1851; "Cæsar de Bello Gallico," 1859; and as the author of some able essays on Classical Literature; an "Account and Map of the Ancient City of Rome," in 1850; a similar "Account and Map of Athens," in 1851; and three volumes of Sermons (1843-44-47). He was appointed vicar of Hayton, Yorkshire, in 1857, incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, in 1860, and rector of Tempsford, Bedfordshire, in 1868.

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, born at Attica, New York, Jan. 6, 1824. In 1843 he removed to Michigan, where he was in 1845 admitted to the bar. In 1857 he was appointed to compile and publish the laws of the State, and in 1858 he was made reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, a position he held for several years, during which he published eight volumes of reports, followed by a digest of all the laws of the State. In 1859 the law department of the University of Michigan was organized, and he was chosen one of the professors, and subsequently became Dean of the Faculty. In 1864 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1869 was elected to that office for the full term of eight years. He has published "The Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (1868 and 1871); an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1870); and of Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, with additional Chapters on the New Amendments (1873). He furnished nearly all the legal articles in Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1873-76).

COOPER, Basil Henry, B.A., youngest son of the late Mr. Basil Henry Cooper, solicitor, of Reading, Berks, and brother of the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., the historian of Cambridge, was born June 29, 1819, at Maidenhead, Berks, where his father was then residing. After passing through private schools at Great Marlow, Bucks, Hayes, in Kent, Orsett, in Essex, and Ham, Surrey, he entered Highbury College, an institution for the training of Independent ministers, which has since been absorbed in New College, London. Here he spent four years, and the

college having become affiliated during that period to the University of London, he graduated in 1842. The next year he was ordained pastor of the Independent congregation at Mayer's Green, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, of which he retained the charge for nine years. In 1844 he published "An Essay towards a New Translation of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans," and in 1846 he edited for the Wycliffe Society, "Select Works of the Reverend and Learned David Clarkson, B.D., and some time Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge." In 1852 appeared his "Free Church of Ancient Christendom," an ecclesiastical history of the first three centuries, of which a second edition was published the same year. After relinquishing his first and only pastorate, he has devoted himself almost wholly to literature, especially to Egyptology and the chronology of the Pharoahs. In 1860 was published his "Count Cavour; his Life and Career," and in 1861 appeared his "Hieroglyphical Date of the Exodus in the Annals of Thothmes the Great." The latter, a revised form of whose astronomical and epigraphical argument is incorporated with the Appendix to the Chevalier Ernst de Bunsen's recent work, "The Chronology of the Bible" (1874), was a reprint from the *British Quarterly Review*, in which, and in the *Eclectic Review*, the *Monthly Christian Spectator*, the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, numerous papers by Mr. Basil H. Cooper will be found. On Feb. 2, 1878, appeared in the *Graphic* newspaper his "Cleopatra's Needle," an illustrated history of the obelisk belonging to Great Britain, and of other monoliths; and in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for the 22nd of the same month was inserted a paper read by him shortly before in the African section on "Egyptian Obelisks, and their Relation to Chronology and Art."

COOPER, PETER, born in New York, Feb. 12, 1791. His father was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, at the close of which he set up a small hat manufactory. The son attended school for only half of each day for a single year. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a coachmaker, and for some time followed this trade. He next engaged in the manufacture of machines for shearing cloth, but these became of no value after the peace with Great Britain in 1815. Subsequently he became a cabinet maker, a grocer, and finally entered into the manufacture of glue and isinglass, which he carried on for half a century, and in which he acquired a large fortune. About 1830 his attention was called to the importance of the iron manufacture, for which he erected large works near Baltimore, where he built the first locomotive engine ever constructed in America. Disposing of these works, he erected a rolling and wire mill in New York, in which he was the first to successfully use anthracite coal in the puddling of iron. These works were in 1845 removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where he erected a large rolling mill for the manufacture of railroad iron, and in which he was the first to roll wrought iron beams for fire-proof buildings. He was also one of the earliest and most active promoters of the Atlantic telegraph. About 1850 he resolved to devote a considerable part of his ample fortune to public use. For this purpose he erected a large building, called the "Cooper Institute;" a part to be rented for offices and warerooms, the remainder to be used for educational purposes, but all the rents to serve as income for the Institute. The original cost of the building was about $650,000, to which he added an endowment of $150,000. The Institute is designed especially for the working classes. It comprises a library and reading room; evening schools for instruction in music, chemistry, architectural drawing, and building; an art school for women, popular lectures on social and politi-

cal science, &c. The instruction is all free, the entire cost being defrayed from the rents of the buildings and the income of the permanent endowment. Notwithstanding his advanced age, almost 90 years, Mr. Cooper still devotes assiduous attention to the development and improvement of his scheme, in which he is aided by his son-in-law and business partner, Abram S. Hewitt, who was elected a Representative in Congress in 1874, and was re-elected in 1876.

COOPER, THOMAS, born at Leicester, March 28, 1805, was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and the late Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held appointments on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," a series of stories, both published in 1845. His "Baron's Yule Feast," a short poem, appeared in Jan., 1846. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. His "Alderman Ralph," a novel, appeared in 1853, and a second novel, "The Family Feud," in 1854. Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, commenced a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in Sept., 1856, and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time he has been continually travelling through England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity. He published his autobiography in 1872; and his "Poetical Works" appeared in 1878.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, R.A., was born at Canterbury, Sept. 26, 1803. His parents being in humble circumstances, wished to apprentice him to some trade; but, having a strong desire to become an artist, he was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Hastings Theatre, and for three years gained a moderate income by scene-painting. Then he became a drawing-master at Canterbury till the year 1827, when a French gentleman coming to that city to teach drawing, he lost all his connection. He had studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum, in the Angerstein Gallery, and at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from that French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having settled there, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art

(animal-painting) which secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 involved him and his family in difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first exhibited in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and he received a commission from Mr. Vernon for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," "Reposing," in the heat of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice on the walls of the Academy. From the time of the exhibition of his first picture in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833, Mr. Cooper's success has been uniform; and from the period when Mr. Vernon purchased the picture before alluded to, he has not had a picture unsold. Mr. Cooper was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and a Royal Academician in 1867.

COPE, CHARLES WEST, R.A., painter, born in Leeds in 1811, is the son of an artist of considerable reputation in that town, whose career was cut short by an untimely death. After a course of study, first under Mr. Sass, and then at the Royal Academy, he resided for two years in Italy. After his return to England, he attracted much notice by a "Holy Family," which was purchased by the late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to a high position has been assisted by the favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures may be divided into two distinct classes,—the historical and the domestic; the latter treated in a larger manner than is now common. "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1836, alternated with "The Cronies," and "Paolo and Francesca," in 1837, with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," in 1838, and the "Flemish Mother," in 1839. A visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. These pictures were followed by—"Help thy Father in his Age," in 1840; "Almsgiving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood," in 1841. Subjects suggested by the poets have always been favourites with him; such as—"The Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith; "Hope—'Her silent Watch the anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush" (all in 1842), and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," in 1843. In the summer of 1843, his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained one of the first three prizes of £300 in the Westminster Hall competition. In the fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescoes destined to adorn the new House of Lords. In 1845 his simple cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That subject was in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey." Mr. Cope was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace followed:—"Griselda's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," &c. While these ably executed works were in progress, others in the domestic class proceeded from his easel—the "Young Mother," in 1847; "Girl at Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation," in 1847; "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," in 1848; "Fireside Musings," and the "First-born," in 1849; "Milton's Dream," in 1850; "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and "Florence Cope at Dinner-time," in 1852. Mr. Cope's love of children and his habit of looking to his own hearth for his best inspirations, are manifested in his "Study of a Child's Head," "Baby's Turn," in 1854, "The Friends," and a boy and girl regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The tech-

nical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850), or his compositions in fresco, a medium of which he has happily conquered the difficulties. This artist produced "Royal Prisoners," "Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I.," in 1855; "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," painted in both oil and fresco, in 1856; "Burial of Charles I.," fresco, in 1857; "Upward Gazing," in 1858; "Cordelia receiving the news of her Father's Ill-treatment," "Elder Sister," "Repose," "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in fresco, in 1859; "Evening Prayer," "Rest," in 1860; "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in 1861; "Convalescent," and "Scholar's Mate," in 1862. The eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor are now completed, and the whole form a series of subjects from English history, illustrating the important changes in the Constitution during the great struggles in the time of Charles I., &c. The four on each side illustrate the opposite parties:—1. "The Raising of the Royal Standard;" 2. "Defence of Basing House;" 3. "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant;" and 4. "Burial of Charles I." On the other side are:—1. "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons;" 2. "March of the Train-bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester;" 3. "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers;" and 4. "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." The time occupied on these has prevented Mr. Cope from executing large works in oil. "Two Mothers," "Contemplation," and other small pictures, were painted during intervals of relaxation. Since the completion of the frescoes in the Peers' Corridor, Mr. Cope has exhibited a fair proportion of pictures at the Royal Academy, of which the following are the chief names and dates:—"Shylock and Jessica," in 1867; "Othello relating his Adventures," and "Two Disciples at Emmaus," in 1868; "A Domestic Chaplain," and "Home Dreams," in 1869; "Launcelot Gobbo's Siesta," in 1870; "Gentle and Simple," and "Guy considering Plans of the Hospital," in 1871; "Oliver Cromwell receiving a Deputation," and "The Education of George Herbert," in 1872; "Yes or No," and "The Gentle Craft," in 1873; "O Hush thee, my Babie," and "Taming the Shrew," in 1874; "Anne Page and Slender," "Home Attraction," and "A Pair of Captives," in 1875; "Selecting Pictures for the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1876," "Spring-time," "Bianca's Lovers," and "Hope Deferred," in 1877; "Lieut. Cameron's Welcome Home from his Explorations in Africa," 1878. To the specimens already mentioned ought to be added a large early picture which attracted considerable notice at the Fine Arts Exhibition in 1839, painted and presented by him as an altar-piece for St. George's Church, Leeds, where it now stands as a memorial of the painter in the town of his birth. Mr. Cope was one of the original members of the Etching Club. He was appointed in 1867 to the post of Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, which he resigned in 1874. He is also one of the trustees of the Royal Academy.

COPE, EDWARD DRINKER, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1840. He took a three years' medical course in the University of Pennsylvania, and studied anatomy in Europe in 1863-4. He was Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College, Philadelphia, for several years, and has been Curator and Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences. His work has extended into three fields, viz.: that of Zoology proper, of Palæontology, or the History of the Life of the Past—and special studies of the phenomena of Evolution. In the furtherance of the sciences of Geology and Palæontology he has made extensive collections in the Eastern States, and has conducted

several exploring expeditions in the West. In 1871 he explored the cretaceous formations of Kansas; in 1872 the eocene of Wyoming; in 1873 the tertiary beds of Colorado; in 1874 employed by the U. S. G. G. Survey under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler in New Mexico; in 1875 in Northern Montana; in 1877 Oregon and Texas, and in 1878 has several parties exploring the Western regions. The result of these expeditions has been the creation of a collection of over 600 species of extinct vertebrate animals, of which Professor Cope has made known to science at least 400 species. The structure of many of these animals is in the highest degree remarkable, and has been published in numerous papers, read before the scientific societies of Philadelphia, or published in the reports of the Hayden U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, to which he is palæontologist of vertebrata, or in those of Lieut. Wheeler. In Zoology Professor Cope has chiefly published essays on Fishes, Batrachians, and Reptiles of various parts of the world, and has made various new observations on the anatomy of these animals, which have resulted in new views of their systematic arrangement. In the history of the modern doctrine of evolution, Professor Cope has had a share. He early resisted the too exclusive use of the doctrines of natural selection and atavism which many naturalists adopted, and proposed that the history of the origin of variation is the true field of the history of evolution. He has published a number of papers on the subject, commencing in 1869, which are to be found in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Scientific Societies and the *Penn. Monthly Magazine*. He has carried the question into metaphysics, has insisted on the importance of consciousness as a factor in evolution, and has opposed the purely automatic school in the question of the will. He is the author of the doctrine of "accelleration and retardation," of "repetition," of the "doctrine of the unspecialized," and of a theory of the origin of the will.

COPLESTON, The Right Rev. Reginald Stephen, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, a son of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, was born at Barnes, Surrey, in 1845. From Merchant Taylors' School he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1869. He was then elected a Fellow of St. John's College, of which he became senior tutor; and he proceeded M.A. from that College in 1871. When Dr. Jermyn resigned the Bishoprie of Colombo, in Ceylon, Mr. Copleston was selected by the Crown to fill the vacant See, and he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 28, 1875. He has published "Æsehylus," in Blackwood's "Classics for English Readers;" and was a contributor to the "Oxford Spectator."

COPPING, Edward, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, formed a connection with the press whilst very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of 1857 he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping published his experience of the French capital, in a little book entitled "Aspects of Paris," a German translation of which appeared shortly afterwards at Berlin under the title of "Pariser Bilder." He acted at Paris as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in 1858-59, and published a novel, "The Home at Rosefield," in 1861. Mr. Copping has since been engaged upon the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, besides being a contributor to various periodicals.

CORBAUX, Marie Françoise Catherine Doetyer, artist, was born in 1812. Her father, English

by birth, had lived much abroad, and was well known to the scientific men of England and France as a statistician and mathematician. Miss Fanny Corbaux, who gave early evidence of a talent for drawing, was very young when her father, while suffering from advanced age and broken health, lost a considerable competence. Under these circumstances, she was obliged to turn her talents to account. Whilst struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of art, she received, in 1827, the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. In 1828 an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the silver Isis medal; and a portrait in miniature, exhibited in 1830, won the gold medal. Miss Corbaux, who had studied at the National Gallery and the British Institution, at the age of eighteen was able to launch fairly into professional life. In 1830 she was made an honorary member of the Society of British Artists, and for a few years exhibited small oil-pictures at its gallery; but being obliged to relinquish this branch of art, she joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and hardly ever failed to contribute to its annual exhibitions. Miss Corbaux was one of the first to assert the right of women to obtain admission as students to the Royal Academy. She has gained some reputation as a Biblical critic, and has communicated many papers to literary societies and periodicals connected with Scripture history. Among these may be mentioned:—"Letters on the Physical Geography of the Exodus," published in the *Athenæum;* and another series, giving the history of a very remarkable nation, called "the Rephaim" in the Bible, showing their connection with the political and monumental history of Egypt, and that of the Exodus, which appeared in *The Journal of Sacred Literature.* She received a civil list pension of £30 in consideration of her researches in sacred literature and attainments in learned languages, Sept. 2, 1871.

CORBOULD, EDWARD HENRY, the eldest son of Henry Corbould, and grandson of Richard Corbould, historical painters, was born in Great Coram-street, London, Dec. 5, 1815. Being at an early age ambitious of distinction in art, he painted "The Fall of Phaëton from the Chariot of the Sun," for which he obtained the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1834, winning the same prize again in 1835, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 he obtained the large gold medal for his model of the Chariot-race, from Homer. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at the Gallery of British Artists, subjects mostly from Spenser's "Faery Queen," and eventually joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His first large subject here was "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark," followed by "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Eglinton Tournament" (from sketches made upon the spot), "Under the Rose," "Salomé Dancing before Herod," "The Plague of London," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," "William of Eynesham reciting the Victory of Towton Field" (in Westminster Hall), "Scene from the Prophète (painted for the Queen), "Floretta de Nerac, the first love of Henry IV. of France" (purchased by her Majesty, and presented to the King of Prussia), "The Entry of the Boy King into London after his Coronation in Paris," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (both in the collection of the Crown Princess of Germany), and various others which we cannot enumerate. In 1851 Mr. Corbould was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal Family, but this appointment, after having lasted for about twenty-one years, died a sort of natural death from the fact of there being no further need of Mr. Corbould's services, His picture painted from Tennyson,

"The Struggle for the Last Diamond," was perhaps the earliest purchase of a work of art by the Prince of Wales; but that from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864, purchased by her Majesty and presented to the Princess Louise, is generally considered his best work.

CORCELLES, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS PHILIBERT TIRECUIR DE, a French diplomatist, was born at Mareilly d'Azergue, in the department of the Rhône, June 27, 1802. His father was an ardent politician, and on being elected a Deputy voted with the Extreme Left, who offered so determined a resistance to the Restoration and the Monarchy of July. The younger M. de Corcelles was first returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837 by the arrondissement of Séez, in the department of the Orne, and he usually voted with that section of independent Liberals of which M. de Tocqueville was the leader. He gave his attention mainly to politico-economical subjects and the Algerian question; and being a fervent Catholic, his liberalism attracted him to the political school of M. de Montalembert. After the Revolution of February he was elected a representative of the people, his name appearing second on a list of 11 members chosen for the department of the Orne. Nominated a member of the Committee of Finances, he voted as a rule with the Right, and always adopted the Republican Constitution in its integrity. After the election of the 10th of December, 1848, he supported the Government of Louis Napoleon. As a matter of course he thoroughly approved the design of despatching an expedition to Rome, and he personally took part in the events which occurred in Italy at this period. Being sent on a mission to Pope Pius IX., he disavowed the treaty which had been concluded by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps with the Roman Triumvirs, and, after the capture of Rome by the French troops, he presided at the re-establishment of the Papal *régime*. M. de Corcelles was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and took his seat among the members of the anti-revolutionary majority, though he declined to pledge himself to the policy adopted by the "Elysée." After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, he retired into private life, and did not again take part in the management of public affairs until the fall of the Second Empire. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected by the department of the Nord as a member of the National Assembly, and he voted regularly with the Extreme Right. He was nominated Ambassador of the French Republic to the Holy See, in succession to M. Bourgoing, in Dec. 1872. He resigned that post in Oct. 1876, in consequence of ill-health, and was replaced by M. Baude, French Minister in Belgium.

CORDOVA, GENERAL DON FERNANDO FERNANDEZ DE, the commander appointed to succeed General de Rodas as Captain-General of Cuba, is a distinguished *militaire* and politician of Spain. He was born at Madrid in 1792. His studies were conducted at the Madrid Military School, and in 1810 he entered the army, where, in the Napoleonic wars, he acquired all the military grades. After having survived all the governments that succeeded that era in Spain, in 1841, in conjunction with General Concha and Don Diego Leon, he was seriously involved in the insurrection against Espartero which was excited by General O'Donnell. He afterwards attached himself to the party of Moderate Progresistas, called Salamanceans. In September, 1847, he was for two months Minister of War, and became General Commanding the Spanish infantry. He was in Italy in 1849 with the corps of Spanish troops which had been despatched to that country to aid in re-establishing the Pope. On the 8th of March, 1850, he was nominated for the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, and in the ensuing year assumed the duties of his position. In this year, also, he became Director-General of the

Cavalry of the kingdom. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1854 at Madrid, General de Cordova was called by the Queen Isabella to form a new eabinet. He deelined this duty; but he had no hesitation in ordering his soldiers, in the name of the queen, to fire on the insurgents of the eapital. With the sueeess of the insurrectionists, he beat a hasty retreat from Madrid on the night of July 27-28, and songht refuge in Franee. The turn of the politieal wheel in 1856 enabled General de Cordova to return to Spain, where he resumed his rank among the Spanish generals. In September, 1864, he was made Minister of War in the cabinet of Narvaez. In 1868, De Cordova, in common with most of the Spanish offieials and grandees, took part in the Prim revolution against Queen Isabella, which resulted in the regeney form of government in that country. He was again appointed Captain-General of Cuba in 1870, and in the following year Minister of State *ad interim* at Madrid.

CORK, BISHOP OF. (*See* GREGG, DR.)

CORNELL, EZRA, was born at Westehester, New York, Jan. 11, 1807. His advantages for sehool edueation were very small. He acquired, almost by intuition, a knowledge of tools and machinery of all kinds, and turned in suecession to different kinds of business, being moderately successful in all. Soon after the invention of the magnetie telegraph, he beeame interested in it, accidentally at first, but soon gave up all other pursuits to devote his energies to this. He invested his returns in telegraph stoek and in Western lands, and has become of late years one of the most wealthy men in the United States. His first act of large liberality was the endowment of a publie library at Ithaca, New York, where he had made himself a home. Fifty thousand dollars (£10,000) was expended for this objeet, but Mr. Cornell, who was now a member of the State Senate, soon perceived that there was a wider opening to do good than this. He resolved to build and endow a university where all branches of learning, teehnology, as well as seienee, and the arts as well as the elassics, could be taught. After fully considering the plan, he set apart $760,000 (£152,000) for this purpose, and giving $25,000 (£5,000) to another eollege to secure his charter, founded the Cornell University at Ithaca. The next year he procured the grant of agricultural eollege lands made by Congress (990,000 acres) for his university, and by his skill in disposing of the lands will add $2,000,000 (£400,000) and perhaps more to the endowment. Cornell University has been in suceessful operation since 1868, and now has thirty-two resident and seven non-resident professors; the latter being ehosen from men of aeknowledged eminenee in partieular branches of learning, eaeh of whom delivers a series of leetures every year. By its eharter the university is bound "without excluding other seientifie studies, and including military taetics, to teaeh such branches as are related to agriculture and the meehanie arts." It is bound also to edueate free of eharge for instruetion, one student from each of the 128 Assembly districts of the State. In 1874 there were 461 students. Besides the endowments by Mr. Cornell, more than $500,000 (£100,000) has been given by others; and in 1872 Mr. Henry W. Sage of Brooklyn, gave $250,000 (£50,000) for the establishment, in eonnection with the university of an institution for the education of women, to be ealled "The Sage College of Cornell University."

CORNER, JULIA, daughter of an eminent engraver, was born in 1798, and first became known as a writer for ehildren, but subsequently as the author of many educational works, chiefly historical. In 1837 she published "Questions on the History of Europe," and this was followed by "The Historieal Library," in 13 vols., "A Pietorial History of China and India," "Scripture History Simpli-

fied," "Historieal Tales," and a variety of smaller works, ineluding "Little Plays for Little Aetors."

CORNISH, The Right Rev. Robert Kestell, Bishop of Madagasear, only surviving son of the Rev. George James Cornish, of Saleombe Hill, Sidmouth, Devon, Prebendary of Exeter, was born in 1824, and edueated at Winehester Sehool, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849). He was viear of Colcridge, Devon, 1856-61; viear of Revelstoke in the same eounty, 1861-66; and viear of Landkey, Barnstaple, from 1866 till 1874, when he was appointed the first Bishop of Madagasear. In 1871 he assumed the additional name of Kestell, as the sole surviving representative of the aneient family of Kestell of Kestell, Cornwall.

CORNTHWAITE, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Preston, May 9, 1818. In 1831 he entered St. Cuthbert's College at Ushaw, near Durham, and after having eompleted his studies, he remained there for two years, as Professor of Humanities. He next studied theology in the English College at Rome, and was ordained priest in 1845. In 1846 he returned to England, but remained here only a year, as in 1847 Pope Pius IX. nominated him reetor of the English College at Rome. He resigned that post in 1857, and returning again to this eountry, he beeame seeretary to the late Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham. On Nov. 10, 1861, he was eonseerated Bishop of Beverley, in sueeession to the late Dr. Briggs. The dioeese of Beverley eomprises the eounty of York.

CORRIGAN, Sir Dominic John, Bart., born in Dublin, Dee. 1, 1802, was educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degrce eonferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1849. He began to leeture in Dublin on the praetice of medicine in 1833, held the chair of Medieine in the Carmichael Sehool until inereasing praetiee eompelled him to resign it, and was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in 1840. Dr. Corrigan, who has been a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland sinee its formation in 1841, was eleeted five years conseeutively President of the King's and Queen's College of Physieians in Ireland, and was made a baronet Feb. 5, 1866, in reeognition not only of his very high and distinguished professional position, but also of his great and gratuitous serviees to the cause of health and edueation in his native eountry. He was elected M.P. for the eity of Dublin, in the Liberal interest, Aug. 18, 1870, and eontinued to represent that eonstitueney till the dissolution of 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Viee-Chaneellor of the Queen's University in the room of the late Sir Maziere Brady. Sir Dominie has eontributed to medieal seienee and literature, has published leetures and pamphlets, and an entertaining volume, "Ten Days in Athens."

COSTA, Sir Michael, musieal eomposer, was born in Naples, in Feb. 1810. Early displaying a strong taste for musie, he was plaeed by his parents under an effieient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Aeademy of Musie at Naples, and he ultimately beeame the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most eelebrated musieal professors in Italy. His first original eomposition was a eantata eomposed for the Aeademy, entitled "L'Immagine," whieh had a most eneouraging reeeption, and was followed by "Il Delitto punito," also sueeessful. When his aeademical career was eompleted, he produeed his first opera, "Il Careere d'Ildegonda," at the Teatro Nuovo, whieh kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, a work whieh has been performed at the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England, and assisted at the Birmingham Musi-

cal Festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the *bâton* of conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre, in place of Signor Bochsa, and between 1831-3, produced three ballets, — "Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon," which were successful. In 1837 he produced his opera "Malek Adel," for the Italian Opera at Paris, and it was afterwards played with success in London. In 1839 he became a naturalised British subject. Under Mr. Lumley's management, he in 1844 brought out his "Don Carlos," which has been considered his *chef-d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Mr. Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1849 was appointed conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and in 1847 conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with which establishment he has thoroughly identified himself. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Mr. Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby de Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. In 1859 he was appointed conductor of the Handel Festivals. Under his direction several new operas have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled. His oratorio entitled "Naaman," brought out at the Birmingham Musical Festival for 1864, was a great success. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor Castle, April 14, 1869. In May, 1869, the King of Würtemberg conferred on him the Royal Order of Frederick, as a mark of the admiration entertained by his Majesty of the oratorio of "Eli," performed under the composer's direction at Stuttgard in the previous November. Sir Michael is also a Knight of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, has received the Cross of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, 3rd class, and the Order du Lion d'Or de la Maison de Nassau, 3rd class, and is Knight-Commander of the Crown of Italy.

COTTA, BERNHARD, geologist, was born in Thuringia, Oct. 24, 1808. His attention was directed by his father at an early age to the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first work, "The Dendroliths," published in 1832, gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. Whilst engaged in this work he wrote "Geognostic Wanderings," published in 1836-8; the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology," in 1838 and 1849, besides several minor essays. Having completed the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1844 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps," published in 1850. In geology, Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains," published in 1851, in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos," published in 1848-51, he extends into the organized kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower: and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know any-

thing. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical. He has written many treatises with the design of popularizing, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

COTTERILL, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, and for some time one of the Honorary Canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Bell University Scholarship, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1833, as Senior Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman, and a First-class in Classics. He was almost immediately afterwards elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of his college. Having been ordained deacon in 1835 and priest in the following year, he spent some years in the Madras Presidency as a British chaplain. Returning home in 1847 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the newly-established Brighton College, and succeeded to the principalship on the resignation of Dr. Maclean in 1851. In 1856 he was consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown, on the death of the first incumbent of that see, Bishop Armstrong. He resigned the see on being elected Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh, April 26, 1871, and on the decease of Dr. Charles Terrot in 1872, he succeeded to the see of Edinburgh. Dr. Cotterill, who is the author of "The Seven Ages of the Church," and of one or two minor works, married, in 1836, a daughter of Mr. John Parnther, of Bellevue, Jamaica.

COTTESLOE (Lord), The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Fremantle, is the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., G.C.B., of Swanbourne, Bucks, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the late Mr. Richard Wynne, of Falkingham, Lincolnshire. He was born in London, in 1798, and educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree with high honours in the year 1819. He entered Parliament at the General Election of 1826 as member for Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest down to 1846, when he was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs. He was subsequently promoted to the chairmanship of this department, a post which he held down to the end of the year 1873. He was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel's first short-lived Ministry in 1834-5, and again under his old chief in 1841-4, and Secretary for War in 1844-5. He also held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the last year of Sir Robert Peel's administration. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cottesloe in Feb. 1874. Lord Cottesloe (who is also a Baron of the Austrian Empire), married in 1824 Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Nugent, by whom he has a family of five sons and six daughters. His eldest son, the Hon. Thomas F. Fremantle, who was born in 1830, is married to a sister of the Earl of Eldon.

COTTON, General Sir Arthur Thomas, K.C.S.I., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of the late Lord Combermere, born at Woodcot House, Oxfordshire, in 1803, was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing capabilities of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the re-organization of that Order in 1866. In the following year he was nominated a Lieut.-General in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers. He attained the rank of General in 1876, and was placed on the retired list in the following year.

COTTON, The Right Hon. Sir Henry, Lord Justice of Appeal, is

the younger son of the late William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, near Leytonstone, Essex (formerly High Sheriff of that county and at one time Governor of the Bank of England), by his marriage with Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Lane, Esq. He was born at Leytonstone, May 20, 1821, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1842, obtaining a Second Class in the School of *Literæ Humaniores*, and a First Class in Mathematical Honours. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1846, and having gained a large practice as a Chancery barrister, he obtained a silk gown in Dec., 1866. He was made a bencher of his Inn in Jan., 1867, and was appointed Standing Counsel to the University of Oxford, in 1872. He was appointed in June, 1877, to succeed the late Sir George Mellish as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal of the High Court of Judicature, and he received the honour of knighthood and was sworn of the Privy Council in the following month. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in Oct., 1877. He married in 1853 Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfield, of Chart's Edge, Kent.

COUCH, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, born in 1817, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for many years on the Norfolk circuit. He was for some years Recorder of Bedford, but in 1862 was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, entering upon office in August of that year. In April, 1866, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse, he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, receiving soon afterwards the honour of knighthood; and in 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. He resigned the latter post in 1875, when his name was added to the roll of the Privy Council.

COULTHART, John Ross, the representative of an ancient Scottish family, born in 1807, at Dalton, co. Dumfries, was educated at the grammar-school of Buittle, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1827 he entered the law and banking offices of Messrs. Hannay and Lidderdale, of Castle Douglas, and in 1836 was selected to establish and manage the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank, in the county of Lancaster, which he satisfactorily accomplished, and afterwards continued its chief manager, and one of its largest proprietors. He published, in 1838, "Decimal Interest Tables" at various rates not exceeding five per cent., a work which is highly prized by bankers, as it greatly promotes accuracy and expedition in the calculation of interest at their half-yearly periods of balancing. In 1843 he published a "Report on the Sanitary condition of Ashton-under-Lyne," which attracted much public notice, and was quoted with commendation in both Houses of Parliament. In 1855 he was appointed mayor of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, in 1858 a justice of the peace for Lancashire, and in 1860 a captain in the 23rd regiment of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. In 1862 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1864 he published two volumes of "Equation Interest Tables," at rates varying between 5 and 10 per cent., which are of great practical utility to accountants in banks when the *minimum* rate of discount by the Bank of England exceeds 5 per cent. In 1876 he was placed in the commission of the peace for Ashton-under-Lyne, of which borough, Savings' Bank, and Poor Law Union, he has been the treasurer for more than thirty years. Mr. Coulthart is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of England, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain.

COURTENAY, The Right Rev. Reginald, D.D., Bishop of Kingston (Jamaica), son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, born in 1813, graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A., 1835; M.A., 1838; D.D., 1853). He was rector of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire, from 1842 to 1853; was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1853, and consecrated as Bishop of Kingston, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica in 1856, retaining his archdeaconry and receiving £1,600 a year from the Bishop of Jamaica, with jurisdiction over the entire diocese, which includes British Honduras. He has written "The Future States, their Nature and Evidences;" an "Account of the Church of England" (for members of other churches), published in English, Italian, and Spanish; "Joseph and his Brethren;" and a volume of "Three Pastoral Charges."

COURTNEY, Leonard Henry, M.P., eldest son of Mr. John Sampson Courtney, banker, of Penzance, Cornwall, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Mortimer, of St. Mary's, Scilly, was born at Penzance, July 6, 1832. He was educated at the Regent House Academy in that town, under Mr. Richard Baines, and afterwards privately under Mr. L. R. Willan, M.D. According to a memoir of him in "Men of the West," he was for some time in the bank of Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., in which concern his father is a partner. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and graduated B.A. as Second Wrangler in 1855, being bracketed First Smith's Prizeman. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his college. For some time he was engaged in private tuition at the university. In 1858 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed in 1872 to the Chair of Political Economy at University College, London, and held that professorship, until a lengthened visit to India in the winter of 1875-6 necessitated his retirement. For two years he was Examiner in Constitutional History in the University of London, (1873-75). In 1874 he contested Liskeard but polled only 329 votes, against 334 recorded for Mr. Horsman, but at the election which was held after that gentleman's death, Mr. Courtney gained the coveted seat Dec. 22, 1876, polling 388 votes against 281 votes given to his opponent, Lieut.-Col. Sterling. Mr. Courtney is an advanced Liberal, and in favour of the extension of the principle of proportional representation; and he is also in favour of an absolute security being given by legislation to agricultural tenants for compensation for their improvements. He has been a regular writer for the *Times* since 1864. In 1860 he published a pamphlet on "Direct Taxation;" and to the "Journal of the Statistical Society" (1868), he contributed a paper on the "Finances of the United States, 1861-67." He has been charged with appropriating the credit of Mr. M'Culloch's article on "Money," when writing for the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" an article on "Banking." The fact is that he revised the article and brought it down to recent times, and that he never asserted or professed that he had done otherwise.

COUSINS, Samuel, R.A., mezzotint engraver, born in May, 1801, was a pupil of the late Mr. Samuel Reynolds. The plates by which he is best known to the public are the portrait of "Master Lambton," after Sir T. Lawrence, generally regarded as Mr. Cousins' finest production; "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time;" "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the Marquis of Stafford and the Lady Evelyn Gower, the children of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Miss Eliza Peel, after pictures by Sir E. Landseer; "The Royal Family," and "The Sailor Prince," after Winterhalter. He was elected A.R.A. in 1838, and promoted to the full honours of the Academy in 1855.

COUTTS. (*See* Burdett-Coutts.)

COWEN, Frederick Hymen,

musician, born Jan. 29, 1852, at Kingston, in Jamaica, exhibited as an infant an extraordinary love of music. He came to England at the age of four, and from that time showed so much musical talent, both in composition and playing, as to render it advisable to place him under the tuition of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Goss, whose pupil he remained until the winter of 1865. He then studied at the conservatoires of Leipsic and Berlin, and returned to London in 1868. His first essay in composition was a waltz, written at six years old. This was followed by numerous small pieces, including an operetta entitled "Garibaldi." On his return from Berlin he wrote a fantasie sonata, a trio, a quartett, a concerto for piano, and a symphony in C minor, the latter played firstly at the composer's own concert, and then at the Crystal Palace. His cantata, "The Rose Maiden," was given in Nov. 1870, at St. James's Hall, with great success.

COWIE, The Ven. Benjamin Morgan, B.D., born about 1816, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler, in 1839, and became Fellow of his college. In 1844 he was appointed Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney. He was a Select Preacher in his university, and preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1853 and 1854; was elected Professor of Geometry at Gresham College in 1854, and became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1858. He also held the vicarage of St. Laurence, Jewry, in the city of London. In 1859 he was appointed a Government Inspector of Training Schools, and in 1866 Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. He was nominated one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, Jan. 14, 1871, and was appointed Dean of Manchester in Oct. 1872. Mr. Cowie published in 1846 a "Catalogue of the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge;" and he is author of some theological works.

COWIE, The Right Rev. William Garden, D.D., Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, second son of the late Alexander Cowie, Esq., formerly of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, was born in London in 1831, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; D.D., 1869). After taking orders he officiated as an army chaplain for some years; became domestic chaplain to Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, in 1864; rector of Stafford in 1867; and was consecrated Bishop of Auckland in 1869, in succession to the late Dr. Selwyn (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield), who bore the title of Bishop of New Zealand, and was Metropolitan. He has published "Notes on the Temples of Cashmere," "A Visit to Norfolk Island," and some single sermons.

COWLEY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.B., the only son of the first Baron Cowley (who was a younger brother of the late Duke of Wellington), born June 17, 1804, was educated at Eton, and entered the diplomatic service at the usual age. He became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship held both under the Republic and the Empire, and he was believed to have great influence with Napoleon III. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when, jointly with the Earl of Clarendon, he signed the treaty of peace with Russia on behalf of England. He was created Viscount Dangan and Earl Cowley for his diplomatic services, April 4, 1857, and made a K.G. in 1865. His lordship resigned the post of Ambassador at Paris in 1857.

The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870.

COWPER-TEMPLE, The Right Hon. William Francis, M.P., is the second son of the fifth Earl Cowper, by Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the 1st Viscount Melbourne. (She married, secondly, the celebrated Viscount Palmerston.) He was born Dec. 13, 1811, and entering the army as Cornet in the Horse Guards in Dec. 1827, he became Lieutenant in 1832, and Captain in 1835, when he retired upon half-pay. He was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major in 1852. After leaving the army he was private secretary to Lord Melbourne, 1835 ; a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, 1839 ; a Lord of the Treasury, 1841 ; a Lord of the Admiralty, July, 1846 — Mar. 1852, and Dec. 1852—Feb. 1855 ; Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Feb. to Aug. 1855 ; and President of the Board of Health from Aug, 1855, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, till Feb. 1857, when he was appointed to the newly-created office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Whilst holding this post he presided over the Board of Health until the resignation of the Ministry in 1858. In Aug. 1859, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in Feb. 1860, First Commissioner of Public Works, which office he resigned on the fall of the Russell administration in 1866. Mr. Cowper represented the borough of Hertford in the Liberal interest from 1835 till 1868, when he was returned for South Hampshire, which constituency he continues to represent in the House of Commons. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855. Under his administration the parks were greatly improved. In Nov. 1871, he obtained Her Majesty's licence to use the surname of Temple in addition to and after that of Cowper, in compliance with a clause in the will of the late Lord Palmerston. Mr. Cowper-Temple promoted and passed "The Medical Bill," 1858, by which the Medical Council was established ; "The Thames Embankment Bill," 1862-3 ; "The Courts of Justice Building Bill," 1863 ; and "The Metropolitan Commons Bill," 1866. In 1870, when the Elementary Education Bill was under consideration Mr. Cowper-Temple brought forward a proposal to exclude from all rate-built schools every catechism and formulary distinctive of denominational creed, and to sever altogether the relation between the local School Boards and the denominational schools, leaving the latter to look solely to the central grants for help. On June 30, 1870, by a majority of 252 to 95 votes, the Commons rejected Sir S. Northcote's proposal to eliminate from the Education Bill Mr. Cowper-Temple's proviso against distinctive religious catechisms or formularies, and to leave the whole question of religious teaching to the discretion of each School Board. Subsequently the Government accepted the amendment, which was added to the Bill. Of late years Mr. Cowper-Temple has endeavoured to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of women obtaining licences to practice medicine.

COX, Edward William, serjeant-at-law, eldest son of the late William C. Cox, Esq., born in 1809, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and raised to the degree of a serjeant-at-law in 1868. In the same year he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1870 Deputy-Assistant Judge of Middlesex. He founded and was for many years the editor of the *Law Times*, but has now retired from it. He is author of "The Advocate," 1852 ; "The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking," 1863 ; "A Treatise on the Law of Joint-Stock Companies," which has gone through six editions ; "A Treatise on the Law of Registration and Elections," which has gone through nine editions ; "A Treatise on the Principles of Punishment," 1870, and of other law books ; and

"What am I? a Popular Introduction to Mental Philosophy and Psychology," 2 vols. 1874. Mr. Serjeant Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex.

COX, THE REV. SIR GEORGE WILLIAM, Bart., M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in 1859. He entered holy orders in 1850, and was curate of Salcombe Regis, Devon, in 1850-1, of St. Paul's, Exeter, in 1854-7, and held an assistant-mastership in Cheltenham College in 1860-1. He is the author of "Poems, Legendary and Historical," published in 1850; "Life of St. Boniface," in 1853; "Tales from Greek Mythology," and "The Great Persian War," in 1861; "Tales of the Gods and Heroes," in 1862; "Tales of Thebes and Argos," in 1863; "A Manual of Mythology in the form of Question and Answer," in 1867; "Tales of Ancient Greece," collected edition, 1868; "Latin and Teutonic Christendom," 1870; "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," 2 vols. 1870; "A History of Greece," 2 vols. 1874; "The Crusades," 1874; "A General History of Greece, from the earliest period to the death of Alexander the Great, with a sketch of the subsequent History to the present time," 1876; "School History of Greece," 1877; and "Tales of Ancient Greece," 1877. He edited (jointly with the late W. T. Brande) the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," (3 vols. 1865-7; new edit. 3 vols. 1875). On the death of his uncle Sir Edmund Cox, which occurred in Canada in Aug. 1877, he succeeded to the baronetcy; and he is the 15th baronet in succession from Sir Richard Cox, Chancellor of Ireland. With regard to this baronetcy it is a singular circumstance that the title has never descended from father to eldest son, and only twice to a surviving son.

COX, THE REV. JOHN EDMUND, D.D., F.S.A., born at Norwich, in 1812, was educated at the Norwich Grammar-school, and afterwards as a Bible clerk at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. In 1837 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Aldeby, Norfolk, by Bishop Stanley. In 1842 he became minister of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, and was appointed chaplain of the gaol in that town. In 1844 he removed to the curacy of St. Dunstan's, Stepney; and in 1849 he was preferred by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He edited the "Memoir of Sarah Martin," the Yarmouth prison visitor, and is the author of "Principles of the Reformation," a "Life of Cranmer," "Life of Luther," "Protestantism contrasted with Romanism," &c. He edited James's "Bellum Papale," James's "Treatise on the Corruption of Scripture," "The Works of Cranmer" (for the Parker Society), and other religious and controversial works. He has also written and edited a considerable number of publications on Freemasonry, the most important of which are "Dr. Ashe's Manual and Lectures," and "The Ancient Constitutions of the Order." His more recent works are "Musical Recollections of the last Half Century," 2 vols. 1872; and "Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate," 1876. Dr. Cox is the chairman and a trustee of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, which distributes money and clothes according to the necessities of the clergy and their families. He is honorary chaplain of the Royal Society of Musicians, of the British Society of Musicians, and of the West Middlesex Volunteer regiment; was for ten years chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; and is a past grand officer of that order.

COX, SAMUEL SULLIVAN, born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824. He graduated at Brown University in 1846, studied law, travelled in Europe, and in 1855 was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from Ohio, and

was re-elected in 1858, 1860, and 1862. During the civil war he took a prominent part in opposition to the measures and policy of the administration. In 1866 he took up his residence in New York, and was elected to Congress from that city in 1868 and 1870, and was one of the Democratic leaders in the House. In 1872 he was candidate as member at large, but with the rest of the Democratic ticket was defeated by a large majority. In 1874 he was again elected from a district in the city of New York, and was re-elected in 1876. He has published "The Buckeye Abroad," 1852; "Eight Years in Congress," 1865; "Search for Winter Sunbeams," sketches of travel in Italy, Corsica, Algeria, and Spain, 1870; and "Why we Laugh," 1876.

COX, WILLIAM SANDS, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., surgeon, and the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, is a son of the late Edward Townsend Cox, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1802. He was educated at Webb-street, Guy's, and St. Thomas's, London, and in Paris; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1824, and honorary Fellow in 1843. Having held the post of dresser to the late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., and having received as a student marked consideration from Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Baron Larrey, MM. Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Boyer, and Laennec, he settled in Birmingham in 1825, where he obtained an extensive consulting practice. In 1830 he founded that noble institution the Queen's College, and in 1841 the Queen's Hospital. The former institution claims the high honour, through his indomitable perseverance and self-sacrificing exertions, of being the first to initiate measures for the supply of those wants and the remedy of those evils which beset the medical student in large towns during his attendance in the lecture-room and the hospital; namely, the institution of collegiate residence, collegiate discipline, and preliminary instruction in classical literature, mathematics, and the modern languages. To carry out the system, his friend, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, contributed upwards of £25,000, part of which was expended in the purchase of the freehold site, in the erection of chambers, common hall, chapel, lecture-rooms, chemical laboratory, museum, anatomical room and library. The course of study qualifies, without residence elsewhere, for the degrees of B.A. and M.A., M.B. and M.D., LL.B. and LL.D. in the University of London; for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh; for the licence of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Society of Apothecaries; for entrance into holy orders; for the examination of the Army, Navy, and India Boards; and lastly, for a degree in Civil Engineering, a privilege enjoyed under the authority of the Crown almost exclusively by Queen's College. The college and hospital have been incorporated by a charter and supplemental charter. Mr. Cox is the author of a "Memoir on Amputation at the Hip-joint," illustrated with a successful case of nearly twenty years' subsequent enjoyment of health; of a "Synopsis of the Bones, &c., of the Human Body;" of an "Introductory Lecture on the Study of Anatomy and Physiology;" of "Clinical Reports on Surgical Cases at the Queen's Hospital," and of a paper on "Compression in Aneurism," with case; and he has translated Maingault's "Operative Surgery." He holds the post of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery in Queen's College, and Consulting Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. Mr. Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and a member of several learned societies at home and abroad.

COXE, THE RIGHT REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND, Protestant Bishop of Western New York, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, May 10, 1818, and was brought up from a child in New York. He graduated at the uni-

versity of New York, in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1841. Shortly after his ordination to the diaconate, in 1841, he took charge of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, Westchester county, New York, where he remained till Easter in the following year, when he removed to Connecticut, and became the rector of St. John's Church, Hartford. In 1854 he was appointed rector of Grace Church, Baltimore. In 1863 he became rector of Calvary Church, New York city. He was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York in Trinity Church, Geneva, Jan. 4, 1865, and on the death of Bishop De Lancey, three months later, he succeeded to the bishopric. Dr. Coxe attended the Anglican Conference held at Lambeth Palace in 1878. He was one of the founders of the Anglo-Continental Society. Besides many pastoral letters, sermons, and controversial works, he has published the following poems: —"Advent, a Mystery," 1837; "Athwold," three cantos, 1838; "Christian Ballads," 1840; "Athanasion, and other poems," 1842; "Halloween," 1844; "Saul, a Mystery," 1845; and "The Ladye Chase," an improved and enlarged edition of "Athwold," after its suppression for forty years.

COXE, The Rev. Henry Octavius, M.A., born in 1811, was educated at Westminster School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1836. He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and succeeded to the chief librarianship in 1860, on the retirement of the late Dr. Bandinel. Mr. Coxe was select preacher to the university in 1842; Whitehall preacher, 1868; honorary fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi colleges; Perpetual Delegate of the Clarendon Press; Curator of the University Galleries; and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He is also rector of Wytham, Berkshire. He edited "The Chronicles of Roger of Wendover," for the English Historical Society, in 1841-44; a "Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince, in French, by Chandos Herald," with a translation and notes, for the Roxburghe Club, in 1842, and John Gower's "Vox Clamantis" for the same club in 1850. He is the author of the "Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Colleges and Halls at Oxford," published by the University Press in 1852; and of "Catalogues of the Greek and other MSS. in the Bodleian," issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press.

COXWELL, Henry Tracey, was born March 2, 1819, at the Parsonage House, Wouldham, near Rochester Castle, and educated at the Military School, Chatham. He was intended for the army, but after the death of his father, Captain Coxwell, R.N., he repaired to London, and there became a surgeon-dentist. From boyhood he had a strong bent for ballooning, and made many ascents with other aëronauts before he had a balloon of his own. He may be said to have commenced aërostatics professionally in 1844. In 1845 he projected and edited the "Aërostatic Magazine." Since then he has made nearly 700 ascents, the most remarkable being the extraordinary voyage from Wolverhampton (July 17, 1862), in behalf of the British Association, when Mr. Coxwell took Mr. Glaisher seven miles high, and owing to the intense cold, Mr. Glaisher being insensible, had to open the valve by catching the line with his teeth, thus saving the lives of both. Mr. Coxwell is the author of several able papers and lectures on Aërostation.

CRAIG, Isa, was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831. At an early age she began to contribute anonymously to several periodicals, and at length her poetical contributions to the *Scotsman*, under the signature "Isa," attracted attention, and led to her employment in the literary department of that journal. In 1856 she published a collection of her poems. In 1857 she came to London, and her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the Na-

tional Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to which she acted as secretary and literary assistant, until her marriage to her cousin, Mr. John Knox. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode, recited at the Burns' Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors, and in 1865 published "Duchess Agnes," and other poems.

CRAIK, MRS. (*See* MULOCK.)

CRAMPTON, SIR JOHN FIENNES TWISLETON, BART., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., born in Dublin in 1807, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until in 1852 he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. This post he vacated in 1856, on account of an arbitrary demand made by the United States Government, which accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States, by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In 1857 he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg, March 31, 1858, and to Madrid, Dec. 11, 1860, in which year he married Miss Victoria Balfe, but the marriage was annulled three years later. Sir John resigned the post of British Minister at Madrid in November, 1869.

CRANBROOK (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY, son of John Hardy, Esq., who was member for Bradford, was born at Bradford, October 1, 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. Mr. Hardy was one of the members for Leominster from 1856 till July, 1865, when he was elected for the University of Oxford, after an exciting contest, Mr. Gladstone being his opponent. In 1858 he was appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, he became President to the Poor-Law Board; and, on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till Dec., 1868. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in Feb., 1874, Mr. Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War. In May, 1878, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent. He succeeded the Marquis of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES (EARL OF), ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD LINDSAY, eldest son of James Crawford, the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford and ninth Earl of Balcarres, was born Oct. 16, 1812, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He has written "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," 1838; "A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity," 1841; "Progression by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations Touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain," 1846; "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," 1847; "The Lives of the Lindsays," a genealogical volume of more than ordinary interest, 1849; "Scepticism, a Retrogressive Movement in Theology," 1861; "On the Theory of the English Hexameter," 1862; "Œcumenicity in relation to the Church of England," in 1870; and "Etruscan Inscriptions, analysed, translated, and commented upon," 1872. He was known as Lord Lindsay until the death of his father, Dec. 15, 1869, when he succeeded to the earldom of Crawford and Balcarres. Lord Crawford, at his own expense, fully equipped and prepared an expedition, which proceeded to the Mauritius to take observations of the Transit of Venus in Dec. 1874.

CRÉMIEUX, ISAAC ADOLPHE, lawyer and legislator, born at Nismes, of Jewish parents, April 30, 1796, was

a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against M. Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of the exclusion of paid functionaries (Ministers excepted) from the Chamber; and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free-trade. When the game-law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Crémieux opposed it vigorously. Finding that Ministers were resolved to carry it, he succeeded in procuring the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure; but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Count Duchâtel made his memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Crémieux exclaimed, "There is blood in this!" Encountering Louis-Philippe and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, M. Crémieux recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the *coup d'état*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas. He then retired from political life for several years, and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. When the new laws were passed respecting the right of public meeting in the early part of 1869, M. Crémieux emerged from his retirement and made his voice heard at various literary and political conferences at Paris. In the same year he made an attempt to enter the Corps Législatif, but was defeated by the official candidate. When the Government of the National Defence was established in Sept. 1870, M. Crémieux was nominated Minister of Justice, and he was one of the Ministers composing the Government Delegation at Tours, and subsequently at Bordeaux. On Feb. 14, 1871, he placed in the hands of the President of the National Assembly his resignation as Minister. He was elected a Senator for Life by the National Assembly, Dec. 15, 1875.

CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, JACQUES, a French writer, born at Fontenay in La Vendée, Sept. 23, 1803, passed through a course of study in the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and then travelled in Italy and Germany. He commenced his literary career by publishing some volumes of poems; established "Le Vendéen," a Legitimist journal, after the Revolution of July; and then successively edited the *Hermine* of Nantes (1834-38), the *Gazette du Dauphiné*, and the *Europe Monarchique*. In all these journals, as in his separate publications, M. Crétineau-Joly warmly supported the principle of absolute and legitimate authority both in Church and State. He has written some valuable historical works illustrative of the struggles of the Vendeans against the Revolution; "Histoire des Traités de 1815 et de leur exécution publiée sur des documents officiels et inédits," 1842; "Histoire Religieuse, Politique, et Littéraire de la Compagnie de Jésus, composée sur des documents inédits et authentiques," 6 vols., 1844-46; "Le Pape Clément XIV.," 1853; "Scènes d'Italie et de Vendée," 1853; "L'Eglise Romaine en face de la Révolution," 2 vols., 1859; "Histoire de Louis-Philippe d'Orléans et de l'Orléanisme," 2 vols., 1861-63; "Le Cardinal Consalvi," memoirs, with introduction and notes, 2 vols., 1864; and "Histoire des trois derniers Princes de la Maison de Condé," 2 vols., 1866.

CRISPI, FRANCESCO, an Italian statesman, born at Ribera, in Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819, studied law at Palermo, and became a member of the bar of Naples, where he took part in the conspiracies which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of

Palermo, became a deputy and general secretary of war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi fled to France. In 1859 and 1860 he organized the new Sicilian revolution; he landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier, became a minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy. In 1861 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged leader of the constitutional opposition. It was the understanding come to between Signor Crispi and the old Piedmontese "third party," which led to the formation of the new Ratazzi ministry. Hs was chosen as a Deputy at the elections of Nov., 1876, by several electoral colleges, and "opted" for that of Bari. On the 22nd of that month he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 232 votes against 115.

CROFTON, Sir Walter Frederic, C.B., a son of the late Captain Walter Crofton, of the 54th Foot (who was killed at Waterloo), born at Courtrai in 1815, was educated at Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, became Captain in 1845, and afterwards retired. He held from 1854 to 1862 the chairmanship of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management, he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CROFTS, Ernest, A.R.A., was born at Leeds, Sept. 15, 1847, being the son of Mr. John Crofts, J.P., of Adel, near that town. He was educated at Rugby school, and after remaining there several years went to Berlin, where he had more leisure to develope his artistic tastes. He then removed to London, and studied here for some years as a pupil under the late Mr. A. B. Clay. Afterwards he went to Düsseldorf, where he became a pupil of Herr Emil Hünten, the well-known military painter to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Crofts, who now resides at Düsseldorf, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 19, 1878. Among his pictures from time to time exhibited, chiefly at the Royal Academy, are the following:—"The Retreat: an Episode in the German-French War," 1874, now in the Public Gallery, Königsberg, Prussia; "One Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Kin," which obtained the Crystal Palace Silver Medal, 1874; "Ligny," 1875, exhibited at the Academy, and afterwards at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; "On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo"—Napoleon seated outside a cottage consulting a map—1876, in the possession of Captain Bolton: "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor," 1877, in the possession of Mr. John Rhodes, Leeds; "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House," 1877; "Wellington on his March from Quatre Bras to Waterloo," 1878, in the possession of Mr. Mappin, Sheffield; and "Westminster," exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition, 1878.

CROOKES, William, F.R.S., was born in London, in 1832. His scientific career commenced in 1848, when he entered the Royal College of Chemistry as a pupil of the distinguished chemist Dr. Hofmann, now of the University of Berlin. He gained the Ashburton scholarship at the age of seventeen. After two years of study, Dr. Hofman appointed him, first, his junior, and then his senior assistant, which post he held until 1854, when he went to Oxford to superintend the meteorological department of the Radcliffe Observatory. In 1855 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry at the Science College, Chester. In 1859 he founded the *Chemical News*, and in 1864 he

beeame editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. Mr. Crookes's researehes were begun while at the Royal College of Chemistry, his first paper, "On the Seleno-Cyanides," being published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Chemical Society*, in 1851. Sinee then he has been almost uninterruptedly engaged in private researeh on subjeets eonnected with chemistry and physies. In 1861 Mr. Crookes discovered, by means of speetral observations and chemieal reaetions, the metal thallium; and in June, 1862, and Feb., 1863, he laid before the Royal Society an aeeount of its oeeurrence, distribution, and the method of extraetion from the ore, together with its physieal charaeteristics and chemieal properties. He also diseussed the position of thallium among elementary bodies, and gave a series of analytical notes on the new metal. In the *Journal of the Chemical Society* for April, 1864, he eollated all the information then extant, both from his own researehes and from those of others, introducing qualitative and quantitative deseriptions of an extended series of the salts of the metal. In June, 1872, he laid before the Royal Soeiety the details and results of experiments which had oeeupied mueh of his time during the previous eight years, and whieh eonsisted of laborious researehes on the atomie weight of thallium. In 1863 Mr. Crookes was eleeted a Fellow of the Royal Soeiety. In 1865 he discovered the sodium amalgamation process for separating gold and silver from their ores. In 1866 he was appointed by the Government to inquire into, and report upon, the application of disinfeetants in arresting the spread of the cattle plague then prevalent in England. In 1871 he was seleeted as a member of the English expedition to Oran for observing the total phase of the solar eelipse whieh oeeurred in December of that year. Mr. Crookes commenced his researehes on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation" in 1872. These experiments were suggested by some observations made when weighing heavy pieces of glass apparatus in a vaeuum balanee during his researches on the atomie weight of thallium. His first paper on the subjeet was read before the Royal Soeiety on Dec. 11, 1873, and during the last four years Mr. Crookes has sent six other communieations to the Society on the same subjeet. The eonstruction of the radiometer is one result of his investigation. In 1875 Mr. Crookes reeeived the award of a Royal Medal from the Royal Soeiety for his various chemical and physical researches; and in 1876 he was eleeted a Vice-President of the Chemieal Society. In 1877 Mr. Crookes was elected a member of the Counеil of the Royal Soeiety. He is the author of "Select Methods in Chemieal Analysis," of "The Manufacture of Beet-root Sugar in England," and of a "Handbook of Dyeing and Calieo Printing." He is also joint author of the English adaptation of Kerl's "Treatise on Metallurgy." He has edited and rewritten the last two editions of Mitehell's "Manual of Practieal Assaying," and translated into English and edited Reimann's "Aniline and its Derivatives," Wagner's "Chemieal Teehnology," and Auerbach's "Anthraeen and its Derivatives," 1877. It is stated that Mr. Crookes was the first to apply photography to the investigation of the solar spectrum; but his earlier researches were so numerous, that it is impossible to refer to them all. We may, however, mention his papers "On the Opaeity of the Yellow Soda Flame to Light of its own Colour," "On the Measurement of the Luminous Intensity of Light," "On a New Binoeular Speetrum Microscope," and "On the Optical Phenomena of Opals."

CROSBY, Howard, D.D., LL.D., born in New York, Feb. 27, 1826. He graduated at the University of New York in 1844, was made Professor of Greek in 1851, and was appointed to the same chair in Rutgees College, New Jersey, in 1859. He

resigned this chair after some years, and became pastor of a Presbyterian Church in New York. In 1870, still retaining his pastorate, he was made Chancellor of the University of New York. He has been prominent in philanthropic and reformatory measures, especially in the temperance cause. He has published "Lands of the Moslem" (1850); an edition, with notes, of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" (1851); "Notes on the New Testament" (1861); and "Life of Christ" (1871).

CROSLAND, MRS. CAMILLA, formerly known under her maiden name CAMILLA TOULMIN, born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9, 1812, is the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and granddaughter of the eminent physician, Dr. William Toulmin. A love of reading, and quickness of intellect, supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and having been by the death of her father, and afterwards by that of her brother, thrown entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin's first production was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She edited for some years the *Ladies' Companion and Monthly Magazine*, and has published the following works: "Lays and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life," written at the suggestion of the Early Closing Association; "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Hildred, the Daughter." In some of these books the themes selected by her are the trials of the poor, and the political and social progress of the people, a subject to which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who has contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1854, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in 1857 she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she produced a novel entitled "Mrs. Blake," and at Christmas, 1865, a fairy tale, "The Island of the Rainbow." In 1871 she published "The Diamond Wedding; and other Poems," and in 1873 appeared her latest work, "Hubert Freeth's Prosperity," a novel in three volumes. Mrs. Crosland has written a number of part songs for Messrs. Novello's publications.

CROSS, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD ASSHETON, M.P., was born at Red Scar, near Preston, May 30, 1823, being the third son of the late William Cross, Esq., by Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Chaffers, Esq. He was educated at Rugby School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1846. In 1849 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. In 1852 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Warrington. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March, 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of Dec. 1868, he came forward as a Conservative candidate for South-West Lancashire, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone, who had appealed to that constituency, and who had in several powerful speeches, addressed to large multitudes of the electors, endeavoured to gain their support to the cause on which he had staked the issue, *viz.*, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The election, which

was attended with much excitement, and was watched with extraordinary interest throughout the kingdom, terminated as follows :—For Mr. Cross (C.) 7,729 ; for Mr. Turner (C.) 7,676 ; for Mr. Gladstone (L.) 7,415 ; for Mr. Grenfell (L.) 6,939. At the general election of 1874, Mr. Cross was returned without opposition. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration, Mr. Cross was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, Feb. 21, 1874, on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876, and the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., Oct. 24, 1878. Mr. Cross is a member of the Council on Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England ; a magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county, and Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. He is the compiler of two legal works :—"The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor, with notices of cases, indices and forms," 1853 ; and "The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace : their jurisdiction and practice in other than criminal matters" (written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming), 1858, 2nd edition, 1876.

CROSSLEY, JAMES, F.S.A., son of a merchant at Halifax, Yorkshire, born in 1800, was educated for the law, and practised as a solicitor at Manchester till 1860, when he retired from the profession. He was a frequent contributor to the earlier volumes of *Blackwood's Magazine*, one of the writers in the first *Retrospective Review*, and occasionally assisted J. G. Lockhart in biographical articles in the *Quarterly Review*. The peculiar department to which he has devoted himself is criticism and antiquarian and literary research. Mr. Crossley has been a member of the Philobiblon Society since its commencement. He was appointed president of the Chetham Society in 1848, which office he still holds, and he is also president of the more recently formed Spenser Society. He is the editor of "Pott's Discovery of Witches," "The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington," 2 vols., and "Heywood's Observations in verse" in the Chetham series. His aid and assistance will be found to be acknowledged in very many of the works of literary research which have appeared during the last forty years. He is well known as an ardent book-collector, and has accumulated a curious and extensive library.

CROWE, EYRE, A.R.A., a historical and genre painter, born in London in Oct., 1824, studied painting in the atelier of Paul Delaroche at Paris. He went with that distinguished artist and his other pupils to Rome in 1844. Acting as amanuensis to Mr. W. M. Thackeray, he visited the United States in 1852-3. He is an occasional Inspector of the Science and Art Department. Mr. Eyre Crowe has painted "Goldsmith's Mourners," 1863 ; "Friends," 1871 ; "Blue Coat Subjects," 1872 ; "After a Run," and "Brothers of the Brush," 1873 ; "French Savants in Egypt," 1875 ; "The Rehearsal" and "Darning Day, Red Maids' School, Bristol," 1876 ; "Sanctuary," "Silkworms," "Prayer," and "Bridal Procession at St. Malou, Rouen," 1877 ; "School Treat," 1878. Mr. Crowe was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in April, 1876.

CROWE, JOSEPH ARCHER, brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., was born in London in Oct., 1825. He was correspondent for the *Illustrated London News* in the Crimean war, and for the *Times* during the Franco-Austrian war, and was at Solferino. He is now (1878) British Consul-General at Düsseldorff. He is the author, conjointly with Mr. G. Cavalcaselle, of several art works, viz. : —"Early Flemish Painters," 1857 and 1872 ; "History of Painting in Italy," 1864 ; "History of Painting in North Italy," 1871 ; "Life of Titian," 1877.

CROWE, MRS. (*See* BATEMAN.)

CROWTHER, The Right Rev. Samuel Adjai, D.D., Bishop of Niger Territory, is a native of Africa. His history, extending over sixty years or more, from a state of abject servitude to the episcopate, is a very romantic one. His original name was Adjai, and his family lived at Ochugu, in the Yorubu country, 100 miles inland from the Bight of Benin. In 1821 he was carried off by the Eyo Mahometans, was exchanged for a horse, was again exchanged at Dahdah and cruelly treated, was then again sold as a slave for some tobacco, was captured by an English ship of war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. He was baptised in 1825, taking the names of the Evangelical vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, Samuel Crowther. In 1829 he married Asano, a native girl, who had been taught in the same school with him. He was then for some years schoolmaster of Regent's Town, and subsequently accompanied the first Niger expedition. Arrived in England, he was sent to the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained by the bishop of London. In 1854 he accompanied the second Niger Expedition, of which he wrote a very able account. He was afterwards an active clergyman at Akessa, translated the Bible into Yorubu, and undertook various other literary works of a religious character for the benefit of his African brethren. He was consecrated first Bishop of Niger Territory, West Africa, June 29, 1864.

CUBITT, Joseph, civil engineer, born at Horning, in the county of Norfolk, Nov. 24, 1811, received his preliminary education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, under Mr. Hill, and his professional education in the office and on the works of his father, the late Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S., civil engineer. His principal works are, a considerable portion of the system of the South-Eastern Railway lines; the entire Great Northern Railway; the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; the Rhymney Railway; the Oswestry and Newtown Railway; the Colne Valley Railway; the Pier of Weymouth Harbour; the Extension of the North Pier and other works of Great Yarmouth Haven; and the new Blackfriars Bridge, London. Mr. Cubitt is a member of the Geographical Society, and was for many years a Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He is also a Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteer Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

CULLUM, George W., born in New York, about 1812, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and was engaged for the next twenty-eight years in engineering labours and in instructing at West Point on practical military engineering. During the civil war he was Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief from Nov., 1861, to Sept., 1864, and Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, from Sept., 1864, to Aug., 1866; since which time he has been a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications. Besides numerous military memoirs and reports, he has published "Military Bridges with India-rubber Pontoons," 1849; "Register of Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1850," 1850; a translation of Duparc's "Elements of Military Art and History, with Notes, &c.," 1863; "Systems of Military Bridges," 1863; and a "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy," comprising memoirs of all the graduates of that institution since its organisation in 1802 (1868).

CUMMING, The Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S.E., minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, author of devotional and controversial works, and a popular preacher, was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and untiring opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Dr. Cumming

preached before her Majesty at Balmoral a sermon afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." Amongst his best known works are, —"Apocalyptic Sketches," "Daily Life," and "Voices of the Night." Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and end of this dispensation, which has had a large sale; a companion volume, in 1861, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh," and "The Destiny of Nations," or, the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. In these works great events were predicted for 1868, and in his work, "The Seventh Vial," published in Nov., 1870, he quotes evidence from the most reliable sources of the fulfilment of all the events predicted in the page of prophecy. In his preface he states that he does not revise or recast a single explanation of prophecy in his former works, but abides by, and in this last volume justifies, all. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and has invariably opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843 and form a separate communion. In the autumn of 1872 Dr. Cumming preached before her Majesty at Dunrobin. The subject of his sermon was "Communion between Heaven and Earth." Her Majesty walked towards the preacher at the close of divine service, and personally thanked him for the sermon to which, she was pleased to say, she had listened with the greatest pleasure. This sermon has been published in a very cheap and tasteful shape.

CUNNINGHAM, Major-General Alexander, C.S.I., of the Bengal Engineers, second son of Allan Cunningham, and brother to the late Captain J. D. Cunningham, author of the "History of the Sikhs," to Peter Cunningham, and to Colonel Francis Cunningham, was born in John-street, Westminster, Jan. 23, 1814, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at the Military College, Addiscombe. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers in 1831; Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India in 1834; sent specially to Cashmere in 1839; Engineer to the King of Oudh in 1840; head of a mission to Thibet, &c., in 1846; Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces in 1858; Archæological Surveyor-General of India in 1870; Companion of the Star of India, 1871. General Cunningham is the author of many articles on antiquarian subjects in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and other periodicals; "The Bhilsa Topes, or Buddhist Monuments of Central India," 1854; "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture," 1846; "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical," 1854; and voluminous official reports on the Antiquities of Northern Hindostan, which are now being reprinted by order of the Government of India.

CURCI, Carlo Maria, an Italian ecclesiastic, born about 1800, entered the Society of Jesus, of which he soon became a distinguished ornament. Both as a pulpit orator and as a writer on theological subjects he acquired a high reputation throughout Italy. His name drew crowds to hear him when he preached, and he delivered discourses in nearly every city of the peninsula. Three times he was the Lent preacher before the Chapter of San Pietro in Vaticano, where His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., was wont occasionally to be present, privately, at his sermon. Father Curci also founded, and mainly set forward, the *Civiltà Cattolica*. So highly did the late Pope esteem this periodical, that he provided for its permanent continuance, in Rome or elsewhere, under the management of the Jesuits. Father Curci was a contributor to the *Civiltà Cattolica* during a period of sixteen years. In 1871 he was in high repute as the famous preacher in the great church of the Gesù, in Rome, where crowds flocked to listen to his

fervent discourses. After that he retired to Florence, and set himself, entirely of his own accord, to preach and publish his lectures on "The Four Gospels," published under the title of "Lezioni esegetiche e morali sopra i quattro Evangeli, dette in Firenze dal 1 Novembre, 1873, al 29 Giugno, 1874," 4 vols., 8vo. At the same time he likewise published a small volume of "The Four Gospels," with few and short notes. Father Curci gave utterance to opinions which were quite contrary to those generally entertained by his colleagues of the Society of Jesus respecting the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the result was that, in 1877, he was expelled from the Order. His peculiar views are given in a work published at Florence in Dec., 1877, under the title of "Il moderno Dissidio tra la Chiesa e lo Stato, considerato per occasione di un fatto particolare." ("The Modern Dissension between Church and State, examined on the occurrence of a personal matter.") In March, 1878, Father Curci wrote a letter from Florence to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., describing the unhappy position in which he was placed by his recent conduct, and expressing a desire to offer a retractation of his errors. To this letter, which appeared to be a first step towards a reconciliation, a kind reply was given. Encouraged by this, Father Curci wrote a second letter, making the largest offers of submission, declaring himself ready to make public reparation if necessary, and expressing a desire, as private affairs called him to Rome, to make his atonement in person. He went to Rome, and had an interview with Cardinal Franchi, who proposed that Father Curci should see Professor Don Giuseppe Pecci, the Pope's brother, who had formerly a long acquaintance and intimacy with Father Curci. The result of the interview with Father Pecci was a letter of retractation which appeared in all the journals; but so many persons regarded this retractation as incomplete, and liable to misinterpretations, that the Holy Father was dissatisfied with it, and refused a private audience to Father Curci until he had written a fresh recantation, in which he declared his sincere intention to submit his opinions and his writings to the judgment of the Pope.

CURLING, Thomas Blizard, F.R.S., born in Jan., 1811, and educated at Manor-House, Chiswick, was appointed assistant-surgeon to the London Hospital in 1834, lecturer on surgery in 1846, full surgeon in 1849, examiner in surgery to the University of London in 1859, and member of council of the College of Surgeons in 1864. He became consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum in 1849, a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850, and was elected President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1871. He is the author of a treatise on tetanus, which gained the Jacksonian prize in 1835; of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Testis," published in 1843, and of "Observations on Disease of the Rectum," in 1851. The last-mentioned have reached a third edition. In Aug., 1869, he resigned the post of senior surgeon to the London Hospital, after a service of nearly thirty-six years.

CURREY, The Rev. George, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, London, is the son of the late Rev. James Currey, who was himself preacher to that institution. He was born in Charterhouse Square, April 7, 1816, and educated at Charterhouse school, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a scholar in 1834. The following year he was appointed a Bell's University Scholar, and in 1838 he graduated B.A., being fourteenth wrangler and fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos; he was elected a fellow of his college in 1839; appointed Lecturer in 1840; Tutor in 1844; Whitehall Preacher in 1845; Hulsean Lecturer in 1851

and 1852; Preacher of the Charterhouse in 1849; and Master of the Charterhouse, Jan. 17, 1871. He was appointed one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester, May, 1877. Dr. Currey has published the "Hulsean Lectures" for 1851 and 1852; and edited "Tertulliani de Spectaculis, de Idololatriâ et de Coronâ Militis," Cambridge, 1854.

CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Nov. 28, 1812. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1836, practised law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. During his residence in Boston he served for several terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. He also held the office of United States Commissioner, and in this capacity, in 1851, returned to his master a fugitive slave, named Thomas Sims, for which act he was sharply censured by the abolitionists. He has made valuable contributions to legal literature; among which are: "Rights and Duties of American Seamen" (1844); "The Law of Copyright" (1847); "The Law of Patents" (1849, 4th edition, 1873); and "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States" (2 vols., 1854-58). He has also written a "Life of Daniel Webster" (2 vols., 1855-58); and a "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" (2 vols., 1855-58).

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, born at Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1824. After leaving school, he was for a year a clerk in a mercantile house in New York, and in 1842 was placed, together with an elder brother, at the Brook Farm Socialistic Institution in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they remained about eighteen months, when they were placed on a farm in Concord, where they remained another eighteen months. In 1842 he went to Europe, residing mainly at Berlin and Rome, and subsequently visiting Egypt and Syria. Returning to America in 1850, he published "Nile Notes of a Howadji," being sketches of his observations in Egypt. This was followed in 1852 by "The Howadji in Syria." In the meantime he had connected himself with the *New York Tribune* newspaper, and had become one of the editors of *Putnam's Monthly*. About 1855 this magazine passed into the hands of a new firm, which also entered into the publication of books, in which they were unsuccessful, and became bankrupt in 1857. Mr. Curtis had entered this firm, as he supposed, as a special partner, investing only about 10,000 dollars; but by some informality he was found to be legally a general partner, and liable for at least ten times that amount. For the payment of this he devoted himself to literary labour for several years; the last dollar being paid in 1873. He lectured on social and æsthetic topics throughout the country, became a regular contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, to which, besides many occasional articles, he furnished a monthly paper under the general title of the "Editor's Easy Chair." This series, begun in 1858, has been continued monthly, with only a brief interruption in 1876, to the present time. In 1857 *Harper's Weekly*, an illustrated journal, was established, and Mr. Curtis soon became one of its principal editorial writers. When the Civil War broke out this journal took a decided political tone, and soon became an influential organ of the Republican party, nearly all the political editorials being written by Mr. Curtis. In 1867 was established *Harper's Bazar*, an illustrated paper devoted to art, literature, social life, and the fashions. To this Mr. Curtis also furnished a weekly paper, which he continued as long as the burden of indebtedness rested upon him. In the canvas of 1868 he was made a presidential elector on the Republican ticket, and warmly supported the re-election of President Grant, who in 1871 appointed him a member of the

Commission to frame rules for the regulation of the civil service. But towards the close of the administration he became dissatisfied with the policy of the President, and *Harper's Weekly* vigorously opposed the nomination of President Grant for a third term, and as warmly advocated the election of Mr. Hayes, who received the Republican nomination. In the disputes which soon sprung up in the party in relation to the policy of President Hayes, he has taken a firm stand in its favour. He was in 1867 elected a delegate to the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York, and in the same year was appointed one of the Regents of the University of that State, a body which has the general supervision of the higher grades of institutions for public instruction. He has published the following works, all made up of previous contributions to various periodicals: "Lotus Eating," a series of newspaper letters from watering-places (1852); "The Potiphar Papers" (1853); "Prue and I" (1856); and "Trumps" (1862).

CURTIUS, ERNEST, a German Hellenist, born at Lübeck, Sept 2, 1814, after a preliminary training in the college of his native town, pursued his studies at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens in company with Professor Brandis in order to commence at head-quarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Ottfried Müller in his archæological expedition to the Peloponnesus, and on the decease of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country, was created Doctor by the University of Halle, taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin, became Professor Extraordinary there, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, son of the present emperor of Germany. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as Professor at Göttingen. He went to Athens, to undertake excavations at Olympia in April, 1864. Professor Curtius's works all relate to Greek antiquities. The best known is his "History of Greece," which has been ably translated into English by A. W. Ward, M. A., 5 vols., 1868-74.

CURTIUS, GEORGE, brother of Professor Ernest Curtius, was born at Lübeck in 1820, and studied philology at Bonn and Berlin. His first appointment was as tutor in Bloehmann's Institute at Dresden. In 1845 he became private docent in the University of Berlin, and in 1849 Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Prague. Doctor George Curtius has written "Comparative Grammar in its relation to Classical Philology," 1845, 2nd edit., 1848; "Contributions from Comparative Linguistics to the Grammar of the Greek and Latin Languages," 1846; "School Grammar of the Greek Language," 1862, which had passed through six editions in 1864, and which has been edited in English by Dr. William Smith; "Indications on the Present State of the Homeric Question," 1854; "A First Greek Course," and "Principles of Greek Etymology, translated by Augustus S. Wilkins, M.A., and Edwin B. England, M.A.," 1878.

CURWEN, JOHN, son of the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of an old Cumberland family, born at Heckmondwike, in Yorkshire, Nov. 14, 1816, was educated at Coward College and the London University. He was appointed assistant minister in the Independent Church, Basingstoke, Hants, in 1838, where he experimented in education, invented the "Look and say method of teaching to read," and taught Sunday school children to sing. He became co-pastor at Stowmarket, Suffolk, in 1841, whence he visited Miss Glover's schools at Norwich, and where he tried her singing plans in a large Bible class; and was elected pastor at Plaistow, Essex, in 1844, where he developed and promoted the Tonic Sol-fa method of teaching to sing for schools, homes, and congregations; using it in his schools, Bible classes, and church, and meanwhile

lecturing on the art of teaching generally for Sunday schools in various parts of the country. Having to resign the ministry through ill-health in 1867, he established a printing and publishing business, in order the better to create a Tonic Sol-fa literature. Along with many co-workers he founded the Tonic Sol-fa Association for the propagation of the method (1853), and the Tonic Sol-fa College, for the education of teachers and issue of certificates of proficiency (1862). Mr. Curwen is the author of "The Child's Own Hymn Book," "Standard Course of the Tonic Sol-fa Method;" "How to observe Harmony;" "Construction Exercises in Elementary Musical Composition," and other works.

CUSHING, CALEB, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in Jan., 1800. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817; was college tutor for two years; studied law, and in 1825 commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the same time contributing to the *North American Review* articles on historical and legal subjects. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, "Reminiscences of Spain," and "Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the consequent Events in Europe." In 1835 he was elected a member of Congress, a position which he retained until 1843. He belonged to the Whig party until 1841, when he took sides with President Tyler, who in 1843 nominated him for Secretary of the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon appointed Commissioner to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was again elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; and being defeated on a resolution to raise and equip a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, he equipped them from his own means, and, as their colonel, departed for the seat of war, and was soon made a brigadier-general. In 1852 he was chosen a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1853 called into President Pierce's cabinet as Attorney-General. In 1860 he was President of the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Mr. Breckinridge for President. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of three commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress. He was active in the treaty by which Russia sold her possessions in North-Western America to the United States, and in 1869 negotiated a treaty with the Colombian Government for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and in the following year published a book, "The Treaty of Washington," in which he sharply criticised the action of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator. In December, 1873, he was named as Minister to Spain, but did not enter upon the office. In 1874 he was nominated by President Grant as Chief Justice of the United States, but the nomination was soon withdrawn.

CUVILLIER-FLEURY, ALFRED-AUGUSTE, author, born in 1802, studied at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and obtained the prize of honour for rhetoric in 1819. For ten years he was secretary to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, whose exile he shared at Rome and Florence, and upon his return to France was appointed director of studies at the College of Sainte-Barbe. In 1827 Louis-Philippe intrusted to him the education of the young Duc d'Aumale. In 1834 he commenced writing for the *Journal des Débats*, maintaining the cause of the monarchy of July; was created officer of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1845; and unsuccessfully presented himself for the suffrages of the electors of Guéret in 1846. The revolution of Feb. 1848, and subsequent events, did not change his opinions, and he remained one of the principal editors of the *Débats*

until 1860. A number of his articles have been collected under the following titles :—"Portraits Politiques et Révolutionnaires," published in 1851 ; "Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1854 ; "Nouvelles Études" in 1855 ; "Voyages et Voyageurs," in 1854-6 ; "Dernières Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1859 ; "Historiens, Poëtes, et Romanciers," in 1863 ; and "Études et Portraits," 2 vols., 1865-68. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1866.

D.

DACRES, Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys, G.C.B., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, in 1805, and educated at the Naval College at Portsmouth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1817, and in 1827, when lieutenant on board the *Blonde*, he was sent ashore with four cannons and a division of seamen, and rendered valuable assistance to the French army in the Morea under Marshal Maison. Appointed a Commander in 1834, he cruised on the Spanish coast in the *Salamander* for several years during the Carlist war, and in 1840 was made captain of that vessel. At the time of the Crimean war he was flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier. He received the command of the *Sans Pareil*, a vessel in the fleet of Sir D. Dundas, and greatly distinguished himself before Odessa and Sebastopol, where his ship was riddled with cannon-balls. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1858, Vice-Admiral in 1865, a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866, and Admiral in 1870. Since 1858, Sir Sydney Dacres served as an admiral in the Mediterranean, West Indies and Channel squadrons. He was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital in Nov. 1872. He was made a C.B. in 1855 ; K.C.B. in 1865 ; G.C.B. in 1871 ; and he has also been decorated with the insignia of several foreign Orders.

D'ALBERT, Charles, musical composer, son of a captain of cavalry in the French army, born at a village near Hamburg, in 1815, after his father's death, was brought by his mother to England, where his musical talents attracted the notice of Kalkbrenner, whose pupil he became, and under whose instructions he gained an acquaintance with the classical works of the great masters. He afterwards attended at the Académie Royale, Paris, where he studied music and dancing to such good purpose, that he was appointed maître de ballet and first dancer at Covent Garden Theatre, but abandoned the stage, and established himself as a teacher of music, and as a composer. His success is proved by the popularity of the dance-music which he has composed, each piece having a distinct individuality, suggestive of the subject of the title. "The Peri," "Faust," "Haunt of Fairies," "Queen of the Ball," and "Lily of the Valley," waltzes ; the "Sultan's," "The Bridal," "Helena," "Coquette," "Isabelle," "King Pippin," and "Soldier's" polkas ; "The Express" and "Pelissier" galops, and other compositions too numerous to mention, are great favourites with the public.

DALE, Robert William, M.A., an Independent minister, born in London, Dec. 1, 1829, was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated M.A. at the University of London in 1853. He commenced his ministry at Carr's Lane (Congregational) Church, Birmingham, in June, 1853. At first he was co-pastor with the late John Angell James, on whose death he succeeded to the full charge of that well-known place of worship. Mr. Dale was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1868-9. He is editor of the *Congregationalist*, and the author of "Discourses on Special Occasions ;" "Week-day Sermons ;" a "Life of

the Rev. J. A. James ;" "Discourses on the Epistles to the Hebrews ;" "The Ten Commandments ;" "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism;" "The Atonement : a Series of Lectures prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales ;" and articles in the *British Quarterly*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly*, and *Contemporary Review*. He has also edited a translation of "Reuss on the Theology of the Apostolic Age." In 1877 he delivered a series of lectures on Preaching at Yale College, Connecticut, being the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beecher lectureship. The lectures have since been published both in England and America. Mr. Dale has taken an active part in Nonconformist controversies, and in the agitation originated by the National Education League.

DALTON, JOHN CALL, M.D., born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Feb. 2, 1825. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1844, and in medicine in 1847. In 1851 he received the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his "Essay on the Corpus Luteum." In 1859 he published his "Treatise on Human Physiology." He was in a few months offered professorships of physiology in several medical colleges, and accepted them in one of the New York city medical schools, and the Long Island Hospital College in Brooklyn, New York. In the civil war he was Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, and for a time Medical Inspector for the Department of the South. In 1868 he published a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges." He has also published many papers and memoirs in the medical reviews and journals ; and he was a prominent scientific contributor to the *American Cyclopædia* (1873-76).

DANA, CHARLES ANDERSON, born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1819. He entered Harvard College in 1839, but remained there only two years. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm community, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and remained there till 1844. He next edited, in connection with George Ripley, Parke Godwin, and John S. Dwight, *The Harbinger*, a weekly journal, devoted to social reform and general literature (1844-47). In 1847 he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and was for four or five years managing editor, until the autumn of 1861. In 1855, in connection with Mr. George Ripley, he projected Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," in 16 vols., of which they were the responsible editors, to its completion in 1863, as also of the revised edition (1873-77). From 1862 to 1865 he was in Government service, during the last two years as Assistant-Secretary of War. About the beginning of 1866 he became editor of the *Chicago Republican*, a daily paper, published in Chicago, Illinois ; but in 1868 purchased an interest in the *New York Sun*, a daily paper, of which he has since been the editor, and which has become notable for its zealous opposition to the administration of Presidents Grant and Hayes.

DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, LL.D., born at Utica, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. He graduated at Yale College in 1833, and was teacher of mathematics in the United States navy from 1833 to 1835. In 1835 and 1836 he was assistant to Professor Silliman in chemistry, geology, &c., at Yale College. In Dec. 1836, he was appointed Mineralogist and Geologist to the U. S. exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it during its whole tour, returning home in 1842. In 1837 he published his work on "Mineralogy," which has since passed through many editions, and been enlarged and remodelled till it appeared in 1868-69 in two large volumes. Since 1846 he has been one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science*. For some years he was engaged in the preparation and classification of the

materials brought home from the Pacific. He prepared three voluminous reports, with their accompanying atlases of figures, describing many new species, and some new geological formations which he had discovered. These reports were "On the Zoophytes" (1846); "On the Geology of the Pacific" (1849); "On Crustacea" (1852-54). In 1855 he became Professor of Natural History and Geology in Yale College, a position which he still holds. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe, and in 1872 received the Woollaston gold medal of the Geological Society of London. The Copley medal of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him in Nov. 1877, "for his biological, geological, and mineralogical investigations, carried on through half a century, and for the valuable works in which his conclusions and discoveries have been published." Among his more popular works are: "Manual of Geology" (1862); "Text Book of Geology" (1864); and "Corals and the Coral Islands" (1872).

DANA, Richard Henry, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1787. He studied at Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He became connected in 1814 with the *North American Review*, and his earliest writings, "An Essay on Old Times," and an article on the poems of Washington Allston, first appeared in that periodical, of which he became joint-editor in 1818. His works are more noted for quality than quantity. They comprise "The Idle Man," a collection of tales and essays, 1821; "The Dying Raven," and "The Husband at the Wife's Grave," two short poems, 1825; "The Buccaneer," a somewhat longer poem, which has become a classic, 1827; and a course of ten "Lectures on Shakespeare," originally delivered in 1839, but not published until long after.

DANA, Richard Henry, jun., son of the preceding, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1815. He entered Harvard College in 1832. Being, on account of an affection of the eyes, compelled to relinquish study in 1834, in search of health he undertook the voyage to California, described in his "Two Years before the Mast." Returned to college, he studied law, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1840. He devoted himself especially to maritime law, and soon secured a large admiralty practice. In 1841 he published a treatise on seamanship, entitled, "The Seaman's Friend" (known in England as "The Seaman's Manual"), containing a Dictionary of Sea Terms. He was one of the founders of the "Free-Soil Party" in 1848, and a prominent actor in the Republican movement of 1856. He has written several biographies and review articles; "To Cuba and Back: a Vacation Voyage," 1859; and in 1869 put forth an enlarged edition of his early work, under the title "Two Years before the Mast, and Twenty Years Afterwards." He has published several important legal works, among which is an edition, with copious annotations, of Wheaton's "International Law," 1866. One of his notes, on the neutrality laws of Great Britain and the United States, was translated into French for the use of the arbitrators at Geneva, in 1872.

DANELL, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, was born in what was formerly called the London district, in 1821. He was educated under Dr. Kenny at his father's house in Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, and afterwards at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. In 1843 he was sent to finish his ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris, and received priest's orders in 1846, being in August of that year appointed to the mission of St. George's, Southwark. For many years he acted as Vicar-General to Bishop Grant, and on the decease of that eminent prelate he succeeded him in the see of Southwark, his consecration taking place at St. George's Cathedral, March 25, 1871. The diocese of Southwark comprises

Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, the islands of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, and the adjacent isles.

DARBY, JOHN NELSON, youngest son of the late John Darby, Esq., of Leap, King's county, Ireland, was born in Westminster, in 1800, graduated in 1819 at Trinity College, Dublin, in high classical honours, and was called to the bar. He subsequently took orders, but not long after saw fit to abandon this position, only the more freely to exercise his ministry in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, &c., and at a later day also in North and South America and the West Indies, New Zealand, and Australia. He has translated the entire Bible into German, and the New Testament into French as well as English. Besides incessant preaching in these and other languages (chiefly among those commonly known as "Brethren," or "Plymouth Brethren"), he has written on scriptural subjects so largely that his collected writings, now in course of republication, independent of, and uniform with his longest single work, "Synopsis of the Books of the Bible," five volumes, will exceed twenty-five thick volumes crown 8vo.

DARIMON, ALFRED, journalist, born at Lille, Dec. 17, 1819, after finishing his studies, commenced his literary career in 1840, by the publication of some letters on the Archæology of Flanders in the *Revue du Nord*. In 1848 he was one of the principal editors of the *Peuple*, founded by M. Proudhon, and when that journal ceased to appear, became editor in chief, first of *La Voix du Peuple*, and afterwards of *Le Peuple*, 1850. Since 1854 M. Darimon has contributed to *La Presse* numerous articles relating to finance, and in 1857 published a work entitled "De la Réforme Banquière." He was candidate, in the democratic interest, for Paris, at the election of 1857, was elected by a considerable majority, and re-elected in 1863. M. Darimon stood aloof from his former political allies since 1864, and eventually became a supporter of the Government, the result being that he dared not present himself again to his constituents at the general election in 1869. In Nov. 1869, he was appointed French consul at Rotterdam.

DARLEY, FELIX O. C., born at Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. While a clerk in a mercantile house, he produced some humorous sketches, which were so highly praised that he was encouraged to devote himself to art as a profession, making drawings for engravers his speciality. His illustrations for books and periodicals are almost innumerable. For the works of James Fenimore Cooper alone they number more than 500. He has also made many large and highly-finished drawings, which when reduced appear on bank-notes and Government bonds. He has produced many outline illustrations on stone, which in grace and purity of treatment are not inferior to those of Retzsch. Among these are the series illustrating Judd's "Margaret," and Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." One of his finest works is the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," 1859. About 1864 he began a long sojourn in Europe, and on his return in 1868 put forth "Sketches Abroad, with Pen and Pencil."

DARLEY, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARD, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, was born in Nov. 1799, at Fairfield, co. Monaghan, Ireland. After a preliminary training at the Royal School of Dungannon, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1816. He obtained several scientific, classical, theological, and Hebrew prizes during his undergraduate course; was appointed to a classical scholarship in 1819; and graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1827. In 1826 he took holy orders, and the same year was appointed head master of the endowed grammar-school at Dundalk. He became head master of the Royal School of Dungannon in

1831; rector of Drumgoon (Coolehill), in the diocese of Kilmore, in 1850; and Archdeacon of Ardagh, and rector of Templemichael, co. Longford, in 1866. On Sept. 23, 1874, he was elected Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, being the second prelate elected to the epispocal dignity since the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His consecration took place on Oct. 25. Bishop Darley is a divine of the most distinct "Evangelical" principles, and prior to his elevation to the episcopate was distinguished by his efforts to reunite the Primitive Methodists in Ireland with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has published a "Treatise on Homer," 1839; and "The Grecian Drama: a treatise on the Dramatic Literature of the Greeks," 1840.

DARU (COMTE) NAPOLEON, a French statesman and ex-peer of France, born at Paris, June 11, 1807, son of the celebrated historian of the First Empire, and godson of Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine. After a suitable education at the Lyceum of Louis-le-Grand and the Polytechnic School, he entered the artillery, and served for some time in Algeria, but in 1847 he finally retired from the army, in which he had attained the rank of captain. In 1832 he entered the Chamber of Peers by hereditary right, and was an ardent supporter of the monarchy of July. He was an active member of the Chamber, took part in most of its discussions, and was an earnest promoter, both in its committees and in the tribune, of measures relating to public works. In a well-written treatise, "Des Chemins de Fer," published in 1843, he showed the application and consequences of the law of June 11, 1842; and he likewise drew up many important reports on subjects of political economy. After the revolution of February, Count Daru gave his adhesion to the new Government, and was twice elected by considerable majorities for the department of La Manche. He took a prominent part in the debates of the Constituent Assembly, and was elected Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly for 1850 and 1851. After the *coup d'état* he retired into private life, but continued to be among the most consistent enemies of the Second Empire, and a staunch adherent of the Orleans family. He emerged from his retirement in May, 1869, when he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif by 16,086 votes against 15,809 recorded in favour of M. de Tocqueville, the official candidate. Recognised as one of the leaders of the new Liberal "Tiers Parti," he was, in Dec. 1869, elected Vice-President of the Chamber, and in Jan. 1870, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in M. Ollivier's short-lived administration. Count Daru incurred no inconsiderable amount of unpopularity by his injudicious meddling in the matters discussed in the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. When the Emperor determined on submitting the new *sénatus consulte* to be ratified by a *plébiscite*, Count Daru tendered his resignation, which was accepted (April 13, 1870). After the early disasters in the war against Germany, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Defence, and subsequently he withdrew to his department of La Manche, where he devoted himself heart and soul to the task of organising forces to oppose the invader. Thus he gained such popularity, that at the elections of Feb. 1871, he was sent by the department, at the head of the poll, to the National Assembly, where he voted with the Right Centre. In 1873 he was one of the commission of nine who undertook the difficult task of re-establishing the Legitimate Monarchy in France. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator of the department of La Manche, as a candidate of the Conservative Union. His term of office will expire in 1879. He was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1840, and elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1860.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT,

LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809, being the son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, F.R.S., physician of that town. His grandfather was the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., the poetical, philanthropic, and scientific physician of Lichfield, whose, "Botanic Garden," "Temple of Nature," "Zoonomia," and "Origin of Society," were once extensively read and greatly admired. Mr. Darwin's mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the modern founder of the English pottery manufacture. He was educated first at the Shrewsbury grammar school, under Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; he went to the University of Edinburgh in 1825, remained there two years, and next entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and M.A. in 1837. His hereditary aptitude for the study of natural science was early perceived by his instructors; the Rev. Mr. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, recommended him therefore to Captain Fitzroy and the Lords of the Admiralty in 1831, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the second surveying expedition of H.M.S. *Beagle* in the Southern Seas. The first expedition, that of the *Adventure* and *Beagle* (1826-30) had explored the coasts of Patagonia; the *Beagle*, which sailed again Dec. 27, 1831, and returned to England Oct. 22, 1836, made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Mr. Darwin served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. On returning to England he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the various countries he had visited. This originally appeared with a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, but was afterwards published separately. Since that time Mr. Darwin has prosecuted his scientific investigations in England; and for many years past he has resided near Farnborough in Kent, having married in 1831 his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he has a large family. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the *Beagle*," and wrote three separate volumes on geology; viz., "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," 1842, 2nd edit. 1874; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are a "Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Palæontographical Society. His "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other European languages, gave rise to much controversy. In this bold and ingenious essay he propounded his famous philosophical theory, of which the main proposition is, that all the various forms of vegetable and animal life, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent from parents to offspring. According to him all the animals, beasts, birds, reptiles, insects, fishes, and zoophytes, have descended from at most four or five progenitors; all the plants from no greater number. But analogy would lead to the belief that all animals and plants have together descended from some one prototype. Mr. Darwin's subsequent works have had for their object the supplying the data on which he founded his conclusions. A treatise on the "Fertilization of Orchids," published in 1862, was followed by "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection, under Domestication," in 1867. In 1871 he

published the "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," 2 vols; a new edition of which was published in 1874, in one volume, with large additions. In this work the author infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." His more recent publications are "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," 1872; "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants," 2nd edition, 1875; "Insectivorous Plants," 1875; "Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," 1876; and "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same Species," 1877. Mr. Darwin, who has been elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wollaston Palladian medal. He has been created a knight of the order *Pour le Mérite* by the Prussian Government; and in June, 1871, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna. The university of Leyden conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb. 1875; and the university of Cambridge gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. Nov. 17, 1877. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences in Aug. 1878.

DASENT, Sir George Webbe, D.C.L., is son of John Roche Dasent, Esq., Attorney-General of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, by Charlotte Martha, daughter of Mr. Alexander Burroughes Irwin, of Union Estate, St. Vincent, and Kells, co. Tipperary. He was born at St. Vincent in 1820, and educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. His translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda," from the Norse, appeared in 1842; that of "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages," in 1845; of "The Norsemen in Iceland," in 1855; of "Popular Tales from the Norse with an Introductory Essay," in 1859; and of "Tales from the Fjeld," from the Norse of Asbjörnsen, in 1873. He published "The Saga of Burnt Nial," &c.; has translated much from the German, the Norse, and the Icelandic languages, and written "Annals of an Eventful Life," a novel, 3 vols., 1871, and "Three to One; or, Some Passages out of the Life of Amicia Lady Sweetapple," 3 vols., 1872. In 1874 his name was associated with "An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfússon, M.A." In point of fact, however, Sir G. W. Dasent has no claim nor title whatever to be called either editor or author of the work in question, which was wholly written and edited by Mr. Vigfússon. Dr. Dasent acted for some years as one of the assistant editors of the *Times*, and he is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane. He has frequently been employed as an examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments. On Feb. 5, 1870, he was appointed by the Government to the post of Civil Service Commissioner. He was knighted June 27, 1876.

DAUDET, Alphonse, a French novelist, brother of Ernest Daudet, was born at Nîmes, of poor parents, May 13, 1840. After studying in the lyecum at Lyons, he became an usher in a school at Alais, and did the drudgery of that humble calling for a couple of years. In 1857 he went to Paris with his brother Ernest, in order to try to gain a livelihood by literary pursuits. He first brought out a volume of poetry, entitled "Les Amoureuses," 1858, which immediately gained for him a reputation, and led to his employment on several newspapers. The *Figaro* opened its columns to a description of "Les Gueux

de Province," in which he depicted with extreme earnestness and fidelity the miseries and sufferings of the ushers in provincial schools. He next published "La Double Conversion," a poem, 1861, which was followed in 1863 by "Le Roman du Chaperon Rouge," a collection of articles which had appeared originally in the *Figaro*. He also wrote for the stage with success, composing, in conjunction with M. Ernest Lépine, two little pieces, "La Dernière Idole," (Odéon theatre, 1862), and "L'Œillet blanc" (Comédie Française, 1865). Since then he has written for the theatre three pieces which were decided failures, viz., "Le Sacrifice, (Vaudeville); "L'Arlésienne" (same theatre), 1872; and "Lise Tavernier" (Ambigu), 1872. For five years he was private secretary to the Duc de Morny, President of the Corps Législatif (1861-65). M. Alphonse Daudet has contributed extensively to a large number of newspapers, particularly to the *Monde Illustré* and to the *Figaro*, in which his rhymed chronicles, signed "Jean Froissart," and his "Lettres de mon Moulin," signed "Gaston-Marie," deserve special mention. Subsequently he became one of the regular contributors to the *Moniteur Universel*, and he has published under the pseudonym of "Baptistet," or under his real name, a number of novels, tales, and collections of articles contributed originally to newspapers. Among these publications are :—"Le Petit Chose," "Tartarin de Tarascon," "Robert Helmont," "Lettres de mon Moulin," "Lettres à un Absent," "Contes du Lundi," "Les Femmes d'Artistes," "Jack, histoire d'un Ouvrier," (1873), "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," (1874), his best work, to which the French Academy awarded the Jouy prize, in June, 1875, and which was successfully dramatised by M. Alphonse Belot in 1876; "Les Contes Choisis," 1877; and "Le Nabab: Mœurs Parisiennes," 1878, a work in which the private life of the Duc de Morny is minutely described. M. Alphonse Daudet has been long connected with the *Journal Officiel*, being entrusted with the theatrical department of that paper.

DAUDET, Ernest, a French author and journalist, born at Nîmes, May 31, 1837, went to Paris in 1857, with his brother Alphonse, and obtained employment as a writer for a great number of Parisian and provincial newspapers. About 1860 he was engaged to revise the reports of the proceedings of the Corps Législatif, and during the latter days of the Empire he was secretary to the President of the Senate. Since 1870 M. Ernest Daudet has been editor for a time of the *Journal Officiel* (1874-76), and of the *Estafette*. M. Ernest Daudet has published several novels. We may mention "Thérèse," 1859; "Les Duperies de l'Amour," 1865; "La Vénus de Gordes," in conjunction with M. Adolphe Belot, 1866; "Aventures de Raymond Roeheray;" "Le Crime de Jean Malory;" "Jean le Gueux;" "Marthe Varades;" "La Petite Sœur;" "Le Prince Pogoutzine;" "Le Roman de Delphine;" "Jourdain Coupe-têtes," and "La Succession Chavanet." He is also the author of numerous political and historical works, including "Les Journaux religieux et les Journalistes catholiques," 1860; "La Trahison d'Émile Ollivier," 1864; "Diplomates et Hommes d'État contemporains: le Cardinal Consalvi, 1800-1824," (1867); "La Vérité sur la Fusion," 1873, an anonymous pamphlet on the attempt to bring about a fusion between the two branches of the royal house of France; "Le Ministère de M. de Martignac, sa vie politique et les dernières années de la Restauration," 1875, and "Henriette, fragments du Journal du Marquis de Boisgueny, député," 1876. In "La Terreur Blanche," published in 1878, he gives an account of the excesses committed by Legitimist partisans, or scoundrels assuming the guise, in the early days of the Restoration. M. Ernest Daudet was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1868.

DAVID (Baron) Jérôme Frédéric

PAUL, a French statesman, grandson of the celebrated painter, Louis David, was born at Rome, June 30, 1823, and brought up for the naval profession, but taking a dislike to the sea, he entered the military college of Saint-Cyr, subsequently served as an officer of Zouaves in Algeria, rose to the rank of captain, and resigned his commission in 1867. He was elected a deputy in the government interest for the first circonscription of the Gironde in 1859, being re-elected by enormous majorities in 1863 and 1869. After having been for three successive years Secretary of the Committee of the Chamber, Baron Jérôme David was appointed by the Emperor Vice-President of the Corps Législatif, during the sessions of 1867, 1868, 1869. He took a prominent part in the debates of that body, and was distinguished by his uncompromising advocacy of a Conservative policy. His re-appointment to the Vice-Presidency in June, 1869, was regarded as a pledge given to the reactionary party, and led to President Schneider sending in his resignation, which, however, he withdrew, in consequence of the personal intervention of the Emperor. At the time when a conflict between France and Prussia seemed imminent in consequence of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, he insisted on the necessity of demanding a formal renunciation of the prince's pretensions, and by his speeches in the Chamber and his influence at the Tuileries, he contributed in no small degree to bring about the late disastrous war. After the downfall of M. Émile Ollivier's cabinet, Baron Jérôme David became Minister of Public Works in that formed by the Comte de Palikao (Aug. 10, 1870). After the conclusion of the peace he made an attempt, which was unsuccessful, to obtain a seat in the National Assembly for the department of the Gironde, but he was returned by a narrow majority in March, 1876, and re-elected in Oct. 1877. Baron Jérôme David was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 19, 1869.

DAVIDS, THOMAS WILLIAM RHYS, was born at Colchester, May 12, 1843, and educated in the university of Breslau. He was appointed a writer in the Ceylon Civil Service in Feb. 1866, and filled various judicial appointments in that island. He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in May, 1877. Mr. Davids is the author of "Buddhism: a sketch of the life and teachings of Gautama, the Buddha," 1877, and joint author of "The Jātaka: tales of the anterior births of Gotama Buddha, for the first time edited in the original Páli by V. Fausböll, and translated by T. W. R. D." London and Copenhagen, 1877.

DAVIDSON, THE REV. SAMUEL, D.D., LL.D., was born in 1807 near Ballymena, Ireland. In 1825 he entered the Royal College of Belfast, where he eventually distinguished himself in the various branches of philosophy, philology, and Biblical literature. He was appointed to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1835 was called to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Literature in his own College. After a few years of successful labour in that capacity, his opinions respecting ecclesiastical government underwent a change in favour of Congregationalism, and he was shortly afterwards (1842), invited to the Professorship of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages in the newly erected College of the Congregationalists at Manchester called the Lancashire Independent College. This institution was supported by voluntary contributions and governed by a committee chosen from among the subscribers. Here Dr. Davidson rapidly rose in reputation as a Biblical scholar. In addition to an important work he had already published on "Biblical Criticism," he produced in 1843 "Sacred Hermeneutics;" in 1846 a translation of Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History (Clark's Library); in 1848 "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Tes-

tament;" in 1848-51, "An Introduction to the New Testament," 3 vols.; in 1852, a new edit., which was also almost a new work, of his "Biblical Criticism," 2 vols.; in 1855, "The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament revised;" in 1856, a new work on the "Text of the Old Testament, and the Interpretation of the Bible," to replace the 2nd volume in a new edit. of "Horne's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures." He has since that time written an "Introduction to the Old Testament," 3 vols.; a translation of Fürst's Hebrew Lexicon, with a new preface; above all "An Introduction to the New Testament, Critical, Exegetical, and Theological," 2 vols., 1868, in place of the former Introduction in 3 vols. In 1873 he issued "On a fresh revision of the English Old Testament," and in 1875, "The New Testament translated from the critical text of von Tischendorf." In 1877 he published "The Canon of the Bible," which is the expansion of an article contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His contributions to the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," first issued by Dr. Kitto, and since by other editors, have been numerous and marked by varied and mature learning, and the same is true with regard to communications to various critical journals. Years ago the university of Halle conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor in theology, a distinction which he alone, among Englishmen, possesses at the present time. The volume which Dr. Davidson contributed, by desire of the publishers and proprietors, to Horne's Introduction, led to unpleasant relations with the governing committee of his College. The professor was known to be of a liberal theological tendency, free in criticism, and versed beyond most English theologians in the writings of German authors. The volume referred to gave offence by its free and candid treatment of the Sacred Books in the light of modern knowledge, although it adhered throughout to moderately conservative theological opinions. A portion of the "religious" press became clamorous; the committee took alarm; and in the end the professor was obliged to resign his post. Dr. Davidson has for several years resided in the metropolis, pursuing his favourite studies.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.G.S., Vice-President of the Palæontographical Society, and member of numerous academics and other learned societies, born in Edinburgh, May 17, 1817, was almost entirely educated in France and Italy, under the direction of the Parisian great masters in science, and was, during several years, a favoured pupil of Paul Delaroche. His researches were chiefly connected with the sciences of geology and palæontology, and were directed especially to the elucidation of the characters, classification, history, geological and geographical distribution of the recent and fossil Brachiopoda. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda," composed of three large quarto volumes, and supplements, illustrated with 201 plates, is considered to be one of the most complete monographs hitherto published. He has also published seventy scientific papers. In 1858 he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1865 he received from its council the Wollaston gold medal; in 1868 Sir R. Murchison presented him a Silurian medal for his "Illustrations and History of Silurian Life;" in 1870 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society; and in 1871 he received a presentation from the Palæontographical Society. Mr. Davidson took the principal lead in the formation of the new Brighton Museum, and has officiated as chairman of the Museum committee ever since its foundation. He has on two occasions filled the office of Vice-President of Section C. at the meetings of the British Association, is a member of the General Committee, and is at present engaged to describe the recent Brachiopoda brought home by the *Challenger* expedition.

DAVIES, The Rev. John Llewelyn, M.A., born at Chichester, Feb. 26, 1826, was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of that society in 1850. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Marks, Whitechapel, in 1852, and Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, in 1856. Mr. Davies has translated (jointly with D. J. Vaughan) "Plato's Republic;" and published several volumes of sermons; an edition of Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; contributions to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and to periodical literature; also "Theology and Morality, Belief and Practice," 1873, and "The Christian Calling," 1875. He was a leading contributor to Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." For some years he was a member of the London School Board for the Marylebone division, and Principal of Queen's College in Harley Street. He is a theologian of the school of the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

DAVIS, Henry William Banks, R.A., was born at Finchley, Aug. 26, 1833, and educated at home. When a student at the Royal Academy, in 1854, he obtained two silver medals —one for perspective, the other for a model in the Life School. He matriculated at Oxford in 1856, but after residing a few terms at the university he resumed his art pursuits, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1873. In 1861 Mr. Davis painted "Rough Pasturage," exhibited at the Royal Academy; in 1865, "The Strayed Herd;" in 1866, "Spring Ploughing" (engraved); in 1870, "Dewy Eve;" in 1871, "Moonrise," and "The Prætorium at Neufchatel;" in 1872, "A Panic" (engraved), and "Trotting Bull," in bronze, which obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition; in 1873, "A Summer Afternoon;" in 1874, "A French Lane," "The End of the Day," and "In Picardy;" in 1876, "Early Summer," "A Spring Morning," "The Rustling Leaves," and "Mares and Foals: Picardy;" in 1877, "After Sundown," "Reconnoitring," "Contentment," and "The Approach of Night;" in 1878, "Midday Shelter," "Afternoon on the Cliffs," "Evening Light," and "The Lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea." All the above-mentioned pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Davis was elected a full member of the Academy June 18, 1877.

DAVIS, Jefferson, born in Kentucky, June 3, 1808. During his childhood his father removed into the state of Mississippi. In 1824 he entered the United States' Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated four years afterwards. The first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Resigning his commission in 1835, he returned to Mississippi, married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, and became a cotton planter, until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Mr. Polk. He was returned to Congress in 1845, and took part in the debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican War." Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he resigned his seat in Congress, and joined the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterey, and in the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, but declined it on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual states only, and not to the Federal executive. In 1847 he was elected Senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was distin-

guished by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to enter upon a canvass for Mr. Franklin Pierce, who on being elected President, nominated Mr. Davis as Secretary at War. He introduced important reforms into this department, and the military service generally. He was again elected as Senator in 1858; but the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and the consequent secession movement, caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form, he was chosen Provisional President of the Confederate States, Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb. 22, and elected as President for six years in 1862. After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, while endeavouring to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and remained a prisoner for two years in Fortress Monroe, awaiting a trial. He was released on bail in the summer of 1867, and was included in the general amnesty of Dec. 25, 1868. After his release he visited Europe, and on his return took up his residence at Memphis, Tennessee, where he became President of a Life Insurance Company. He has occupied himself in part in writing a "History of the Civil War," which is now (1878) on the point of publication.

DAVIS, Sir John Francis, Bart., K.C.B., the eldest son of S. Davis, Esq., of Portland Place, was born in 1795. Entering the public service at an early age, he was attached to Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin in 1816, and was joint commissioner with the late Lord Napier in 1834, for the purpose of arranging commercial and other matters with China. From 1843 to 1848 he was British Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong-Kong. He was created a baronet July 9, 1845, and a K.C.B. (civil division), June 12, 1854. Sir John F. Davis, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, is the author of "A Description of China and its Inhabitants," "Sketches of China," "Chinese Romance," "Chinese Moral Maxims," "Poëscos Sinicæ Commentarii," "China during the War and since the Peace," and "Chinese Miscellanies." In 1876 he gave to the university of Oxford £1666, Three per cent. Consols, for the purpose of endowing a scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Chinese. That university has conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

DAVIS, Joseph Barnard, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at York, June 13, 1801, and educated at St. Crux Grammar School and a private school in that city. He adopted the medical profession, and was appointed Medical Officer of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Dr. Davis became a F.S.A. in Feb., 1853; a F.R.S. in June, 1868; a foreign member of the Dutch Society of Sciences in May, 1871; and he is besides a corresponding member of other learned societies of Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, and America. He is the author of "Crania Britannica," 1865; "Thesaurus Craniorum," 1867; and of memoirs in the transactions of different learned societies.

DAVISON, Mrs. (*see* Goddard, Arabella).

DAVOUD PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He is a Catholic Armenian, that is, of the sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic church. After a complete university course at Berlin, where he gained more than one great prize medal, by his writings and dissertations, he commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and

subsequently at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Chargé d'Affaires, which post he held at various times during a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied A'ali Pasha, as chief secretary, to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Ottoman delegate on the commission for arranging the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pasha to the Conference of Paris for the definite organization of Wallachia and Moldavia. In the following year Davoud Effendi was appointed Director-general of telegraphs, and under his auspices many of the great lines of telegraphic communication now completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861, after the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Druses and Maronites, he was selected by the Porte and the five Powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, and during his seven years' rule, proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. On that occasion he was created a Muchir or Pacha of the highest grade, being the first Christian raised to the rank of Muchir under the Sublime Porte. In 1868 he resigned the governor-generalship of Mount Lebanon, and returned to Constantinople, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, a position, however, which ill-health obliged him to vacate on June 19, 1871. Davoud Pasha speaks Turkish, Armenian, Greek, Italian, German, English, and French, and in the last of these languages has published a History of the Seven Years' War.

DAWKINS, William Boyd, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., geologist and osteologist, was born Dec. 26, 1838, at Buttington vicarage, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He received his education at Rossall Hall, and at the university of Oxford, where he became a scholar of Jesus College, and first Burdett-Coutts geological scholar. He was appointed assistant geologist in Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1862; geologist in 1867; Curator of the Manchester Museum, 1869; lecturer on geology in Owens College, Manchester, in 1870; Professor there in 1874; and President of the Manchester Geological Society in 1874. Professor Dawkins is the author of numerous essays in the "Proceedings" of the Geological, Anthropological, and Royal Societies, relating principally to fossil mammalia; "British Pleistocene Mammalia" in the Proceedings of the Palæontological Society, 1866-78; and "Cave-Hunting: Researches on the Evidences of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," 1874. In 1875 he went round the world, by way of Australia and New Zealand. In 1876 he was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of New York; in 1877 Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and Corresponding Member of the Anthropological Society of Berlin.

DAWSON, John William, LL.D., a geologist and naturalist, born at Picton, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820. He studied in the University of Edinburgh, and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The results of these investigations are embodied in his "Acadian Geology" (2d ed. 1868). Since 1843 he has contributed largely to the "Proceedings" of the London Geological Society, and to scientific periodicals. He has also published several monographs on special subjects connected with geology. His two volumes on the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and illustrated from drawings by his daughter, are the most important contributions yet made to the palæozoic botany of North America; and he is the discoverer of the *Eozoön Canadense* of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, a position which

he still holds ; and in 1855 he became principal of the McGill University at Montreal, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. Among his works not already mentioned are : "Archaia, or Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," 1858, and, "The Story of the Earth and Man," 1872, in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species.

DAY, The Right Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, is the youngest son of the late Rev. John Day, rector of Kiltullagh, co. Kerry, by Arabella, daughter of Sir William Godfrey, of Bushfield, in the same county. He was born at Kiltullagh in 1816, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1838 ; M.A., 1858). For several years he was chaplain of St. Matthias, Dublin, was appointed Dean of Limerick, and Vicar of St. Mary's Limerick. in 1868, and was chosen to succeed the late Dr. Daly in the united sees of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, in March, 1872, the consecration ceremony being performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on April 13.

DEASY, The Right Hon. Richard, was born in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. Having been called to the Irish bar, he was made a Q.C. in 1849 ; he became third Serjeant at Law in 1858 ; and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1859, from which post, in 1860, he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and was made Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1861. Mr. Deasy, who is a "moderate" Catholic, represented the county of Cork in the House of Commons from 1855, till he was raised to the bench.

DECAZES, Louis Charles Élie Amanieu, Duc, eldest son of Élie, Duc Decazes, a well-known French statesman (who died in 1860), was born May 19, 1819. Entering the diplomatic service of his country he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Madrid and Lisbon, but when the revolution of 1848 occurred, the Marquis Decazes, as he was then styled, retired from public life. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Conseil Général of the Gironde, and in 1869 at the elections for the Corps Législatif, he contested the fourth circonscription of that department, but was defeated by the Government candidate, M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, jun. After the fall of the empire he was more successful, for renewing his candidature at the general election of Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Gironde, polling upwards of 100,000 votes. As one of the leading members of the Right Centre he has since taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Assembly. He resisted all the attacks made by the monarchists on the Government of M. Thiers, and after the triumph of his friends he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in Sept., 1873. Two months afterwards he was recalled from London, and entrusted with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he held in several cabinets, in spite of the modifications which the policy of the Government from time to time underwent. At the elections of Feb.-March, 1876, his candidature at Villefranche (Aveyron), was unsuccessful, but he gained a seat in the Assembly, though not without difficulty, for the 8th arrondissement of Paris. On the opening of the session in April that year, the Duc Decazes took occasion to declare his profound respect for the laws which had organised the Government of the Republic and the powers of its illustrious President. He and all his colleagues in the Jules-Simon Cabinet sent in their resignations, May 16, 1877, but Marshal MacMahon declined to accept that of the Duc Decazes, who consequently continued to be Foreign Minister in the Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet. At the elections of Oct. 14, 1877, he was returned to the Assembly by the circonscrip-

tion of Puget-Théniers (Alpes-Maritimes). He resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 30, 1877. The Due Decazes is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and is honorary chamberlain to the King of Denmark.

DECHAMPS, His Eminence Victor Auguste Isidore, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Mechlin, and Primate of Belgium, was born at Melle, in the diocese of Ghent, Dec. 6, 1810. In 1831 he entered the seminary of Tournai, and there commenced those theological studies which he completed in the Catholic University of Louvain. He was afterwards admitted at the convent of Saint Trond into the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. After having taught theology for two years at Wittem, near Aix-la-Chapelle, he devoted himself exclusively to preaching. He acquired great renown as a pulpit orator, and attracted large crowds of auditors at Liége, Brussels, Louvain, and Tournai. The constant fatigue of preaching impaired his health, and to restore it he went to Italy in 1847, visited Rome and Naples, had several interviews with Pope Pius IX., and returned home by way of Vienna and Munich. He next became superior of a house of his order at Tournai. On Sept. 20, 1865, he was appointed Bishop of Namur, being consecrated in the Redemptorist church of St. Alfonso, on the Esquiline, Rome. He was advanced on the death of Cardinal Sterckx to the archbishopric of Mechlin, which he has filled since Dec. 20, 1867. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the "title" assigned to him being that of St. Agnes without the Walls. Cardinal Dechamps has written many religious and controversial works in French.

DEFRÉMERY, Charles, a French orientalist, born at Cambrai, in 1822. He went in 1840 to Paris, where he learnt Arabic and Persian under Caussin de Perceval and Quatremère. Since then he has gained a high reputation as an orientalist by publishing in the *Journal Asiatique de Paris* a large number of articles, the most important of which have been republished in a collected form, under the title of "Mémoires d'Histoire Orientale," 1854. He has also translated from the Persian language the following works:—"Histoire des Sultans Ghourides," by Mirkoud, 1844; "Histoire des Sassanides," by the same writer, 1845; "Histoire des Kans Mongols du Turkestan et de la Transoxiane," by Khoudémir, 1852; and "Gulistan," or the "Parterre des Roses," by Sadi, 1858. From the Arabic he has translated "Voyages d'Ibn Batoutah dans la Perse, l'Asie Centrale, et l'Asie Mineure," 2 vols., 1853-56. M. Defrémery has likewise edited the Persian text of the "Histoire des Sultans du Kharezm," by Mirkoud, 1842, with notes; and "Fragments de Géographes et d'Historiens Arabes et Persans inédits," 1849. M. Defrémery is a member of the Asiatic Society, and of the Institute, and assistant Professor of Arabic in the Collège de France. In 1869 he was appointed director of studies for the Persian and Oriental languages in the "École Pratique des hautes Études." He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Literature from the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

DELANE, John Thadeus, late editor of the *Times* newspaper, is the son of the late William F. A. Delane, Esq., formerly financial manager of the *Times*, who died in 1858. He was born in Oct., 1817, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he first became connected with the *Times* as assistant-editor under the late Mr. T. Barnes, on whose death, in 1841, he succeeded to the chief post of responsibility as editor of that journal. He resigned the editorship in Nov., 1877, and was succeeded by Mr. Chenery.

DE LA RAMÉE, LOUISA, a novelist, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Ouida," was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1840. She is of French extraction on the father's side. At an early age she came with her mother and maternal grandmother, to reside in London, and soon began, under the *nom de plume* of "Ouida," (a child's mispronunciation of Louisa), to write for periodicals. While still under age, she commenced her first novel in Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine.* This was "Granville de Vigne, a Tale of the Day," published separately two years later (1863) under the title of "Held in Bondage." It was followed by "Strathmore, a Romance" (1865); "Chandos" (1866); "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other Novelettes," and "Idalia" (1867); "Tricotrin, a Story of a Waif and Stray" and "Under Two Flags" (1868); "Puck: his Vicissitudes, Adventures, &c." (1869); "Folle Farine" (1871); "A Dog of Flanders" and "A Leaf in the Storm" (1872); "Pascarel" (1873); "In a Winter City," a sketch (1876); "Sigma," a story (1875); "Two Little Wooden Shoes" a sketch (1874); "Ariadne: the Story of a Dream" (1877); and "Friendship" (1878). Miss De la Ramée resides in the neighbourhood of Florence.

DE LA RUE, WARREN, M.A., D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, the Philomatic Society of Paris, the Royal Society of Upsala, the Society of Agriculture and Commerce, Caen, the Society of Natural Science, Cherbourg, and past-President of the Royal Astronomical Society, past-President, now Vice-President of the Chemical Society, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight of the Order of the Rose, Brazil; is son of the late Mr. Thomas De La Rue, and was born in the Island of Guernsey, Jan. 18, 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, entered his father's business, and is now the head of the house of Thos. De La Rue & Co. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery for printing surface colouring paper, pasting cards, and for folding envelopes,—the last-mentioned in connection with Mr. Edwin Hill. He acted as a juror and reporter in the department of Class XXIX. in the Great Exhibition of 1851, was a juror in Class X. of the Paris Exhibition of 1855; and President of Section B, Class XXVIII., of the Exhibition of 1862. Mr. De La Rue has made some important scientific investigations, of which an account will be found in the publications of the Royal and other learned societies. He established an observatory at Cranford Middlesex, but this was dismantled in 1873, and the instruments presented to the University of Oxford. Mr. De La Rue has distinguished himself by the eminent success with which he has applied photography to the recording of celestial phenomena. In 1860 he went to Spain with the "Himalaya expedition" and succeeded in obtaining a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, July 18. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture, read at the Royal Society in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions. He recently published, in connection with Mr. Balfour Stewart and Mr. B. Loewy, "Researches on Solar Physics," founded on observations made at the Kew Observatory under his directions. He also took an active part in making the preparations for the photographic observation of the transit of Venus in 1874. In 1874 he established a private Physical Laboratory in which he has, in con-

junction with his friend, Dr. Hugo W. Müller, carried on an elaborate research on the electrical discharge with the chloride-of-silver battery. The results obtained have been, from time to time, communicated to the Royal Society, and the Académie des Sciences, Paris. This battery consists of eleven thousand cells, and has the highest potential of any hitherto constructed.

DELAUNAY, CHARLES EUGÈNE, a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Lusigny (Aube), April 9, 1816, entered the Polytechnic School at the age of eighteen, left it in 1836 with the highest honours, and subsequently was appointed Principal Engineer of Mines of the first-class, and Professor of Mechanics both in the Polytechnic School and in the Faculty of Sciences. M. Delaunay, who is an officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a member of the Institute in 1855, an honorary member of the Board of Longitude in 1862, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London in April, 1869. In March, 1870, he was appointed to succeed M. Le Verrier as Director of the Paris Observatory. Among the many highly esteemed works of M. Delaunay, we may mention "Cours Élémentaire d'Astronomie," second edition, 1853; "Cours Élémentaire de Mécanique," third edition, 1854; "Traité de Mécanique Rationelle," 1856; "Rapport sur le Progrès de l'Astronomie," 1867; "Table Alphabétique et Table Analytique des Matières contenues dans les additions à la *Connaissance des Temps*, de 1823 à 1867," 8vo., 1867; and memoirs in various scientific journals.

DELEPIERRE, JOSEPH OCTAVE, a Belgian historian and antiquary, and writer on macaronic literature, born at Bruges, in 1804, studied law in the University of Ghent, and practised as an advocate at Brussels. After the revolution of September he entered the diplomatic service, and in Aug., 1849, was appointed Secretary of Legation and Consul-General for Belgium, at London. His principal works are—"Histoire du Règne de Charles-le-Bon," in collaboration with J. Perneel, 8vo., Brussels, 1830; "Les Traditions et Légendes de Flandre," Lille, 1834, translated into English by the author under the title of "Old Flanders," 12mo., London, 1845; "Précis des Annales de Bruges, depuis les Temps les plus reculés, jusqu'au commencement du XVII. Siècle," 8vo., Bruges, 1835; "Le Roman de Renard," from a Flemish MS. of the 12th century, Brussels, 1838; "La Belgique illustrée par les Sciences, les Arts, et les Lettres," 8vo., Brussels, 1840; "Galerie d'Artistes Brugeois; ou Biographie concise des Peintres, Sculpteurs, et Graveurs célèbres de Bruges," 8vo., Bruges, 1840; "Marie de Bourgogne," fol., Brussels, 1841; "Macaronéana, ou Mélanges de Littérature des différents Peuples de l'Europe," 8vo., Paris, 1852; "A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature, and its celebrated Authors, from the Twelfth Century down to the Present Time," 8vo., London, 1860; "Macaronéana Andra, ovcrum Nouveaux Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique," 4to., London, 1862; "Historical Difficulties and Contested Events," 8vo., London, 1868; "Essai Historique et Bibliographique sur les Rébus," 8vo., London, 1870; and "Supercheries Littéraires, Pastiches, Suppositions d'Auteur, dans les Lettres et dans les Arts," London, 1872. Among his miscellaneous publications are "Examen de ce que renferme la Bibliothèque du Musée Britannique," 1846; "Histoire Littéraire des Fous," London, 1860; and "Analyse des Travaux de la Société des Philobiblon de Londres," 8vo., London, 1862. M. Delepierre has also reprinted various rare texts and macaronic compositions. The King of Denmark conferred the knighthood of Dannebrog on M. Delepierre in Jan. 1873.

DENISON, THE VEN. GEORGE ANTHONY, Archdeacon of Taunton, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of the late Viscount Ossington, of the late Bishop of

Salisbury, and of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first-class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay, and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; married in 1838 Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxon; and became vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him in 1851 to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging the functions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, and preached in the Cathedral at Wells three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him on account of matter contained in these sermons, in Jan., 1854. In 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath, and presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, on further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 6, 1858. The Archdeacon was editor of the *Church and State Review* from its establishment in 1862 till Aug., 1865; and, as a member of the Lower House of Convocation in 1861 and 1864, was Chairman of the Committees, the Reports of which issued in the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and of Dr. Colenso's published writings. Archdeacon Denison published his autobiography under the title of "Notes of my Life" 1878.

DENMAN, The Hon. George, is the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman (who was many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, rector of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was born in Russell-square, London, Dec. 23, 1819, and was educated at Repton Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1842 as senior classic. He was also "Captain of the Poll." As the son of a peer he was exempted from the general rule then in force, which made a place in the mathematical tripos a necessary qualification for competing for classical honours. He proceeded M.A. in 1845, was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1846, and went the Home circuit. In addition to his circuit practice he held for some years the office of auditor of his former College. In 1857 he was appointed one of the University counsel. He was first elected member for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague in the Liberal interest in May, 1859, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1865-66, when he was out of Parliament. Mr. Denman was appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse School in 1872. In Oct., 1872, he was chosen to succeed to the vacancy caused in the Court of Common Pleas by the death of Mr. Justice Willes. He published in 1871 a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse.

DENMARK, King of. (*See* Christian IX.)

DENTON, The Rev. William, M.A., born in March, 1815, at New-

port, Isle of Wight, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A., 1844; M.A., 1848). He was ordained in 1844 to the curacy of St. Andrew's, Bradfield, Berkshire, and presented in 1850 to the vicarage of St. Bartholomew, Cripplegate, London. He published in 1861 a pamphlet "On the Displacement of the Poor by Metropolitan Railways," which gave rise to two nights' debate in the House of Lords, and the introduction of a measure by the late Earl of Derby to investigate in part the acknowledged evil. His other works are a "Commentary on the Gospels in Communion Office," 3 vols., 8vo., 1860-63, 3rd edit. 1875-78; "Commentary on the Epistles in Communion Office," 2 vols.; "Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 2 vols.; "Commentary on the Lord's Prayer," 1864; "Servia and the Servians," 1862; "The Christians of Turkey," 1863, 2nd and 3rd edit., 1877, translated into German and Servian; "Montenegro; its People and their History," 1877. Mr. Denton is a Knight Commander of the Servian Order of St. Saviour of Takhova.

DERBY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HENRY SMITH-STANLEY, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1848. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the sugar colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. In the spring of 1853 he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868. His lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 1, 1869. The death of his father on Oct. 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In Feb., 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet, Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. In consequence of the decision taken at the Cabinet Council of Jan. 23, 1878, to send up the British fleet to Constantinople, Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon tendered their resignations. That of Lord Carnarvon was accepted; but the order respecting the fleet having been countermanded, and explanations having been made with his colleagues, Lord Derby consented to resume his

post. But differences again arose between him and the other members of the Cabinet, and on March 28 he announced in the House of Lords that he had resigned the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Beaconsfield stated on the same evening that Lord Derby had not differed from his colleagues with respect to the conditions they had laid down for the Congress, but in reference to the measures they had adopted in view of its probable failure. In the debate in the House of Lords on the Eastern Question, April 8, 1878, Lord Derby took occasion to observe :—"I have been referred to . . . . as having resigned office in consequence of the calling out of the Reserves. Now I feel bound to tell your lordships that whatever I may have thought of that step, it was not the sole, nor indeed the principal reason for the differences that unfortunately arose between my colleagues and myself. What the other reasons are I cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which I dissented are made known." In the debate in the House of Lords on the Treaty of Berlin, July 18, 1878, he said :—"When I quitted the Government in the last days of March, I did so because it was said it was necessary to seize and occupy the island of Cyprus, together with a point upon the Syrian coast, and that was to be done by means of a Syrian expedition sent out from India, with or without the consent of the Sultan, although undoubtedly part of the arrangements was that full compensation should be made to the Sultan of any loss he might incur." The correctness of this statement was however emphatically denied by the Marquis of Salisbury in the course of the same debate. The Earl of Derby was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in Nov. 1874. Before his succession to the peerage his lordship served as a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856-7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856-60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; Chairman of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859-61; and of the Commission on Patents in 1863-4.

DERRY AND RAPHOE, BISHOP OF. (*See* ALEXANDER, DR.)

DESMAREST, ERNEST LEON JOSEPH, born at Paris, May 17, 1815, joined the bar in that city in 1837. Having been appointed lieutenant of the National Guard in 1848, for his services during the insurrection in June, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in August of that year, and for some time after the establishment of the Republic fulfilled the duties of Adjunct to the Mayor of the 2nd arrondissement. He is a member of the Council of the order of Barristers, and has distinguished himself in numerous political cases in which he has had to plead. At the banquet given to M. Berryer, Nov. 8, 1864, by the bar of England, M. Desmarest, as bâtonnier of the French bar, was present. After the collapse of the Empire in Sept. 1870, the Republican Government appointed him a member of the Council of State, which was temporarily substituted for the Imperial Council. He was also elected Maire of the ninth arrondissement of Paris. When the insurrection of March 1871 broke out, he was returned to the Communist Assembly by the Conservatives of his arrondissement, but he declined to take his seat. Since then he has resumed practice at the bar. He wrote in *La France* while M. Émile de Girardin was editor of that journal (1875-76). M. Desmarest is the author of "De Constantine et de la Domination Française en Afrique," conjointly with M. H. Rodriguez, 1837; "Les Principes et les Hommes, Esquisses rétrospectives," 1840; and "Les États Provinciaux; Essai sur la Décentralisation," 1868.

DE VERE, AUBREY THOMAS, a poet and political writer, third son of

the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, was born in 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has published "The Waldenses; or the Fall of Rora: a lyrical tale," 1842; "The Search after Proserpine, Recollections of Greece, and other Poems," 1843; "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred," 1856; "May Carols," 1857; "The Sisters; Inisfail; and other Poems," 1861; "The Infant Bridal, and other Poems," 1864; "Irish Odes and other Poems," 1869; "The Legends of St. Patrick," 1872; and "Alexander the Great, a Dramatic Poem," 1874. His prose works are: "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," 1848; "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," 2 vols., 1850; "The Church Settlement of Ireland, or Hibernia Pacanda," 1866; "Ireland's Church Property and the right use of it," 1867; and "Pleas for "Secularization," 1867. He edited in 1878 a correspondence on religious and philosophical subjects, under the title of "Proteus and Amadeus."

DEVON (Earl of), The Right Hon. William Reginald Courtenay, was born April 15, 1807, and succeeded his father March 19, 1859. The noble earl, who was educated at Westminster and Christ Church Oxford, was a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and is an Honorary D.C.L. of that University. He was called to the bar in 1832, and represented South Devon from July, 1841, till Jan., 1849. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed a Poor-Law Inspector, which office he held until the latter part of 1850. From 1850 to 1859 Lord Devon was Secretary of the Poor-Law Board. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to May, 1867, and President of the Poor Law Board from the latter date to Dec. 1868.

DEVONSHIRE (Duke of), Sir William Cavendish, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L,, grandson of the late Earl of Burlington, was born April 27, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, in which year he was returned as one of the members for the University of Cambridge. Rejected by this constituency in 1830, Lord Cavendish was returned for Maldon, and represented North Derbyshire from 1832 till he succeeded to the title of Earl of Burlington in May, 1834. Lord Burlington, who was Chancellor of the University of London from 1836 to 1856, succeeded his cousin in the dukedom, Jan. 17, 1858. His grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire in 1858, and succeeded the late Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1862. Like his predecessor, the duke is a great patron of the fine arts and of literature, and is the head of one of the great Whig houses which have figured so prominently in our history.

DEWAR, James, M.A., F.R.S., was born in 1842 at Kincardine-on-Forth, Scotland, and was educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh. About 1863 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair, then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, from whom he received his chemical training. Subsequently he studied at Ghent, under the celebrated Professor Auguste Kekerlie, now of Bonn. He was Demonstrator of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Dick Veterinary College, and Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society. At present he is Jacksonian Professor of "Natural Experimental Philosophy" in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He is M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh. Professor Dewar is the author of papers on organic and physical chemistry, viz., on "The Oxidation Products of Picoline;" "Transformation of Chinoline into Aniline;"

"Physieal Constants of Hydrogenien," and "Speeific Heat of Carbon at High Temperature." He also published the well-known investigation on the "Physiologieal Action of Light," in eonneetion with Professor MeKendriek of Glasgow, wherein the authors proved that the effect of light on the living retina, is to produee a sudden alteration of its electrical eondition; and this was proved to hold through the whole animal world.

DEXTER, The Rev. Henry Martyn, D.D., was born at Plympton, Massachusetts, United States, in 1821. He received his eollegiate education at Brown University, graduated at Yale College, and studied theology at Andover Seminary. For many years Dr. Dexter was pastor of the Pine Street Church, Boston, but finally left the ministry to undertake the editorship of the *Boston Congregationalist*. In 1865 he published "The Verdiet of Reason;" in 1866, "The Chureh Poliey of the Pilgrims;" in 1870, "The History of King Philip's War;" and in 1876, "The Banishment of Roger Williams," an able work on the Quakers and religious liberty. In 1877 appeared "The History of the Plymouth Colony," a produetion on which he had bestowed many years of arduous study.

DHULEEP SINGH, The Maharajah, G.C.S.I., son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub, was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army indueed the British ministry to annex the prineipality under certain eonditions; one being that the young Maharajah should receive four laes of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah beeame a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in this eountry until her death in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a eonvert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would take for a wife the Prineess Victoria of Coorg, but in 1864 he was married at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. The Maharajah has purehased an estate near Thetford, where he resides.

DICEY, Edward, seeond son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leieestershire, born in May, 1832, was educated at Trinity Collcge, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. He has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, *St. Paul's*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodieals, and was for some years a constant eontributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, for whieh he has acted as special correspondent in different parts of the continent. Whilc travelling in the East, Mr. Diecy was asked to undertake the editorship of the *Daily News*. He held this post for about three months in 1870, but left it, as he stated in a communication which he addressed to the *Spectator* newspaper, "on aceount of a divergenee of opinion between himself and its proprietary, as to the conditions under which he had accepted the editorship." Immediately on quitting the *Daily News* Mr. Dicey was offered, and aceepted, the editorship of the *Observer*, a position which he now holds. He is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour;" "Rome in 1860;" "The Schleswig-Holstein War," 1864; "The Battle-fields of 1866," published in 1866; "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewieh," 1867; and "The Morning Land," an aceount of three months' tour in the East, 1870.

DICKENSON, Anna Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1842. She received her early education in the free sehools of the Society of Friends, to whieh her family belonged. At the age of seventeen she left school, and for the next two years was a teaeher. In Jan. 1860 she made her first public speeeh at

a Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia, her subject being "Woman's Rights and Wrongs." From this period she was a frequent speaker in these meetings, usually upon temperance and slavery. In the meantime she obtained a situation in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, from which she was dismissed on account of some sharp remarks which she made respecting the battle of Ball's Bluff, one of the early engagements of the civil war. She then made lecturing her profession, speaking mainly on social and political topics, and attracting large audiences. In 1868 she published a novel, "What Answer?" and for several subsequent years continued her career as a lecturer. About 1875 she resolved to enter upon the dramatic profession as author and actress. She has brought out two plays, "Mary Tudor" (1876), and "Anne Boleyn" (1877), in both of which she played the leading character, with only moderate success.

DICKINSON, WILLIAM HOWSHIP, M.D., was born June 9, 1832, at Brighton, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, London. He was appointed Curator of the Pathological Museum, St. George's Hospital, 1861, subsequently assistant physician and lecturer; assistant physician (1861), and subsequently physician (1869) to the Hospital for Sick Children. Dr. Dickinson was formerly Examiner in Medicine at the University of Cambridge and Honorary Secretary to the Pathological Society. He has made extensive researches in connection with pathology, physiology, and practical medicine, of which the following are the more important:—On the Action of Digitalis upon the Uterus, describing for the first time its contractile effect upon that organ (1855); on the Pathology of the Kidney, distinguishing disease of the intertubular structures from that of the tubes, and asserting the intertubular origin of granular degeneration (1859, 1860, 1861); on the Function of the Cerebellum, assigning to this organ an especial effect upon the lower limbs (1865); on the Nature of the so-called Amyloid or Lardaceous Degenerations, pointing out its connection with Suppuration and consequent loss of Alkali (1867); on the Nature of the enlargement of the Viscera which occurs in Rickets, showing the affection of these Organs to be analogous to that of the Bones (1869); on the Futility of Counter-irritation as a Method of Treatment; on the Changes produced in the Nervous System by the Amputation of limbs; on Chronic Hydrocephalus, pointing out the frequent origin of the disease in cranial relaxation; on Diabetes, showing the general presence of structural changes in the nervous system, and referring the symptoms to organic change, instead of, as hitherto, to functional derangement. Most of the preceding papers are published in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. Dr. Dickinson is also the author of a work "On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria," 1869; and "Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Derangement," Part I., 1875.

DIERINGER, FRANCIS XAVIER, D.D., Canon in Cologne Cathedral and Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn, was born in 1811 at Rangendingen in Hohenzollern-Hechingen and studied theology in the university of Tübingen. In 1835 he became teacher of Homiletics in Freiburg; in 1840 Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Spires; in 1843 Professor in the same faculty at Bonn, where he still remains; and later University Preacher and Director of the Theological Seminary. Dr. Dieringer has written "System der göttlichen Thaten des Christenthums," 2 vols, Mayence, 1841; "Pulpit Discourses," 2 vols, Mayence, 1844; "St. Karl Borromäus und die Kirchenverbesserung seiner Zeiten," Cologne, 1846; "Lehrbuch der Katholischen Dogmatik," 3rd edition, Mayence, 1853. He also edits the journal entitled *The Catholic*.

DIGBY, KENELM HENRY, youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and soon after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he is so familiar, he wrote "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books," 1829; "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith," 1840; "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways at the Catholic Church," 1851; "Evenings on the Thames;" and "The Epilogue to previous Works in Prose and Verse," 1876.

DILKE, SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH, Bart., M.P., was born at Chelsea, Sept. 4, 1843, being son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and grandson of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic, both of whom were noticed in previous editions of this work. He received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior legalist in Jan., 1866. In the same year he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple, and soon afterwards he proceeded to Canada and the United States, where he travelled alone for some months. At the end of Aug., 1866, he met at St. Louis Mr. Hepworth Dixon, with whom he crossed the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, and visited the Mormon cities. Parting at Salt Lake City from Mr. Dixon, who returned to England, and shortly afterwards dedicated to him "New America," Mr. Dilke passed on to Nevada and California, and, after a considerable stay at San Francisco, sailed for Panama, and thence to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, where he visited all the colonies, and gathered much information as to their political present and their prospects of a great commercial future. Visiting Ceylon on his way, Mr. Dilke passed from West Australia to Madras and Calcutta, whence he crossed Upper India to Lahore, and returned to England by the Indus, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Egypt; thus completing the circuit of the globe. The result of those journeyings was the publication of "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-7," 2 vols., 1868, a work which, treating the new subject of the influence of race on government, and of climatic conditions upon race, had perhaps the greatest success that ever attended the publication of an author's first work. It passed through four editions in a single year in England, and, having been republished by two firms in America, has also passed through a still larger number of editions there. One of its results was the election, in 1868, of its author, who is in politics a Radical, to represent the new borough of Chelsea. He was returned at the head of the poll, and by a majority of nearly two to one over Dr. W. H. Russell, and is the youngest man who ever represented a metropolitan constituency. In Parliament he chiefly speaks upon foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs. Sir Charles Dilke has succeeded his father and grandfather in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, and is understood to have at one time followed his grandfather's example in assuming the editorship himself. He is also the proprietor of *Notes and Queries*, and the principal proprietor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and of the *Agricultural Gazette*. Having in 1871 been attacked for holding Republican opinions, he admitted publicly that he had always preferred a Republican form of government to constitutional monarchy. His re-election at Chelsea was in consequence violently opposed in Feb., 1874, but he was again returned at the head of the poll. Also in 1874 he published an anonymous satire, the authorship of which remained a secret for four months. It was called

"The fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco," and passed through three editions, and was translated into French. In 1875 he published the works of his grandfather, with a memoir, under the title of "Papers of a Critic." His chief legislative achievements have been the creation of School Boards, directly elected by the ratepayers (in place of committees of boards of guardians, as proposed by Mr. W. E. Forster), by an amendment of the Education Bill; the conferring of the municipal franchise on women; the abolition of the barbarous penalty of drawing and quartering; and, in 1878, the extension of the hours of polling at parliamentary elections in the metropolis by the measure known as "Dilke's Act."

DILLMANN, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH AUGUST, Ph.D., D.D., was born April 25, 1823, at Illingen, in the district of Maulbronn, in Würtemberg, and educated in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the Lower Evangelical Theological Seminary at Schönthal. From 1840 to 1844 he studied philosophy, oriental philology, and theology, in the University and in the Higher Theological Seminary at Tübingen. In the autumn of 1844 he passed the first theological official examination, and then devoted another year to the study of the oriental languages. In 1845 he became a parish vicar in Tersheim in the district of Vaihingen in Würtemberg. From 1846 to 1848 he made a scientific tour visiting the libraries in Paris, and in London and Oxford, where he received from the authorities of the libraries the proposal that he should draw up catalogues of their Aethiopic MSS. In April, 1848, having returned to Würtemberg, he became Repetent in the Theological Seminary at Tübingen, and discharged at the same time as such the professorate of Old Testament Exegesis in the university for the four years, during which, through the departure of Ewald, the office was vacant. In 1852 he became Private Docent in the Theological Faculty of the university of Tübingen, and in 1853 was nominated by the King a Professor Extraordinary in the same Faculty. In 1854 he was called as Professor Extraordinary of Oriental Languages to the University of Kiel in Holstein (then belonging to Denmark), and on Dec. 2, 1859, was nominated by the King a Professor in Ordinary in the same department. Here Professor Dillmann remained until in 1864 he accepted a call as Professor in Ordinary of Theology to the University of Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, where he remained till October, 1869, having in the meanwhile twice filled the office of Rector of the University. In October, 1869, he entered upon his new office as Professor in Ordinary of Old Testament Exegesis, in the Theological Faculty of the Metropolitical University of Berlin, which office he still holds. In May, 1846, he graduated as M.A., and Ph.D. in the University of Tübingen. In October, 1862, Professor Dillmann received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Leipsic. The learned Professor has written or edited: "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars III. codices Aethiopicos continens. Londini, impensis curatorum Musei Britannici," 1847; "Catalogus codicum MSS. Bibliothecae Bodleianae Oxoniensis. Pars. VII., codices Aethiopici," 1848; "Liber Henoch, Aethiopice, ad quinque codicum fidem editus cum variis lectionibus," Leipsic, 1851; "The Book of Enoch translated and explained" (Das Buch Henoch übersetzt und erklärt von A. Dillmann, Leipsic, 1853); "The Book of the Jubilees or the little Genesis translated from the Aethiopic and elucidated by Observations," in Ewald's Yearbook of Biblical Science (II. 1849, pp. 230-256, and III. 1850-1851, pp. 1-96 (Göttingen); and "The Christian Adam-Book of the Orient, translated from the Aethiopic," also in Ewald's *Jahrbuch der biblischen Wissenschaft* (V. 1853, pp. 1-144,

Göttingen). Dr. Dillmann has also undertaken to edit the Old Testament in Aethiopic. Of this splendid work several portions have already been issued. In 1859 Professor Dillmann edited the Book of Jubilees in Aethiopic. Already in 1857 this indefatigable Orientalist had published his "Grammar of the Aethiopic Language" (Grammatik der Aethiopischen Sprache); and in 1865 followed his great work, the "Lexicon Linguae Aethiopicae cum indice Latino," (Leipsic) in large quarto size with 1522 columns of letter-press. In 1866 came his "Chrestomathia Aethiopica edita et glossario explanata," and in 1869 his commentary on the Book of Job, or "Job newly Explained," for the third edition of the "Brief Exegetical Handbook." Professor Dillmann's other works are too numerous to be mentioned here. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen, and a Chevalier of the first class of the Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse.

DINDORF, William, critic and philologist, was born in 1804, at Leipsic, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Literary History. He has published critical editions of Demosthenes, Aristotle, Athenæus, Procopius; of the Greek Scholiasts to Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Æschylus; the Poetæ Scenici Græci, Lucian, and Josephus. His editions are the received text-books of the Greek tragedians, as well as of Aristophanes and Aristotle, at Oxford.

DIRCKS, Henry, LL.D., civil engineer, and author of several literary and scientific works, was born in Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1806. He was apprenticed to an eminent firm trading to the East and West Indies; but, having short business hours, he occupied his leisure time in the study of practical mechanics, chemical science, and general literature. Before he was twenty-one he delivered courses of lectures on chemistry and electricity; contributed essays, criticisms, and tales to the local press, and various scientific articles to the *Mechanics' Magazine* and other journals. In 1837 he became a life-member of the British Association, contributing, among numerous other papers, one describing his invention of Optical Illusions, afterwards popularly known as "The Ghost," which was read at Leeds in 1858. In 1840, being the honorary secretary of a literary institution, and one of the founders of a local mechanics' institution, he published a short treatise on Popular Education, which was reprinted at Manchester in 1841. Relinquishing mercantile pursuits, Mr. Dircks was, till 1842, principally engaged as a practical engineer, conducting railway, canal, and mining works, and from that date till his retirement from business, in 1858, he practised as a consulting engineer. He afterwards travelled in France and Belgium, visiting the great centres of industry, science, and literature in both countries. Mr. Dircks is a life-member of the Society of Arts, the Society of Engineers, the Practical Engineers, the Inventors' Institute, and a Life Fellow of the Chemical Society, the Royal Society of Literature, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His principal works are, "Jordantype," 1852; "Electro-Metallurgy," 1863, both treatises relating to the origin of the Electrotype process; "Optical Illusions," 1863; "The Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of Edward Somerset, sixth Earl and second Marquis of Worcester," 1865; "Memoir of Samuel Hartlib, Milton's familiar friend," 1865; "Worcesteriana," 1866; "Inventors and Inventions, a treatise on the Law of Patents," 1867; "Scientific Studies," two lectures, 1869. His purely literary works are "Joseph Anstey," a novel, 1863; and "Nature Study, as applicable to the purposes of Poetry and Eloquence," 1869, 2nd edit. 1870; since which he has published a pamphlet on "Patent Right,"

and "Naturalistic Poetry of the last Three Centuries," 1872.

DITTMAR, WILLIAM, an eminent chemist, born April 14, 1833, at Umstadt, near Darmstadt, was educated at the Polytechnic School of Darmstadt. He passed his examination there as apothecary (pharmaceutist) in 1856. Subsequently he studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen, who appointed him to an assistantship in his laboratory. Afterwards he became assistant to Dr. H. E. Roscoe in Owens College Manchester. From 1861 to 1869 he was Chief Assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University of Edinburgh. In March, 1873, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Owens College; and in Sept., 1874, Professor in Anderson's University, Glasgow. Professor Dittmar has published numerous chemical papers on original researches. He is also the author of articles in Watt's Dictionary, and in Liebig's "Handwörterbuch," and of part of *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritts der Chemie* for 1870.

DIX, JOHN ADAMS, born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798. In 1812 he entered the army of the United States as lieutenant of infantry, was subsequently transferred to the artillery, and became captain. In 1828 he resigned his commission, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He entered actively into politics, as a member of the Democratic party. In 1842 he was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1845 was made Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Mr. Silas Wright, at the close of which he was an unsuccessful candidate for the ensuing sexennial term. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York; and in 1859 was made Postmaster in that city. In Dec., 1860, Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, the Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's administration, resigned his position, and joined the confederates, and Mr. Dix was appointed in his place, which he filled until March 4, 1861, when the administration of Mr. Lincoln began. He took decided ground in favour of the Union, and has since been ranked in the Republican party. He had all along kept up his early interest in military affairs, and at the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Major-General in the New York Militia; on May 16, 1861, he was commissioned Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and subsequently appointed to the same rank in the regular army; was placed in charge of the department of Maryland, and in 1862 was transferred to Fortress Monroe, with the command of the seventh army corps. In 1863 he was transferred to New York, where he was Military Commandant during the riots which followed President Lincoln's order for the draft; he commanded the department of the East in 1864-5, and was appointed Minister at Paris in Sept., 1866. He resigned this position in 1868, and returned to New York. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State of New York, and was elected by a majority of more than 50,000. He was re-nominated in 1874; but in the meanwhile a reaction against the Republican party had set in, and Mr. Dix was defeated, his Democratic opponent (Mr. Tilden) being elected by about 50,000 majority. Being in possession of an ample estate, Mr. Dix has always devoted much attention to literature and art. For some time he conducted the *Northern Light*, a literary journal published at Albany; and was for many years one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, a position which he resigned in 1878, in consequence of his advanced age and more pressing occupations. Besides occasional contributions to periodicals, and a translation of "Dies Iræ," he has published "Resources of the City of New York," 1837; "Decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools of New York," 1837; "A Winter in Madeira," 1851; "A Summer in Spain and Florence,"

1855; and two volumes of "Speeches," 1864.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, historian and traveller, descended from an old Puritan family, is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born at Manchester, June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon's first literary effort was a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed. The early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, edited by Douglas Jerrold, contain several poems with his name or initials. At that time he was acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham, which place he quitted for London in 1846, and entered as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, afterwards revised and enlarged in a work entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir"—a book which passed through three editions in one year. The special object of this work was to place the labours of Howard in their proper relation to the literature and history of the period. The volume has often been reprinted both in London and New York. In 1850 Mr. Dixon was appointed a Deputy-Commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was successful in organizing one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were established. In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met and refuted. In 1852 appeared "Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea," a volume in the composition of which Mr. Dixon had the advantage of help from Lord Dundonald. Both "Penn" and "Blake" have gone through several editions in England and in the United States. An enlarged edition of "Penn" appeared in 1872, inscribed to John Bright. During the invasion panic in 1852 Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," urging that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. In that year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return he became chief editor of the *Athenæum* (1853), in which journal he had written on historical subjects for several years, and has necessarily taken part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. He resigned the editorial chair in 1869. An article from his pen on the "Shakespeare Folio Corrector," has been reprinted in a pamphlet by a Boston admirer. In 1858 Mr. Dixon obtained free access for historical students to the State Papers of the country, which up to that date had been guarded with extreme jealousy by the various Secretaries of State. In 1860 he first drew public attention to Lord Campbell's statement of the case against Lord Bacon, a subject which he had studied for many years. His papers were enlarged, and have been published in London, Boston, and Leipsic. In France and Germany the book has been equally popular. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury has published her memoirs. "A Morning at Eden Lodge"—a paper in which Mr. Dixon indicated the great wealth and curiosity of the Eden family papers—induced Lord Auckland to publish his father's Journal; and a similar paper on the "Treasures of Kimbolton" caused the preparation of the Duke of Manchester's "Court and Society," to which Mr. Dixon contributed the "Memoir of Queen Catharine." In 1864 Mr. Dixon made a long journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the

literary result of which was the publication in the following year, of "The Holy Land," in two volumes. On his return from Syria he assisted in founding the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in conjunction with Dean Stanley and others, conducted those excavations in Jerusalem and elsewhere, which have given so many results to Biblical literature. From the first he has been a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dixon spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in travelling through the United States, including a visit to Salt Lake City, the literary result of which was given in the two following years in the form of "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." The former of these two works rapidly passed through eight editions in this country, three in America, and several in France, Russia, Holland, Italy, and Germany. While in America, Mr. Dixon had the rare good fortune to discover and recover the long-lost Irish State Papers, a service of great importance to the public, the story of which was told in a remarkable letter of Lord Romilly, published in the *Times*. Mr. Dixon next directed his footsteps towards the frozen north, and in 1870 gave the results in his work, "Free Russia," 2 vols.; meantime, however, had appeared the first volume of "Her Majesty's Tower," which has already passed through seven editions. The work has since been completed in 4 volumes. His next work, "The Switzers," appeared in 1872, and was followed by the "History of Two Queens, Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn," 4 vols., 1873-4. Mr. Dixon was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in 1869. Politics and public life have divided his attention with history and travel. He is constantly addressing meetings on public questions. He is a strong Liberal, but with Conservative views on religion and the Church of England. At the general election of 1868 a high-class committee brought him forward for Marylebone, but he declined the candidature for reasons which he stated at the time. In 1870 he was elected to the London School Board, of which he has been an active member, having identified his name with the new system of training and drill, and carried a resolution establishing drill in all rate-paid schools. In 1872 the Emperor of Germany created Mr. Dixon a Knight of the Order of the Royal Crown. He spent the summer months of 1873 in Spain, and in Sept., 1874, started for a long journey in the Great West, from which he returned at the end of March, 1875. Before setting out on this journey, he commenced a movement in favour of opening the Tower of London to the public—a movement to which Mr. Disraeli at once assented. Mr. Dixon has taken a leading part in establishing Shaftesbury Park and other centres of improved dwellings for the labouring classes. His latest works are "Diana, Lady Lyle," a novel, 3 vols., 1877, and "Ruby Grey," a novel, 3 vols., 1878. He is the President of the Tonic Sol Fa Teachers' Association, a member of the Council of the Olympian Association, and a fellow of many learned societies, both home and foreign.

DOBSON, WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS, R.A., was born at Hamburg in 1817. His father was an Englishman. He studied painting in the Royal Academy of London; was elected an Associate of that body in 1860; and became an Academician in 1872. In 1870 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours; and in 1875 a member of the same Society. His principal pictures are:—"Tobias and the Angel," 1853; "The Charity of Dorcas," 1854; "The Alms Deeds of Dorcas," 1855, painted by command of the Queen; "The Prosperous Days of Job," 1856; "Reading the Psalms," and "The Child Jesus going down with His Parents to Nazareth," 1857, both in the collection of Baroness Burdett Coutts; "Fairy Tales," 1858; "Nazareth;" "Christ in the Temple;" "Peace be to this House;" "Alms;" and "St.

Paul at Philippi," his diploma work for the Royal Academy. Most of the above have been engraved. Amongst his water-colour drawings may be mentioned "The Young Nurse," in the possession of Mr. Cookson; "The Camellia," 1873; and "Nursery Tales," 1874.

DODGE, MARY ABIGAIL (known by her pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton," made up of the last syllable of her christian name and the place of her birth), born at Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1830. In 1851, and for two or three years thereafter, she was a teacher of physical science in the public High School at Hartford, Connecticut. She was at this time a contributor to several periodicals. Soon after the establishment of the *Atlantic Monthly* she became one of its regular contributors, and so continued for many years. Subsequently she has written for other periodicals. Many of her papers have been collected and published in volumes. Among these are:—"Country Living and Country Thinking;" "Stumbling-Blocks;" "Gala Days;" "Woman's Wrongs: a Counter-Irritant;" "A New Atmosphere;" "Twelve Miles from a Lemon;" and "Nursery Noonings," 1874. Since 1876 she has resided at Washington, whence she contributes long and caustic letters to the *New York Tribune*, mainly upon political topics.

DOLBY. (*See* SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a theologian and historian, born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799, became chaplain to the diocese of Bamberg almost immediately after receiving priest's orders in 1822. In 1826 he published a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," and was the same year invited to lecture before the University of Munich, on the History of the Church. The substance of his lectures before that institution was published in his "Manual of the History of the Church," in 1828; and in a more extended form in his "Treatise on the History of the Church," which appeared in 1838. In 1845 Döllinger turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he voted for the absolute separation of the Church from the State. In 1861 he delivered some lectures advocating the abandonment of the temporal power by the Holy See, and he is the author of "Origins of Christianity," published in 1833-5; "The Religion of Mahomet," in 1838; "The Reformation; its Interior Development and its Effects," in 1846-8; "A Sketch of Luther," in 1851; "The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power," of which a translation appeared in England in 1862; and several pamphlets. More recently Dr. Döllinger has obtained a world-wide notoriety by his persistent opposition to the decrees of the Vatican Council, and especially to that one which declares the Pope to be infallible when addressing the Church *ex cathedrâ* on questions of faith and morals. Dr. Döllinger has, in fact, become the acknowledged leader of all who, within the Church, are disaffected towards the Holy See. His conduct was approved by the Bavarian Government, although he was, on April 18, 1871, formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., Jan. 6, 1871; and on the 29th of the following month he was elected Rector of the University of Munich by fifty-four votes against six. In 1872 the King of Bavaria decorated Dr. Döllinger with the Order of Merit, and the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was appointed President of the Royal Academy of Science at Munich in succession to Baron Liebig, in May, 1873. Early in the following year the Emperor rewarded him for his opposition to the Catholic party by conferring upon him the Order of the Red Eagle, second class. Dr. Döllinger presided

over the "Old Catholic" conference convened at Bonn, in Sept., 1874; when it appeared that his views on ecclesiastical subjects had been greatly developed since his rupture with the Church, as he frankly declared that he and his colleagues did not consider themselves bound by the Council of Trent. He also introduced a declaration, which was adopted unanimously, that the Eucharistic celebration in the Church is not a continuous repetition or renewal of the great propitiatory Sacrifice. Dr. Döllinger's latest work, "Prophecies and the Prophetic Spirit in the Christian Era: an Historical Essay," was translated into English by Mr. Alfred Plummer, 1873.

DONALDSON, JAMES, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., born April 26, 1831, at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College and University in Aberdeen, New College in London, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed Greek tutor in Edinburgh University in 1852, Rector of the High School of Stirling in 1854, Classical Master in the High School of Edinburgh in 1856, and Rector of the same school in 1866. He has published a "Modern Greek Grammar for the use of Classical Students," 1853; "Lyra Græca: Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets from Callinus to Soutsos," with Critical Notes and a Biographical Introduction, 1854; "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council," 3 vols., 1864-66; "The Ante-Nicene Christian Library," edited by him in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D., 24 vols., 1867-72; the article "Greek Language" in Kitto's "Cyclopædia," 3rd edit.; "Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England, and on kindred topics," 1874; the article "Education" in Chambers's "Information for the People," 1874; and a paper "On the Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks," read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, May 17, 1875. Besides these, he edited the *Museum, or English Journal of Education*, for several years, and he has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to various periodical journals.

DONALDSON, THOMAS LEVERTON, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in London University College, member of the Institute of France, and numerous other foreign academies of the fine arts, and ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), the son of an architect, was born in 1795. Early in his professional life he pursued his studies for five years in France, Italy, and Greece, and became a writer, and afterwards a lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He is the author of numerous works; among which the most remarkable are, "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Door-ways, from ancient and modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," 1833; "Pompeii Illustrated," 1837; "The Temple of Apollo Epicurus at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated," in the supplementary volume of Stuart's Athens, 1838; "Architectural Maxims and Theories," 1847; "Architectura Numismatica," 1859; besides numerous articles in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and various pamphlets; a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor," 1860. On his retirement from the Professorship at London University College in 1864, his professional brethren and pupils struck a medal "to commemorate his long and zealous services in promoting the study of architecture," and two silver impressions are given annually as prizes in the classes of architecture and construction at that college. He was architect of Trinity Church and University College Hall, Gordon-square; of Brompton Church, London; of various houses, churches,

schools, &c., in the country ; and of the Flaxman Hall and Library, University College. He was awarded the Royal Gold Medal of the R.I.B.A. in 1851, and a great gold medal of honour at the French Universal Exhibition, 1855. The King of the Belgians conferred on Professor Donaldson the rank of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold in 1872.

DONNET, His Eminence Ferdinand François Auguste, a French Cardinal, born at Bourg-Argental (Loire), Nov. 16, 1795, studied at the Seminary of Saint Irénée, became priest in 1819, and was appointed vicar of La Guillotière, and curé of Irigny (Rhône). After two years of study in the Maison des Hautes Études founded by Cardinal Fesch, M. Donnet delivered a series of sermons in the dioceses of Tours, Blois, and Lyons. In 1827 he was appointed curé of Villefranche (Rhône), and was afterwards named honorary Vicar-general of Tours. In 1835 he was appointed Coadjutor for the diocese of Nancy, and succeeded Mgr. de Cheverus, Nov. 30, 1836, in the archbishopric of Bordeaux. His letters, pastoral instructions, &c., have been published in six volumes. The part which he took relative to the marriage of M. Pescotore and the French expedition to Rome brought his name prominently before the public. Mgr. Donnet, who was made a cardinal in 1852, and by right became a senator, was created Officer of the Legion of Honour in March, 1851, afterwards Commander of the same order ; and Grand Cross in March, 1875. He is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.

DOO, George Thomas, retired R.A., engraver, was born in Jan., 1800. Having studied under the best masters, he produced, in 1824, his first published engraving, "The Duke of York, after Sir Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his royal highness. He went to Paris in 1825, and worked in the *atelier* of Suisse ; visited the school of Gros, and learned his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return home he assisted in the formation of an academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and the best examples of the antique, which lasted for some years. He lectured on engraving, its history, theory, and practice, at Kensington Museum and Harrow, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece ; on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo was appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to Queen Victoria in 1842. He is a member of the Society of Arts, Amsterdam ; of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania ; member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Parma. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and a Royal Academician in 1856. Mr. Doo, like other eminent engravers, has often been engaged in translating the works of others ; and his masterly transcripts of Raffaelle's "Infant Christ" and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in our National Gallery ; of Lawrence's "Calmady Children," entitled "Nature ;" his Lady Meade, Lord Eldon, and Etty's noble "Combat," deserve special mention. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate which has, perhaps, gained him most fame. "Pilgrims in Sight of the Holy City," after Eastlake, is another fine specimen of his art. He completed, in 1864, a large engraving of the great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastian del Piombo, in the National Gallery, intended to form one of the series of plates after Raffaelle, Titian, and Volterra, by Morghen, Anderloni, Schiavoni, Desnoyers, and Toschi. To this work he devoted eight years. He engraved Vandyck's "Gevartius" and five other plates for the "National Gallery Work," and six for the Elgin work published by the British Museum, with various published and private plates besides. In 1860 he was ap-

pointed chairman of the committee of Class 40 (engravings and etchings) of the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was chosen one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy at the Congrès Artistique, held at Antwerp; in 1861 he was elected President of the Artists' Annuity Fund; and in 1863 he gave evidence before the Royal Academy Commission, held at Westminster. The large engraving of "The Raising of Lazarus," and the "Portrait of Mrs. Hollond," after Ary Scheffer, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, and at the Paris International Exhibition in 1867 his "St. Augustine and St. Monica," after the same painter.

DORÉ, PAUL GUSTAVE, artist, was born as Strasburg, Jan. 6, 1832. In boyhood he accompanied his father to Paris, where he completed his education. At an early age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire*. He exhibited "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," and "La Bataille d'Alma," in 1855; and "La Bataille d'Inkermann" in 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Rabelais, for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Drolatiques*, and his illustrations of the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humour of Hogarth. This book in English, translated by Mr. Walter Thornbury, appeared in 1857. M. Doré, who has illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world, in 1861 published seventy-six large drawings illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and a series of wonderful folio illustrations to Don Quixote, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, in 1863. His illustrations of the Holy Bible, and of Milton, published in this country in 1866, are of the highest excellence. His principal paintings which, since 1870, have been on view at the "Doré Gallery," in New Bond Street, London, are "Christ leaving the Prætorium," "The Triumph of Christianity over Paganism," "Paolo and Francesca di Rimini," "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs in the reign of Dioeletian," "The Entry into Jerusalem," "The Brazen Serpent," "The Victor Angels," "The Flight into Egypt," "The Neophyte," "Evening in the Alps," "The Prairie," "Spanish Peasants," and "Mont Blanc." M. Gustave Doré has been recently devoting his energies to the production of a colossal vase ornamented with 150 figures, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878. He has also finished another sculptural group, "The Prize of Glory"—a young hero dying beneath the kiss of Glory. He has lately been engaged in illustrating Ariosto. M. Doré was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1861. died 1882

DORNER, ISAAC AUGUST, D.D., a Lutheran divine, born at Neuhausen-ob-Eck (Würtemberg), June 20, 1809, after completing his studies at Tübingen, returned to his native village, and officiated as curate under his father, who was pastor of the parish. He subsequently visited Holland and England, in order to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the condition of the Protestant sects in those countries; and since then he has occupied in succession the chairs of Divinity at Tübingen (1838), Kiel (1839), Königsberg (1840-49), Bonn (1847), and Berlin. He is a Counsellor of the Upper Consistory. Dr. Dorner is well known as a contributor to Herzog's "Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie," and as the author of several theological works, the principal one being entitled "The History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," Stuttgart, 1839; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1854. An English translation, by

D. W. Simon, was published in 2 vols., 1859, and forms the 10th and 11th volumes of Clark's "Foreign Theological Library." His "History of Protestant Theology, particularly in Germany, viewed according to its Fundamental Movement, and in connexion with the Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Life," has been translated into English by the Rev. George Robson, M.A., and Sophia Taylor, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1872. Dr. Dorner is co-editor of the *Jahrbücher für deutsche Theologie.*

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, born at Tuckahoe, Maryland, about 1817. His father was a white man, and his mother a negro slave, and, in accordance with common usage, he was known by his master's name. When about nine years old, his master "lent" him to one of his relatives, from whom he received kind treatment, and learned to read and write. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder, and employed, first as a waiter on the workmen, and afterwards as a shipcaulker, paying his owner three dollars a week, and retaining the remainder of his earnings. After serving in this way for some years, he made his escape in Sept. 1838, and reached New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he assumed the name of Douglass. Not long after he became acquainted with William Lloyd Garrison, who encouraged him in his efforts at self-education. He soon developed such power as an orator, that the opponents of slavery felt that he could serve their cause as a public lecturer. In 1841 he was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society as one of their lecturers, and soon drew crowds to hear his portraitures of slavery. In 1845 he published "My Bondage and my Freedom," an autobiography, which he re-wrote and enlarged in 1855. In 1859 he came to England, where his eloquence attracted great attention. His friends there raised £150, which was sent to his former master, and his legal emancipation thereby secured. After some years he removed to Rochester, New York, where he established a weekly newspaper, named *Fred. Douglass's Paper*, and subsequently *The North Star*. He was often called to Washington to consult with President Lincoln in regard to the interests of the coloured race. In 1870 he commenced at Washington the publication of a journal entitled *The New National Era*. In 1871 he was appointed Secretary of the Commission to Santo Domingo, and upon his return was made a member of the Territorial Council of the district of Columbia. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State of New York; and in 1877 received from President Hayes the appointment of Marshal of the district of Columbia.

DOVE, HENRY WILLIAM, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, Oct. 6, 1803, studied at Breslau and at Berlin; and at the latter university he took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He was assistant-professor of Natural Philosophy, first at Königsberg, and then at Berlin, where he became full professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. The most celebrated of his numerous writings refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarized light. "A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations," was published in 1835, and "Meteorological Researches" in 1837. In conjunction with other distinguished German philosophers, Professor Dove commenced, in 1837, the publication of an extensive series of treatises on different branches of natural philosophy. To him is due, amongst a great variety of optical discoveries, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of forged bank-notes. To English readers he is best known by his treatise on the "Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe," which was published in 1853 by the British Association. In addition to this, he has published several popular volumes, including

a treatise on electricity in 1848. In his capacity of Director of all the observatories in Prussia, he publishes every year an account of their labours. Dr. Dove is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of the fourth class; a Knight Grand Cross of the Baden Order of the Zähringen Löwen, of the third class; and a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, second class. In 1877 the German Government named a new steamer after Professor Dove in recognition of the advantages accruing to navigation from his onerous observations and discoveries.

DOVER, BISHOP OF. (*See* PARRY.)

DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE, BISHOP OF. (*See* KNOX, DR.)

DOWSE. THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD, is the son of the late Mr. William H. Dowse, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, by Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Donaldson, of the same place. He was born in June, 1824, and received his early education at the Royal School, Dungannon; he afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a sizar, scholar (1848), and first honour man. He graduated as B.A. in 1850. In 1852 he was called to the bar in Ireland, and was nominated a Queen's Counsel in Feb. 1863. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Londonderry, at the general election of Nov. 1868, and in the following year received the appointment of Queen's Serjeant in Ireland. In 1870 he became Solicitor-General, on Mr. Barry being promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and he was then re-elected for Londonderry. As Mr. Barry failed to obtain a seat in Parliament during his tenure of the office of Attorney-General, Mr. Dowse took a prominent part in all the debates on Irish subjects during the sessions of 1870 and 1871, and materially assisted the Government in the defence of their legislative measures affecting the sister kingdom. On Mr. Barry being elevated to the judicial bench, Mr. Dowse succeeded him as Attorney-General for Ireland in Jan. 1872. Mr. Dowse withdrew from political life in Nov. 1872, on being appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of the late Mr. Baron Hughes. Mr. Dowse is a member of the Royal Dublin Society, and a Fellow of the Zoological and Royal Geological Societies of Ireland.

DOYLE, SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS CHARLES, Bart., born Aug. 22, 1810, at Nunappleton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, being son of the first baronet; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Receiver-General of Customs in 1846, a Commissioner of Customs in 1870, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1867, being re-elected June 20, 1872. He ceased to be Professor in 1877 on the expiration of the second term of five years' tenure of the chair. Together with the professorship, he held a fellowship of All Souls' College. He has published at different times a certain amount of poetry—not more unsuccessful than that of many other contemporary writers of verse—and three lectures on poetry in 1869.

DOYLE, RICHARD, artist, born in London, in 1826, is a son of Mr. John Doyle, a gentleman of Irish extraction, and the reputed author of the celebrated "H.B." sketches. He first attracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs from the life and manners of the day, in *Punch*, to which he was a constant contributor for several years; but in 1850 he severed this connection in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his Roman Catholic brethren, and especially upon Cardinal Wiseman. By this step he voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was in itself a secure and handsome income. Mr. Doyle's fancy and feeling have been shown in his illustrations to the "Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from all Nations," to "Jack the

Giant-killer," and to similar books. In 1854 he published "The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson," contributed the illustrations to "The Newcomes," by his friend Thackeray, and some capital sketches of modern English society to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Doyle published a Christmas book for 1869, called "In Fairy Land: Pictures from the Elf World."

DRAKE, FREDERICK, a renowned German sculptor, born at Pyrmont, June 23, 1805. He was the son of a skilled mechanic, who brought him up to his own trade. Young Drake spent his leisure in carving figures in wood and ivory, and succeeded so well that he eventually resolved to devote himself exclusively to sculpture. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-one he entered the studio of Rauch, of Berlin, and in course of time produced a series of works which placed him in the foremost rank among German sculptors. Ultimately he became Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, a member of the Senate of that academy, and a Knight of the Third class of the Red Eagle. His chief works are, a "Madonna and Child," purchased by the Empress of Russia; "A Dying Soldier with the Crown of Victory;" "The Female Grape-gatherer;" "The Eight Provinces of Prussia," a colossal work executed in 1844 in one of the halls of the Castle of Berlin; eight groups decorating the bridge of the same castle; and another, "Warrior Crowned by Victory." His fame rests mainly, however, on the numerous admirable statues, busts, and medallions which he has executed. Among these are the statues of Schinkel, of the two Humboldts, of Rauch, of Justus Möser, at Osnabrück; the colossal bust of Oken, the naturalist, at Jena; and two colossal statues of King Frederick William III., one at Stettin, the other at Berlin.

DRAKE, SIR WILLIAM RICHARD, F.S.A., born in 1817, was brought up to the legal profession, and has practised for many years as an attorney in Westminster. He was appointed Treasurer of County Courts in 1862. In 1867 he was created by the King of Italy a Commander of the Order of St. Maurizio and St. Lazzaro; in 1868 the Sultan conferred on him the (second-class) Order of the Medjidie; and the Emperor of Austria has also bestowed upon him the Order of Knighthood of the Iron Crown. On Sept. 6, 1869, he was knighted at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, as a personal recognition of the services rendered to the Liberal party by Mr. Drake during the several years of close and confidential relations which had existed between him and its recognized representatives. His "Notes on Venetian Ceramics," and his contributions to art literature and archæological literature, have made him known to the more retired class of students and scholars.

DRAPER, JOHN WILLIAM, M.D., LL.D., born at St. Helens, near Liverpool, May 5, 1811. He was placed under private instructors, giving special attention to chemistry, natural philosophy, and the higher mathematics, and subsequently prosecuted his chemical studies at the University of London. In 1833 he went to America, and continued his chemical and medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1836. Soon after he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology in Hampden-Sidney College, in Virginia. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of the City of New York. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University Medical College, and in 1850 the chair of Physiology was added to that of Chemistry; and he is now President of the Scientific and Medical departments of the University. Besides numerous contributions to European and American scientific journals, he has published several purely scientific works of great value. Among these are:—"Treatise on the Forces which pro-

duce the Organization of Plants" (1844); "Text Book on Chemistry" (1846); "Human Physiology" (1856), several times republished; and "Experimental Examinations of the distribution of Heat and of Chemical Force in the Spectrum." Perhaps of more importance than his purely scientific works, are those which pertain to the departments of philosophy and history. His "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1862), has been translated into French, German, Italian, Polish, and Russian. Four lectures given by him before the New York Historical Society, were in 1865 issued in a volume entitled "Thoughts on the future Civil Policy of America." His "History of the American Civil War" (3 vols., 1867-'70), has been justly described as a "philosophical history," as distinguished from a mere narrative of events. His latest publication is a "History of the Conflict between Religion and Science" (1874). Two sons of Dr. Draper have attained distinction: JOHN CHRISTOPHER (born March 31, 1835), graduated in 1857 in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in which from 1858 to 1860 he was Professor of Physiology. Subsequently he was for three years Professor of Chemistry in the Cooper Union; after which he became Professor of Chemistry in the University Medical College, and of Physiology and Natural History in the College of the City of New York, both which positions he now holds. He has contributed largely to American and English scientific journals, and has also published a treatise on "Respiration," and a "Text Book on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene." HENRY, another son of Dr. John William Draper (born March 7, 1837), graduated in 1858 at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where in 1860 he became Professor of Physiology; he is also Professor of Physiology and Analytical Chemistry in the scientific department. At his residence in Hastings, a few miles from New York, he has one of the largest telescopes in the United States. He has published a memoir "On the Construction of a Silvered Glass Telescope," a "Text Book of Chemistry," and has been a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals.

DROUYN-DE-LHUYS, EDOUARD, statesman, born in Paris, Nov. 19, 1805, was educated at the Collége Louis-le-Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service, and became Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague during those events which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland; was sent in the same capacity to Spain; after which, returning to France, he filled a post in the department of Foreign Affairs. Whilst holding this appointment, he obtained, in 1842, a seat in the Chamber, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot, then in power. A second act of parliamentary opposition to the government upon the Tahiti question cost him his official post. He was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in Feb. 1848. In M. Odillon-Barrot's ministry, under Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was the author of the instructions given to Gen. Oudinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and represented France at this Court during the Pacifico quarrel with Greece. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, the latter taking part with Greece; and M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys, without formally withdrawing, absented himself from London for a short time in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at the Foreign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations of the two great countries were re-established. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys again became Minister for Foreign Affairs, but being disappointed at the issue of the Conferences of Vienna in 1855, resigned.

In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Dano-Germanic war, and during the Conferences of London and of Vienna, again resigning in 1866. Under the Empire, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys was a senator; he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1853; received several foreign orders; and was president of many provincial societies. On the downfall of the Empire he fled to St. Helier's, Jersey, but he has since returned to France.

DROYSEN, JOHN GUSTAVUS, Professor of History at Berlin, was born July 6, 1808, at Treptow, in Pomerania, and in 1835 became Professor in the University of Berlin, in 1840 in Kiel, in 1848 was intrusted with a commission from the provisional government of the Elbe Duchies to Frankfort, and became at a later date Member of the Parliament at Frankfort, and Secretary of the Constitutional Committee. In 1851, Dr. Droysen was nominated a Professor in the University of Jena, and in 1859 returned to Berlin, where he still remains. He is a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Order of the House of Ernest of Saxony. He has written a "History of Alexander the Great," 1837; "History of Hellenism," 2 vols., 1836-43; "Lectures on the History of the War of Freedom," 2 vols. 1846; "Life of F. Marshall, Count York of Wartenburg," 2 vols., 4th edit., 1863; "History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents," conjointly with Samwer, 1850; and a "History of Prussian Politics," vols. i.-x., 1855-70. Dr. Droysen has also edited "A Translation of Æschylus," 3rd edit., 1868; and a "Translation of Aristophanes," 2nd edit. 1869.

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* TRENCH, DR.)

DUBOIS, (BARON), PAUL ANTOINE, a French physician, son of the celebrated Baron Antoine Dubois, was born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1795. Having taken his doctor's degrees in 1818, he became, two years later, assistant-surgeon in the Royal "Maison de Santé," and next assistant professor in the Maternity Hospital, where, in 1823, he succeeded his father as professor and principal surgeon. In the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1830, on the reorganisation of the Faculty of Medicine, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Midwifery. In 1852 he became Dean of the Faculty of Paris; and he was also appointed accoucheur to the Empress Eugénie, whom he attended at the birth of the Prince Imperial. Baron Dubois retired from his professorship on a pension in 1863, having some years previously resigned the post of Dean of the Faculty, and received the title of honorary dean. His writings consist almost exclusively of reports and memoirs printed in various medical journals.

DU BOIS-REYMOND, EMIL HEINRICH, PH.D., Member and Perpetual Secretary of the Imperial Academy of Berlin, Imperial Privy Councillor, Professor in Ordinary of Physiology in the University of Berlin and Director of the Physiological Apparatus, and of the Physiological Laboratory, was born at Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. In 1851 Dr. Du Bois-Reymond, who by his researches in the department of Animal Electricity has rendered the most important services to science, was elected a Member of the Imperial Academy. In 1858 he was nominated Professor of Physiology in the University, and afterwards was made a Perpetual Secretary of the Academy. He has written "Investigations on Animal Electricity" (vol. I., 1848, vol. II., Pt. I., 1849, Pt. II., 1860); "De fibræ muscularis reactione ut chemicis visa est acida," 1859; and other learned works.

DU CAMP, MAXIME, son of a distinguished French surgeon, Théodore Joseph Du Camp (who died in 1824), was born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1822. On leaving college he travelled exten-

sively in the East in 1844-45, and again in 1849-51. During his last journey he made a large collection of photographic negatives and scenes in Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, and Asia Minor, which he has since published in connection with descriptive texts in several volumes. In 1851 he was one of the five founders of the *Revue de Paris*, and he contributed to it, both in prose and verse, until its suspension in 1858. Besides his works of travel in the East, he has published "Les Chants modernes," poems, 1855; "Mes Convictions," poems, 1858; "En Hollande, lettres à un ami," 1859; "Expédition des Deux Siciles," 1861; "Paris, ses organes, ses fonctions, et sa vie," 6 vols., 1869-75, his most important work; and "L'Attentat Fieschi," 1877, being an account of the attempt, which, as a school-boy of twelve, he chanced to witness, that was made by Fieschi in the Boulevard du Temple on the life of Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835. M. Du Camp has been an officer of the Legion of Honour since 1853.

DU CANE, Sir Edmund Frederick, K.C.B., son of Major Richard Du Cane, by Eliza, daughter of Thomas Ware, Esq., of Woodfirt, near Mallow, co. Cork, was born at Colchester, Essex, in 1830. He was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission as second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers Dec. 19, 1848. In 1850 he was appointed to assist in preparing for and carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and he appeared in the list of the Staff as assistant secretary to the jurors and assistant superintendent of the foreign side. At that time Lord Grey was forming a convict establishment in Western Australia to carry out a system embodying all the improvements which nearly a century of experience had suggested, and a company of Sappers, to which Lieutenant Du Cane was appointed, was sent out to assist in the operation. He was made a magistrate of the colony and a visiting magistrate of convict depôts, and directed the labour of the convicts, who were employed in developing the communications of the colony. In July, 1856, he was attached to the War Department for special service, and employed on the design of the large works of defence undertaken under the auspices of Lord Palmerston; the fortification of the western heights at Dover and the long line of works which protect the dockyard at Plymouth on the land side have been carried out on plans submitted by him to the Defence Committee. In February, 1854, he had been promoted to be first lieutenant, and on the 16th of April, 1858, he became second captain. In July, 1863, he was appointed by Sir George Grey a director of Convict Prisons when the Board was reconstructed after the death of Sir Joshua Jebb, and when the report of the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude suggested considerable modifications in the convict system. He was at the same time appointed by Lord Ripon to be Inspector of Military Prisons. In 1869, on the appointment of Colonel Henderson to succeed Sir Richard Mayne as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Captain Du Cane was made Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons, Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons. In July, 1872, he was promoted to be Major, and on December 11, 1873, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, having also in the same year been made a Companion of the Bath. In July, 1877, he was created a K.C.B., and made Chairman of the Prison Commissioners, appointed by Royal Warrant under the Prisons Act, 1877, to undertake the difficult task of reorganizing and managing the county and borough prisons, which from April 1, 1878, came under the control of the Government.

DU CHAILLU, Paul Belloni, born in Paris, July 31, 1835. His father was a trader on the west coast of Africa, whither Paul went at an early age, and where he acquired a

knowledge of the languages and modes of life of the neighbouring tribes, also devoting much attention to natural history. In 1852 he went to the United States with a cargo of ebony, and published a series of papers on the Gaboon country. In Oct., 1855, he sailed from New York for Africa, purposing to explore the then unknown region lying two degrees on each side of the equator. He spent nearly four years in this region, penetrating to about longitude 14° 15′ E. During this time he shot and stuffed more than 2,000 birds, of which 60 species were previously unknown to naturalists, and killed fully 1,000 animals, among which were several gorillas, a species probably never before seen by any European, and 20 other species of animals previously unclassified. He returned to New York in 1859, taking with him a large collection of native arms and implements, and numerous specimens in natural history, which were publicly exhibited, and many of which were afterwards purchased by the British Museum. The history of this expedition was published under the title "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," (1861; revised edition, 1871). A sharp controversy arose concerning the truthfulness of this book, and Du Chaillu resolved to vindicate himself by undertaking a second expedition to the same region. He sailed from England Aug. 6, 1863, and reached the mouth of the Ogobai river, Oct. 10. Here the canoe containing his astronomical and photographic instruments was swamped, and he was obliged to send to England for a new supply. While awaiting these he made many hunting excursions, in which he had fresh opportunity of studying the habits of the gorilla. In Sept., 1864, he set out for the interior, revisited some of the scenes of his former explorations, and penetrated among tribes hitherto unknown. He was forced, in Sept. 1865, to return to the coast in consequence of a conflict with the natives, which resulted in the loss of everything except his journals. He published an account of this expedition under the title "A Journey to Ashango Land" (1867). He spent several subsequent years in the United States, where he lectured frequently, publishing in the meanwhile a series of books for the young, in which the salient points of his adventures were narrated, with perhaps some embellishments. This series comprises: "Stories of the Gorilla Country" (1868), "Wild Life under the Equator" (1869), "Lost in the Jungle" (1869), "My Apingi Kingdom" (1870), and "The Country of the Dwarfs" (1871). Subsequently he made a journey to Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, and has now (1878) nearly ready for publication a narrative of this tour.

DUCKWORTH, The Rev. Robinson, M.A., second son of Robinson Duckworth, Esq., a Liverpool merchant, born in 1834, was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, in 1853, and graduated B.A. in first-class classical honours in 1857; he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Trinity, and was Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1858 to 1860, and Tutor of Trinity College from 1860 to 1866. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the late bishop of Peterborough, and in 1866 was selected by her Majesty as instructor to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. In 1867 he was appointed Governor to his Royal Highness, and held that post for three years. On his retirement in 1870 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and presented to the crown living of St. Mark's, St. Marylebone. He was appointed a Canon of Westminster in succession to the late Mr. Charles Kingsley in March, 1875. In the same year he was appointed Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, London, and Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

DUCROT, Auguste Alexandre, a French General, born at Nevers in

1817. After receiving his education at Saint Cyr, he served for many years in Algeria, and subsequently in Italy. In 1865 he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, and in 1869 was put in command of the sixth division, quartered at Strasburg. During the ensuing war he was attached to the forces of MacMahon. In the attempt at effecting a junction with Bazaine at Metz, he was the first to reach the Meuse. On Sept. 1, 1870, he fought valiantly at the battle of Sédan, and when MacMahon was wounded, he received from him the command in chief. He intended to retreat towards Belgium, but was prevented by the arrival of General Wimpffen, who took command in accordance with precautionary orders brought from the Minister of War. After the surrender Ducrot refused to accept the favours which were extended to French officers, and he was put under arrest at Pont-à-Mousson. Soon afterwards he escaped, and, reaching Paris, obtained command of the 13th and 14th Army Corps, with which he fought the bloody but indecisive battles of Rueil, La Jonchère, and Buzenval. At the close of November, and the beginning of December, he operated with the second army in the great sorties south of Paris and on the Marne, but failing in his enterprises, he withdrew to the woods of Vincennes. He also participated in the last and disastrous sortie of Jan. 19, 1871. After the capitulation of Paris he was elected to the National Assembly. On Sept. 1, 1872, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Army Corps at Bourges, and he vacated his seat in the Chamber Nov. 29, 1873, in order that he might devote his undivided attention to his military duties. He was removed from the command of the Army Corps at Bourges in Jan., 1878. In 1871 he published "La Journée de Sédan," "De l'état-major et des différentes Armes," and "La vérité sur l'Algérie"; and in 1875 a work in 3 vols., illustrated with coloured maps, on "La Défense de Paris, 1870-71."

DUFAURE JULES-ARMAND-STANISLAS, advocate and politician, born Dec. 4, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, was educated for the bar, and practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, and became Minister of the Interior, June 2, 1849. When the President resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, M. Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, opposed the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St.-Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufaure's election to the emperor. His Majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufaure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of the Count of Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence. After the fall of the empire he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of Charente-Inférieure, and when M. Thiers formed his government in Feb., 1871, he selected M. Dufaure as Minister of Justice. On the overthrow of M. Thiers's government in May, 1873, M. Dufaure went out of office. He again became Minister of Justice under M. Buffet's administration in March, 1875. At the senatorial elections of Jan. 30, 1876, M. Buffet did

not succeed in getting elected for his department, where the Bonapartist list was carried ; but in the following month he was returned as Deputy from the arrondissement of Marennes. The result of the legislative elections was so hostile to M. Buffet, that he retired from office, and M. Dufaure then, at the request of the Marshal President, formed a cabinet more in accord with the opinion manifested by the nation. In Aug., 1876, he was elected a Senator for Life in succession to the late M. Casimir Périer. On Dec. 1, 1876, the Ministry suffered a defeat in the Senate, and M. Buffet with all the members of his cabinet retired from office on the following day. A new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaur in Dec. 1877.

DUFF, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, M.P., son of the late J. C. Grant Duff, Esq. (formerly Resident at Sattara, and author of "The History of the Mahrattas"), was born in 1829, and educated at Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Elginshire and Aberdeenshire, and a Magistrate for Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire. He is the author of "Studies in European Politics," "A Political Survey," &c., and has sat in the Liberal interest for the Elgin burghs since Dec., 1857. He was installed Lord-Rector of the University of Aberdeen March 22, 1867. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, Dec., 1868, and held that office till the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's administration in Feb., 1874. Mr. Grant-Duff was re-installed in the Lord-Rectorship of Aberdeen University in Nov., 1870. A volume of his "Elgin Speeches" appeared in 1871.

DUFFERIN, (Earl of), The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.C.B., K.P., is the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. (she re-married in 1862 the Earl of Gifford, and died in 1867). From Eton School his lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, but he left the University without taking a degree. He succeeded to his father's title July 21, 1841, while still in his minority ; and for some years he was a lord-in-waiting on the Queen under Lord John Russell's first administration, and again in 1854-58. Accompanied by a friend he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846-47, and on his return published an account of his experiences under the title of "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, during the year of the Irish Famine." In Feb., 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, a well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860 as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there, in which capacity he acted with great firmness. For his services on that occasion he was nominated on his return a K.C.B. (civil division). He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June. On the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and he held that office till April, 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. In the summer of 1876 his lordship, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, made a most successful tour through British Columbia, where much discontent had prevailed in consequence of a belief that the conditions had been broken on which that remote province had joined the Dominion of Canada.

He held the post of Governor-General of Canada till Oct. 1878, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. In May, 1878, he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following month he attended the Harvard University Commemoration, when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. His lordship was created an English baron in 1850; nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863; appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Down in 1864; sworn a Privy Councillor Dec. 12, 1868; and was made an Earl of the United Kingdom in Nov., 1871. In addition to the works already mentioned, the Earl of Dufferin has written several works in light literature, among them a satire on high life in the nineteenth century, entitled, "The Honourable Impulsia Gushington." He is also the author of "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland;" "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined;" and, "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland." The earl married, in 1862, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, co. Down, by whom he has several children.

DUFFY, The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, was born in Monaghan in 1816, descended of a native family which produced eminent scholars and ecclesiastics. At the period of the English Invasion (1172), the Irish chiefs sent an embassy to Rome, consisting of two archbishops, one of whom bore the Celtic name which is Anglicised as Charles Duffy. In his twentieth year Mr. Duffy became subeditor of the *Dublin Morning Register*, and a little later editor of an influential journal in Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1842, and established the *Nation* in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Dillon. The *Nation*, which was a journal of the largest circulation and the greatest influence that had appeared in Ireland, was the organ of what was known as the Young Ireland Party, the most cultivated and independent section of the Irish organization in favour of legislative independence. A remarkable literature sprang up in connection with the *Nation*, one of Mr. Duffy's contributions to which, the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," has run through forty editions, the latest of which appeared in 1870. In 1844 Mr. Duffy was tried and convicted of sedition along with O'Connell; the conviction, however, was set aside, on appeal, by the House of Lords. In 1846 O'Connell quarrelled with the Young Ireland Party, and they established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr. Duffy was one of the founders. He was tried with the other leaders of that body for treason-felony in 1848, but after four indictments it was found impossible to procure a conviction. He then revived the *Nation*, which had been suppressed, and opposed Sir Thomas Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland in the Government which had prosecuted him, and defeated that gentleman at New Ross, for which borough Mr. Duffy was elected member in July, 1852. He was one of the founders of the Tenant League, and in connection with Frederick Lucas and George Henry Moore, of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons, which sprang out of the League. The defection of a large section of that party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament in 1856, when he emigrated to Australia. He practised for some time at the bar in Melbourne, but was finally drawn back to politics, and in 1857 became Minister of Public Works in the first administration under responsible government in Victoria. In 1858 he became Minister of Lands, which office he again accepted in a third administration in 1862. Mr. Duffy was chairman of a parliamentary committee, and subsequently of a royal commission on the subject of Federation of the Australian Colonies, which obtained the assent of the leading statesmen of Australia to the principle of ultimate federation. After

a visit of two years to Europe, he re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and became Prime Minister in 1871. Mr. Duffy having in June, 1872, suffered a parliamentary defeat, claimed the right of dissolution, but Viscount Canterbury, the governor of Victoria, did not think fit to comply with his request. Accordingly, Mr. Duffy resigned office. Subsequently he was asked, through Viscount Canterbury, whether a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George would be acceptable to him; this he respectfully declined, but soon afterwards Viscount Canterbury wrote again offering him knighthood, whereupon he overcame his scruples and was gazetted a knight, May 31, 1873. On his return to the colony at the commencement of the year 1876, after two years' absence in Europe, he was returned a member of the Legislative Assembly on the first vacancy occurring; and on the meeting of a new Parliament in May, 1877, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Sir Gavan Duffy is Chairman of the Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has taken an active share in projects for encouraging art, literature, and industrial enterprise in that new country. He was twice married, and was called to the bar in 1846, but only practised for a short period.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, the younger, son of the late M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the Collége Bourbon, where he distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and was conspicuous for his wit and precocity. At the age of seventeen he composed a collection of poems, "Les Péchés de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He travelled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," published in 1846-7. He had early the sense to perceive that he could not excel as a poet, and has succeeded best as a dramatic writer, by his objective instincts, and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camélias," became one of the best-known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, and, reproduced in Verdi's opera "La Traviata," created a still greater sensation. M. Dumas, who has written many dramatic pieces, is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-monde*. A new comedy from his pen, entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867. His "Visite de Noces" was brought out at the Gymnase Dramatique, Oct. 10, 1871, and "La Princesse Georges" at the same theatre on Dec. 2, 1871. In 1872 he published a pamphlet entitled "L'Homme-Femme," which caused a considerable sensation. It was elicited by the "Affaire Clemenceau," and a dramatic version of it was produced at the Gymnase, Jan. 16, 1873, under the title of "La Femme de Claude." M. Dumas was installed as a member of the French Academy, Feb. 11, 1875. His drama "Joseph Balsamo," based on his father's romance of "Cagliostro," was represented for the first time at the Odéon Theatre, March 18, 1878.

DUMAS, JEAN-BAPTISTE, at one time Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, and member of the Institute, was born at Alais, July 14, 1800. When fourteen, M. Dumas went to Geneva to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was attracted by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M.

Prévost. In 1823 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry in the École Polytechnique, Paris. M. Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge of organic chemistry. M. Dumas' theory of substitution is one of his most important works; and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique," published in 1837, are popular, and as a lecturer he is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, he was elected to the National Assembly; and the President of the Republic summoned him, Oct. 31, to join the administration, intrusting him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. M. Dumas was chairman of the jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London; retired from the ministry Jan. 9, 1851; and was Vice-President of the Senate from 1861 to 1863. He has contributed to French literature a number of memoirs on chemical subjects; was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1845; Grand Officer, Dec. 29, 1855, and Grand Cross, Aug. 14. 1863. In 1868 he was elected permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. M. Dumas delivered the first Faraday Lecture before the Chemical Society of London, June 17, 1869. He was a member of the International Monetary Commission (1875-76); and on June 1, 1876, he was installed a member of the French Academy in succession to the late M. Guizot.

DU MAURIER, George Louis Palmella Busson, artist, was born March 6, 1834, and educated in Paris, but is a British subject. His grandparents on his father's side were emigrés from Brittany during the Reign of Terror. He came over to England at the age of seventeen, and studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson at University College, London. Afterwards he studied painting in Paris under the famous Mr. Gleyre. He first began to draw on wood in England for *Once a Week*, afterwards for *Punch* and the *Cornhill Magazine*, and subsequently he joined the *Punch* staff. Mr. Du Maurier has illustrated "Esmond," "The Story of a Feather," and many other books.

DÜMICHEN, Johannes, Egyptologist, born Oct. 15, 1833, at Wissholz, near Grossglogau, in Silesia, where he received the first elements of culture from his father, who was a clergyman. He afterwards studied at the Glogau gymnasium, and at the universities of Berlin and Breslau, in theology and philology. After acting as private tutor for some years, he again resorted to Berlin for the purpose of studying the Egyptian language and antiquities under Prof. Lepsius. In Oct., 1862, he went upon an archæological expedition to Egypt, under the auspices of the Prussian government. When there, he extended his travels to Nubia and the Soudan, and spent several years altogether in the Nile valley, returning in April, 1865, with a bulky portfolio of the inscriptions he had copied, and copious notes of his wanderings. In 1868 he went to Egypt a second time at the command of the King of Prussia, and added considerably to the number of his photographs of the monuments. The results of these travels appeared in a splendid work published at Berlin in 2 vols., 1869-70. The opening of the Suez Canal afforded him a third opportunity of visiting the Nile countries at the special invitation of the Khedive. On this occasion he acted as the *cicerone* of the Prussian Crown Prince on his travels through Egypt. Besides the work already referred to should be mentioned his "Baurkunde der Tempelanlagen

von Dendera" (Leipzig, 1865); "Geographische Inschriften" (2 vols., Leipz., 1865-66, and a vol. of text); "Altägypt. Kalendarinschriften" (120 plates, Leipz., 1866); "Altägypt. Tempelinschriften" (2 vols., Leipz., 1867); "Die Flotte einer ägypt. Königin" (33 plates, with text, Leipz., 1868, and simultaneously in English, having been translated by the author's wife, who is an Englishwoman); "Historische Inschriften Altägypt. Denkmäler" (2 vols., fol., Leipz., 1867-69); "Eine Altägypt. Getreiderechnung" (Leipz., 1870), besides numerous contributions to Lepsius and Brugsch's "Journal for the Egyptian Language and Antiquities." Herr Dümichen is now Prof. of Egyptology at Strasburg.

DUNBAR, Sir William, Bart., of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, N.B., eldest son of the late James Dunbar, Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, born March 2, 1812, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch bar in 1835, but has never practised. He succeeded as seventh baronet, on the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, June 22, 1841. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wigton, and represented, in the Liberal interest, the Wigton burghs from 1857 to 1865. In 1859 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, as owner of the Duchy of Cornwall; in 1863 he became Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales, as Steward of Scotland, which office, though honorary and unsalaried, is one of high distinction, ranking next to that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; and he was appointed Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Board of Audit, July 27, 1865. On the abolition of the Board of Audit in April, 1867, he was appointed, by patent under the Great Seal, Comptroller-General of H.M.'s Exchequer and Auditor-General of public accounts.

DUNCAN, James Matthews, M.D., F.R.S.E., born April 29, 1826, at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, Marischal College and University, spent one winter at the University of Edinburgh, and the next at the Medical School of Paris. He was formerly a member of Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and is at present a member of Council of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Duncan took an active and intimate part in the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform in 1847, contributing largely to the diffusion of knowledge regarding it; and was the means of extending the operation of the "Medical Benevolent Fund" to Scotland. In 1860 he began, with a few others, the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, which is now in successful operation, and is one of the largest and best hospitals of the kind in the world. Dr. Duncan began, in 1853, to lecture on midwifery, and diseases of women and children, in connection with the Surgeons' Hall Medical School; in 1870 he was a candidate for the chair of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, when his claims were supported by 420 former and present pupils. In consequence of his not getting the chair much public indignation was excited against the patrons, and a meeting was held in London, of those interested in the University of Edinburgh, to recommend and procure a change in the method of electing professors. In 1877 he was offered the offices of obstetric physician and lecturer in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, which he accepted, and he accordingly came to reside in London. Among his works are a treatise "On Perimetritis and Parametritis;" "Researches in Obstetrics;" "Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, and allied topics;" "On the Mortality of Childbed and Maternity Hospitals;" "Contributions to the Mechanism of Natural and Morbid Parturition."

DURHAM, Bishop of. (*See* Baring, Dr.)

DURNFORD, The Right Rev. Richard, D.D., eldest son of the Rev. Richard Durnford, rector of Goodworth Clatford, Hampshire, by Louisa, daughter of Mr. William Mount, of Wasing Place, Berkshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802. He received his education at Eton, where he was a contributor to the celebrated *Etonian*, of which the late Mr. Winthrop Mackworth Praed was editor; and many of his Latin verses appear in the "Musæ Etonenses." He passed in due course from Eton to Oxford, and was elected successively a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalene College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826, obtaining a first class in classical honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. In 1835 he was appointed rector of Middleton, Lancashire. He was preferred to the archdeaconry of Manchester in 1867, and made a Canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1868. He was chosen to be one of the Proctors in Convocation. In 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Chichester, being consecrated at Whitehall on May 8. Bishop Durnford has devoted himself earnestly to the prominent movements of the time within the Established Church, especially temperance, middle-class education, and the organised work of women. He has published some sermons and charges. He married in 1830, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. John Keate, D.D., late headmaster of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

DURUY, Jean Victor, born at Paris in 1811, commenced his classical studies in 1823 at the Collége Rollin, then called Collége Sainte-Barbe; was admitted into the Normal School in 1830, was appointed to the class of history at the College of Reims in 1833, and in the same year to a similar position in the College of Henry IV. at Paris, afterwards called the Collége Napoléon. About this time he published anonymously various elementary historical works. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor "ès lettres," afterwards became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the École Normale, and Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, and by decree June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. The changes and reforms which he introduced in his department and his numerous programmes and circulars gave rise to much discussion. Of course, the systematic opponents of the Government saw nothing good in what he did, and he was often severely criticised by such of them as belonged to his own profession. By the Catholic party, too, he was sharply attacked, and his "Synopsis of Contemporary History," for the use of the Lyceum, in which work several material points relating to the political events of our day were discussed, exposed him to severe censure. On resigning the office of Minister of Public Instruction in July, 1869, he was appointed a Senator, with a dotation of 30,000 francs. He sat in the Senate until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His principal works are "Géographie Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," 1838; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Age," 1839; "Géographie de la France," 1840; "Atlas de Géographie Historique," 1841; "Histoire des Romains, 1840-4; "Histoire Romaine," 1848; "Histoire de France," 1852; "Histoire Grecque," 1851; "Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," 1852—a work "crowned" by the French Academy; "Histoire Moderne," 1863; "Histoire Populaire de la France," 1863; "Histoire Populaire Contemporaine," 1864; and "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire de France," 1865. M. Duruy was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845; promoted to the grade of Officer of that order, Aug. 12, 1863; to that of Commander, Aug. 13, 1864; and to that of Grand Officer, Aug. 4, 1867. He has been an Officer of the Turkish Order of the Medjidié since 1857.

DUVAL, EDGAR RAOUL, a French politician, born at Laon, April 9, 1832. His father was President of the Court of Bordeaux, and he himself entered the legal order at an early age. Under the Empire he was connected with the official lawyers at Nantes; was Advocate-General at Angers, Bordeaux, and Rouen; and was inscribed at the bar in the latter city. He was but little known in the political world when he was elected Deputy from the Seine Inférieure, July 2, 1871, by 58,387 votes, but he had no sooner entered the Assembly than he took position as one of the leaders of the Right. He first became noted on account of his frequent and vigorous attacks on M. Thiers. After the fall of the Thiers Ministry he turned round and attacked his old ally the Duc de Broglie. At the commencement of 1875 he joined the Bonapartists and in several remarkable speeches praised the much-vilified Second Empire, and prophesied its restoration. Thus he made himself the chief of the "Young Imperialist" party. In 1876 he was elected for Louviers, but at the elections of Oct. 14, 1877, he failed to secure his re-election. In 1876 he established at Paris *La Nation*, a new organ of the Bonapartist party.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, PROSPER, a French author and member of the Academy, son of Jean Marie Duvergier, a well-known politician (who died in 1831), was born at Rouen, Aug. 3, 1798. Having completed his studies he spent a year in England, and the impressions his mind then received led him in after life to extol our political institutions. On his return home he wrote several farces, and became connected with various influential journals, in which he earnestly advocated the moderate policy inaugurated by M. Casimir Périer. Under the Molé ministry (April 15, 1837) he was a member and one of the promoters of the famous coalition. Indeed, he was its principal mouthpiece in the press and the tribune. In his work entitled "Des Principes du Gouvernement Représentatif et de leur Application," 1838, he manifested great sympathy for constitutional monarchy, and formulated the celebrated maxim: —"The King reigns and does not govern." At this period he, in conjunction with M. Guizot and M. Rossi, revived the *Revue Française*, which had been dormant since 1830. In 1839, M. Duvergier de Hauranne took a prominent part in the discussion which led to the dissolution of the Chamber and the retirement of the Ministry. Afterwards he sharply attacked the policy of M. Guizot on the Eastern question. In 1846 he published a remarkable treatise, "De la Réforme Parlementaire et de la Réforme Électorale," and he embodied his ideas on this important subject in a measure which was rejected. At this time he was at the head of the reform party, but after the 24th of Feb. he adopted Conservative opinions, and on being elected to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Cher, he cast in his lot with the royalist minority. He was not returned to the Corps Législatif at the general election of 1849, but he was elected at a bye-election in the following year, and voted with the monarchical majority, which at the earliest opportunity separated from the policy of the Élysée. After the *coup d'état* (Dec, 2, 1851) he was first imprisoned and then banished, but in the following August he was allowed to return to France. During the Empire he devoted himself to literary research, the principal production of his pen being an elaborate "History of Parliamentary Government in France," 7 vols., 8vo, 1857-65. He was installed a member of the French Academy, Feb. 29, 1872.

DUVERNAY, YOLANDE-MARIE-LOUISE, dancer, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about 1815, and made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane, Feb. 13, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was re-

ceived with extraordinary favour, and afterwards performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by M. Auber, the part having been rendered famous by Mdlle. Taglioni in Paris. In Dec. 1836 was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," in which Mdlle. Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance established her fame as the worthy compeer of Mdlles. Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. In 1845 she retired from the stage, having married Mr. Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Roehampton, Surrey, and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, at one time member for Barnstaple, and was left a widow in 1860. This lady gave £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital in 1866.

DUVERNOIS, CLÉMENT, a French journalist, born at Paris, April 6, 1836, was educated in Algeria, and commenced his journalistic career by writing for *La Colonisation*, a paper published in that colony. On its suppression he went to Paris, but soon returned to Algeria, where, under the patronage of Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and of the Colonies, he established *L'Algérie Nouvelle*, which journal, however, was suppressed in 1859, its editor being sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Again going to Paris, he wrote for the *Temps*, the *Presse*, the *Courrier du Dimanche*, and the *Liberté*. He carried on political disputations with much bitterness, and in 1866 fought a duel with M. Francisque Sarcey, which led to his being sentenced to two months' imprisonment. About this time he undertook the editorship of the *Courrier de Paris*, a journal which was the means of establishing a constitutional opposition. In 1865 he went to Mexico. As principal editor of the *Époque*, he hailed with satisfaction the Emperor's letter of Jan. 19 in that year, announcing a liberal programme, and in 1869 he brought out a cheap paper, called first *Le Peuple*, and afterwards *Le Peuple Français*, in which he advocated imperialism as being perfectly compatible with free institutions. M. Duvernois was elected a deputy for the Hautes Alpes in May, 1869. In June, 1870, he relinquished the editorship of the *Peuple Français* at the express desire, it is said, of the Emperor Napoleon. After the declaration of war against Prussia he was appointed Minister of Commerce in the cabinet of the Comte de Palikao, but his tenure of this office was of brief duration. When the empire came to an end M. Clément Duvernois fled to England. Returning to his own country he established, at Paris, in Sept. 1871, an Imperialist journal, *Le Mot d'Ordre*, which he continued to conduct until Nov. 1872. In Nov. 1874 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for commercial irregularities, which may be concisely described as swindling, in connection with the Territorial Bank of Spain. M. Duvernois has published many political pamphlets, and a "History of the French Intervention in Mexico," 1867.

DYER, THOMAS HENRY, historian, born May 4, 1804, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, and educated privately. He was engaged during the earlier part of his life in a West India house, and after the ruin of Jamaica, in consequence of Negro Emancipation, adopted the profession of literature. Mr. Dyer travelled extensively on the Continent, and particularly studied the topography and antiquities of Rome, Athens, and Pompeii. He was presented in 1865 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of St. Andrews. He published in 1850 a "Life of Calvin," which was pirated in America; in 1861, a "History of Modern Europe," 4 vols.; in 1865, a "History of the City of Rome;" in 1867, an enlarged edition of "Pompeii;" in 1868, a "History of the Kings of Rome;" and in 1873, "Ancient Athens;" besides many articles in the *Classical Museum*, in

Dr. Smith's *Dictionaries of Biography and Geography*, &c.

E.

EARLY, JUBAL A., born in Virginia about 1815. He graduated in 1837 at the Military Academy at West Point, and was appointed a lieutenant of artillery, but soon resigned and studied law. During the war with Mexico he was a major in a Virginia volunteer regiment. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service, and was present in several actions during the early part of the war. In May, 1863, he held the lines at Fredericksburg, while Lee was engaged with Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in July he commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864 he commanded in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was at first successful, but was finally routed by Sheridan. After the close of the war he came to Europe, but returning, resumed the practice of the law at Richmond. In 1867 he published "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War." He subsequently took up his residence at New Orleans, where, with Gen. Beauregard, he is (1878) manager of the Louisiana State Lottery.

EASTLAKE, LADY, widow of Sir Charles Locke Eastlake (who died Dec. 23, 1865), to whom she was married in 1849, is a daughter of the late Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D., of Norwich. She was born about 1816, and, as Miss Elizabeth Rigby, gained considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. "Livonian Tales," comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," appeared in 1846. She is also author of a "History of Our Lord," and the "Life of John Gibson, R.A." Lady Eastlake has been an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and two of her contributions on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EBURY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT GROSVENOR, third son of Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, and first Marquis of Westminster, born April 24, 1801, received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. He was returned to the House of Commons for Shaftesbury in 1822, and represented Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as member for Middlesex, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage, Sept. 10. 1857. In the House of Commons he supported measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty, took an active part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in endeavouring to secure purity of election; and in order to effect the latter object, proposed and carried, after a severe fight, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He introduced a bill to relieve nonconformists from the payment of rates, one for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and another for imposing upon the constituencies all outlay connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household from Nov., 1830, till the retirement of Earl Grey's ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship, who is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex, has, since his elevation to the House of Peers, laboured constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as he

believes will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions, and the repeal of the Parliamentary test imposed upon clergymen by the Act of 1662.

ECCARIUS, JOHANN GEORG, was born Aug. 23, 1818, at Friedrichroda, in the duchy of Gotha. His father being a tailor, he was set down to tailoring at the age of ten; five consecutive hours of schooling in the forenoon and seven to ten hours tailoring in the afternoon, made up his juvenile days. In 1835, at the first public examination, he received the first silver medal for being the best Sunday scholar in the town in mathematics and geometry, and subsequently he officiated as teacher to the junior classes. In the autumn of 1846 he turned up amongst the latest arrivals from the fatherland in the Londoner Arbeiter Bildungs Verein. In 1850 he made his *début* in the press by a German article on London tailoring, published in the September number of the *Revue der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung*. An English article on the same subject, published in Julian Harney's *Red Republican*, opened him the columns of the Chartist press, to which he remained a gratis contributor till the extinction of Ernest Jones's *People's Paper*. He took an active part in the foundation of the International Working Men's Association in 1864. He was a member of the first executive of the Reform League in 1865, but afterwards resigned. In Feb., 1866, he was appointed paid editor of the *Commonwealth*, but was soon dismissed from that post, and had to return to shop-board. In 1867 he published, under the title of "A Working Man's Refutation of Stuart Mill," a series of articles which had originally appeared in the *Commonwealth*. An enlarged edition has since been published in German by Eichhoff, Berlin, 1869. In July, 1867, he was elected General Secretary of the International Working Men's Association.

EDEN, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, and Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, was born in 1804, being third son of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. From Westminster school he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He held the rectory of Leigh, Essex, from 1837 to 1853; was consecrated Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness in 1851; and was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1862. Bishop Eden married in 1827 a daughter of the late Sir James Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas.

EDEN, THE REV. ROBERT, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, born at Whitehall, near Bristol, was educated at a private school near that city. Having first entered at St. John's College, Oxford, as Bible Clerk, he became Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, was successively Head Master of Hackney and Camberwell Collegiate Schools between 1829 and 1838; and held the post of Examiner for the East India Civil Service from 1839 to 1856; was Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849; Vicar of North Walsham in 1851; Honorary Canon of Norwich in 1852; and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. Canon Eden is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary;" "The Examination and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot, with Biography," for the Parker Society, and "Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1864. He edited, in 1842, for the Clarendon Press, Bishop Bilson's "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, with Life of the Author;" "The Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D., with Introductory Essay; "Faithfulness to its Scriptural Principles the Safeguard of our Church," 1870; and in 1848, Dean Stanley's "Faith and Practice

of a Church of England Man." He wrote in the *Christian Observer* for some years; and has published "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, and on other public occasions."

EDHEM PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born in 1823. He studied in Paris, where for three years he attended the lectures in the School of Mines. On returning to Turkey he was attached to the staff of the army with the rank of captain, rapidly attained to that of colonel, and was appointed a member of the Council of Mines at the time of its formation. Having been appointed aide-de-camp to the Sultan in 1849, he soon was placed at the head of His Majesty's household troops. Meanwhile he had been promoted General of Brigade, and then General of Division. In 1854 he was charged, in the capacity of Government Commissioner, to convey to the Prince Alexander Karageorgovitz of Servia, the hatti-sheriff confirming the immunities accorded to that country. In 1856 he resigned the functions which he had fulfilled at the palace, and was appointed a member of the council of the Tanzimat, and afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Muchir. He only held that post for one year. Subsequently he played an important part in the affairs of his country, where he was nominated President of the Council of State. He was also for some time ambassador at Berlin. At the Conference of Constantinople (1876-77) he acted as the second Turkish plenipotentiary, and he was appointed to succeed Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier Feb. 5, 1877.

EDINBURGH, Bishop of. (*See* Cotterill, Dr.)

EDINBURGH (Duke of), H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., K.P., the second son of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his royal highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B.; and in 1856 the prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, Aug. 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, 51 guns, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B. After a leave of absence of a few weeks, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service, Oct. 27, 1858, and served in the *St. George* on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In Dec., 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece. In Feb., 1866, Parliament granted him £15,000 a year, payable from the day on which he attained his majority, with an additional £10,000 on his marriage. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24, 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords, June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 21, 1866, and received the freedom of the City of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate *Galatea*, which sailed from Plymouth Sound Feb. 26. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants, and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12, 1868.

The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded by a pistol-shot in the back. O'Farrell was tried on March 31, found guilty, and executed on April 21. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan (where he was received both publicly and privately by the Mikado), China and India. In 1873 he went to Italy, and on April 20 had an audience with the Pope at Rome. On Jan. 23, 1874, his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was celebrated with great pomp at St. Petersburg; and on March 12, the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, made a public entry into London amid much popular enthusiasm. On Oct. 15, 1874, the Duchess gave birth at Buckingham Palace to a son, who, on the 23rd of the following month, was baptized by the names of Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, the sponsors being Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, the Crown-Princess of Germany, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duke of Edinburgh's other children are the Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, born Oct. 29, 1875; and the Princess Victoria Melita, born at Malta, Nov. 25, 1876; and a princess born in 1878. His Royal Highness is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

EDWARD, THOMAS, son of a private in the Fifeshire Militia, was born at Gosport in 1814, and after his parents' return to Scotland, was brought up by them at Aberdeen. His education, such as it was, terminated when he was six years old. For the next four years he earned his own bread by working at Grandholm factory, and then he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and he worked at this trade till 1875. In 1837 he married, gave up the idea of emigration, which for some time he had seriously entertained, and settled at Banff. From his earliest boyhood he displayed the greatest enthusiasm for the study of natural history. After settling at Banff he gave his days to his handicraft, and his nights to the study of nature. His nocturnal ramblings made him acquainted with much that never falls within the ken of the ordinary observer; he became familiar with the habits of owls, bats, badgers, and foxes. Later on the kindness of a neighbouring minister supplied him with some books on natural history, from which he not only gained the special information he sought, but also learned to write good and vigorous English. The result of his ardour and perseverance was a valuable collection of zoological specimens stuffed by himself, which he exhibited, first at Banff, and then at Aberbeen, not without a hope that it might bring him more than mere pecuniary aid. But it failed to do even this, and he had to dispose of it at a serious loss. Again and again did he renew his collections, making each more perfect than the last, but he was obliged to part with them under the pressure of sickness and increasing wants. He contributed well-written articles on natural history to the *Zoologist* and similar publications; and in 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Linnæan Society. He also obtained the curatorship of the Banff Museum at a salary first of £2 2s., and afterwards of £4 4s. a year. In 1874 Mr. Samuel Smiles, and Mr. Reid, a Scotch artist, found this aged man of science living in great poverty at Banff, maintaining himself as a cobbler, whilst, as long as his strength lasted, he devoted all his leisure time to his favourite scientific pursuits. A biography of him, published by Mr. Smiles in 1876, drew the attention of the general public to his merits, one gratifying result being that a pension of £50 a year was granted by the Queen to Mr. Edward. The intimation was conveyed to him by the following letter:—"2, Whitehall Gardens, Christmas Day, 1876. Sir,—The Queen has been much interested in reading your biography by Mr.

Smiles, and is touched by your successful pursuit of natural science under all the cares and trouble of daily toil. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on you a pension of £50 a year. I am, &c., yours faithfully, Beaconsfield." In Dec., 1877, Mr. Edward was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. His name appears as a "reference" or "authority" on page after page of such classical treatises as Westward and Bate's "Sessile-eyed Crustacea," Couch's "British Fishes," and Norman's "Echinoderms," and many new species have been named after him. Of crustacea alone—not to speak of birds, fishes, insects, zoophytes, and other kinds of animals—he seems to have rooted out something like two hundred species, many of them wholly new to science, and nearly all of them new to his part of the country.

EDWARDS, Miss Amelia B., is the daughter of a Peninsular officer, and is maternally descended from the family of Walpole. Her taste for art and literature was evidenced from an early age, and in 1853, while yet very young, she began to be known to the public as a contributor to periodical literature. Since that time, though best known as a novelist and traveller, she has written many juvenile and educational works, besides contributing art and dramatic criticisms, literary reviews, and political leaders to certain of our foremost weekly and daily papers. The following are among Miss A. B. Edwards's best-known novels:—"My Brother's Wife" (1855); "Hand and Glove" (1859); "Barbara's History" (1864); "Half a Million of Money," which first appeared as a serial in *All the Year Round* (1865); "Debenham's Vow," first passed through the columns of *Good Words* (1870); "In the Days of my Youth" (1873); "Monsieur Maurice," a novelette (1873). "Miss Carew" (1865) consists of short tales chiefly. Besides the foregoing, Miss Amelia B. Edwards is the author of "An Abridgement of French History," published in Messrs. Routledge's *Useful Library;* of the biographical letterpress to Messrs. Colnaghi's *Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery;* of a volume of "Ballads" (1865); and of a record of travel in the then little known Dolomite region, entitled "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys" (1873), with illustrations by the author. This was followed at the beginning of 1877 by "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," illustrated with upwards of eighty wood engravings from drawings by the author, made and finished on the spot, in Egypt and Nubia. This work, which occupied Miss Edwards's pen and pencil for more than two years after her return from the East, contains a full account of the remarkable discoveries made at Aboo-Simbel (forty miles below the Second Cataract) by Miss Edwards's party, together with a ground-plan of the temple which they excavated, and facsimiles of the inscriptions found upon its walls. A series of selections from English poets and English prose writers, compiled by Miss Edwards expressly for the Tauchnitz Library, is at this present time (1878) passing through the Tauchnitz press.

EDWARDS, Edward, born in London in 1812; after having been for many years employed on the new general catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, became in 1851 principal librarian of the Free Libraries of the City of Manchester,—the first established in this country under the Act of 1850—and held the office until 1858. He edited "The Great Seals of England," 1836; and "The Napoleon Medals," 1837—works which first introduced to the English public the method of medallic engraving, invented in France by M. Achille Collas. He is the author of "Remarks on the Ministerial Plan of a Central University Examining Board," 1836; of "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Series of French Medals in the Cabinet of the British Museum," 1838; of

"The Economy of the Fine Arts in England," 1840; of "A Letter on the Present State of the Education Question," 1846; and of various publications on the question of Public Libraries in this country and in the United States. Mr. Edwards contributed several biographical and other articles to the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and wrote "A View of the Various Schemes which have been proposed for the Classification of Human Knowledge," published in the Transactions of the Liverpool Historical Society.

EDWARDS, HENRI MILNE, naturalist, of Belgian origin, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1800, studied medicine at Paris, and obtained his degree of Doctor in July, 1823. After holding the Professorship of Natural History at the Lycée Henri IV., he was appointed in 1841 to a similar position at the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences, of which he became Dean, and was made Professor of Zoology to the Museum, in place of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, May 28, 1862. In 1838 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences (section of Anatomy and Zoology) as successor to M. Cuvier; was elected an associate of the Academy of Medicine in 1854; created an officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, Aug. 13, 1861. He is the author of "Recherches Anatomiques sur les Crustacés," 1828, "crowned" by the Academy of Sciences; "Manuel de Matière Médicale," 1832; "Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux," 1840; "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés," 1837-41; "Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," 1855-60; and other works. M. Edwards superintended the publication of a new edition of Lamarck's "L'Histoire Naturelle des non-Vertébrés," 1838-1845; and has contributed to various scientific reviews, dictionaries, and periodicals. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Leyden in Feb., 1875. In 1878 the King of Portugal conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ.

EDWARDS, HENRY SUTHERLAND, born in 1828, was educated at one of the branch schools of King's College, London, and in France, where he lived many years. In 1856 he visited Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II., and, remaining some months in Moscow, studied the Russian language. He published, in 1858, a collection of "Sketches and Studies" (contributed originally to a magazine), under the title of the "Russians at Home." This was followed, in 1862, by a "History of the Opera." In that year Mr. Edwards went to Poland, where an insurrection seemed to be preparing, and to Russia, where measures were being taken for the emancipation of the serfs, as special correspondent of the *Times;* and, on his return to England, published "The Polish Captivity." In 1863, immediately after the rising in Poland, he was again sent out by the *Times*. He took part in and described some of the principal expeditions from Galicia into the kingdom of Poland; went, at the crisis of the insurrection, to Warsaw, and, soon after his arrival, was ordered to quit the city within twenty-four hours. Allowed to choose his route, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow, and the South of Russia, returning to Galicia through Kieff and Volhynia. In 1864 he published the "Private History of a Polish Insurrection;" was special correspondent of the *Times* at Luxemburg, when, in 1867, the "Luxemburg Question" threatened to produce war; and in July, 1870, when war between France and Prussia actually broke out, was appointed one of the special correspondents of the *Times* on the German side. In that capacity he followed the King's head-quarters from Saarbrück to the neighbourhood of Beaumont; went through the battle of Beaumont with a Bavarian Infantry Regiment; after

Beaumont and Sedan, joined General von Werder before Strasburg, and, on the fall of Strasburg, traversed the occupied country from Alsace to Normandy, remaining at Rouen and Amiens, with the Army of the North, until the end of the war. He has written a few novels, and many pieces for the stage. His latest novel is "Malvina," 3 vols., 1871. He has since published a translation of the "Statistics of All Countries" compiled by Dr. Otto Hübner, the Director of the Prussian Statistical Archives, 1872; and "The Germans in France," 1874.

EDWARDS, Miss Matilda Barbara Betham, born at Westerfield, Suffolk, in 1836, on the maternal side, of a good old north country family, the De Bethams of Betham, near Kendal, Westmoreland. From the Bethams, this lady inherited literary tastes; her grandfather, the Rev. W. Betham, Rector of Stonham Aspall, Suffolk, her uncle, Sir William Betham, Ulster King-at-Arms, and her aunt, Matilda Betham, having all won for themselves an honourable place in literature. On her father's side, Miss Betham Edwards came of a highly respectable Suffolk family, the elder branches having been landed proprietors for many generations. Her first effort in fiction, a story, "The White House by the Sea," published when she was nineteen, has since been many times reprinted in popular editions, and since that time she has devoted herself entirely to literature, contributing to *Punch*, the *Graphic*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and other leading periodicals, and publishing several novels, the most popular of which are "Doctor Jacob," and "Kitty;" but all have been reprinted in America and on the continent, and in several editions at home. Among her miscellaneous contributions to literature may be mentioned "A Winter with the Swallows in Algeria," "A Year in Western France," "Mrs. Punch's Letters to Her Daughter," in *Punch*, "History of the International Working-Men's Association," in *Fraser's Magazine*, besides a vast number of critical and social papers, and several works for the young. Miss Betham-Edwards is cousin to Amelia B. Edwards, author of "Barbara's History."

EGAN, Pierce, son of Pierce Egan, author of "Life in London," "Tom and Jerry," and many other works, is of Irish extraction, and was born in London at the close of the year 1814. Brought up as an artist, he was admitted in 1834 as a student at the Royal Academy, but afterwards adopted literature as a profession. His first publication, a romance, entitled "Robin Hood," has been followed by above thirty novels, including "The Flower of the Flock," "Imogen," "The Poor Girl," and "Fair Lilias." He edited the *Home Circle* from 1849 to 1854; the *Weekly Times* newspaper; and has of late years been the proprietor of a London local newspaper, and one of the principal writers in the *London Journal*. Mr. Pierce Egan, who is an accomplished artist on wood, and has contributed largely with his pencil to the *Illustrated London News*, was for many years London correspondent to one of the oldest leading daily papers of the United States.

EGGER, Emile, member of the Institute, born at Paris, July 18, 1813, is of German extraction. He received his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1833; was professor in various colleges in Paris, and first became known by his editorship of new editions of the works of Varro, Longinus, and of fragments of Festus and Verrius Flaccus. In 1839 he gained the prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for "Examen Critique des Historiens Anciens de la Vie et du Règne d'Auguste," which was published at Paris in 1844. He was appointed Maître de Conférences at the Normal School, and Assistant Professor of Greek literature to the Paris Faculty of Letters; was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1854, in

place of M. Guérard, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and was advanced to the grade of Officer in 1866. M. Egger is the author of "Latini Sermonis Vetustioris Reliquiæ Selectæ," published in 1843; "Méthode pour étudier l'Accentuation Grecque," in 1844, in conjunction with M. Galusky; "Aperçu sur les Origines de la Littérature Grecque," in 1846; "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs," in 1850; "Notions Elémentaires de Grammaire comparée, pour servir à l'étude des trois langues classiques," in 1852; "Apollonius Dyscole," in 1854; "Considérations Historiques sur les Traités Internationaux chez les Grecs et chez les Romains," in 1856; "Mémoires de Littérature Ancienne," in 1862; "Mémoires d'Histoire Ancienne et de Philologie," in 1863; "Observations sur un Procédé de Dérivation très-fréquent dans la Langue Française," in 1864; and other works. M. Egger has contributed articles to various reviews and periodicals.

EGYPT, Viceroy of. (*See* Ismail Pasha.)

EICHTHAL, Gustave d', publicist, descended from a family of rich bankers of Jewish origin, was born at Nancy in 1804; studied economical questions upon leaving college, and joined the Saint-Simonian school. Taking part in the association which had for its head M. Enfantin, he assisted in the editorship of the *Globe*, and *Organisateur*. Upon the dispersion of the sect, M. Eichthal, who had sacrificed a large portion of his fortune in the promotion of his ideas, went to Greece, became a member of the bureau of Political Economy, and published anonymously a work entitled "Les Deux Mondes," which served as an introduction to that on Turkey by Mr. Urquhart. He is one of the principal founders of the Société d'Ethnologie, of which he became Secretary, and in the Transactions of which he has published a work entitled "Histoire et Origine des Poulhas ou Fellans," which appeared in a separate form in 1842; and another entitled "Étude sur l'Histoire Primitive des Races Océaniennes et Américaines." In concert with M. Ismayl Urbain, he published, in 1839, "Lettres sur la Race Noire et Blanche." M. d'Eichthal, who had previously been appointed a member of the central committee of the Société Géographique, assisted in 1848 in the editorship of the journal *Le Crédit*, and since that time has devoted himself to social questions and the amelioration of the condition of the human race. In 1863 M. d'Eichthal published an exegetical work entitled "Les Évangiles," and in the *Revue Archéologique*, "Études sur les Origines Boudhiques de la Civilisation Américaine." These were followed by "Examen Critique et Comparatif des trois premiers Évangiles;" "Étude sur la Philosophie de la Justice Platon;" and "De l'Usage Pratique de la Langue Grecque," conjointly with M. Renieri, of Athens, 1864; and "Les trois Grands Peuples Méditerranéens et le Christianisme," 1865. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty M. Eichthal sought refuge in London, but he soon returned to France, where he has since published "La Sortie d'Égypte d'après les Récits combinés du Pentateuque et de Manethon," 1872.

EICHWALD, Edward, naturalist and traveller, born at Mitau, in Courland, July 4, 1795, studied medicine and the natural sciences, at Berlin. After travelling in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, he returned to Russia in 1821, where he became a private tutor in the University of Dorpat. In 1823 he was appointed Professor of Zoology and Midwifery at Kasan. From 1825 to 1827 he explored the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and on his return was made Assistant Professor in the University of Wilna. This university was suppressed, and Professor Eichwald held several minor but responsible posts, until, in 1838, he was summoned to St. Petersburg, where he occupied the chair of Zoology and

Mineralogy in the Academy of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was afterwards appointed Professor in the School of Mines. In order to complete his geological studies, he travelled in Esthonia, in Finland, in the government of St. Petersburg, &c. In 1846 he undertook a number of scientific excursions into the Tyrol, Italy and Germany, his chief object being the prosecution of the palæontological studies to which he had directed his attention. In 1851 he retired from active life with the title of Councillor of State. Since the days of Pallas, he has contributed more than any other writer or naturalist to our knowledge of the geography, natural history, and ethnography of Russia. His principal works are written in German, French, Latin, and Russian. The following are best known in this country :— "A Journey to the Caspian and the Caucasus," 1834-7 ; "Memoir on the Mineral Wealth of the Western Provinces of Russia," 1835 ; "Palæontology of Russia," 1851, in the Russian language, which has been translated into French ; and "Scientific Observations made in a Journey through the Tyrol," published in 1851 in the German language.

EISENLOHR, August, Ph. D., Egyptologist, was born Oct. 6, 1832, at Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where his father was a physician. After a preliminary training in the lyceum of his native town he entered the University of Heidelberg in 1850, applying himself to the study of Protestant theology, which he continued at Göttingen till 1853, when he returned to Heidelberg, and entered the theological seminary. Illness compelled him to avoid serious study for several years, and on his recovery he abandoned theology, and devoted his attention to the natural sciences, especially chemistry, under the instruction of Professors R. Bunsen and Erlenmeyer. He graduated Ph.D. in 1859, and afterwards established a chemical manufactory. By commercial intercourse with China he became acquainted with the Chinese language, and was thus led to the study of hieroglyphics, which he has prosecuted with great zeal since 1864, aided by the advice of MM. Chabas and Brugsch. On giving up commercial pursuits, he entered, after some years, the academical career as Privatdocent of the Egyptian language and Archaeology by a dissertation "Die analytische Erklärung des demotischen Theils der Rosettana," Theil i. Leipsic, 1869. In the same year he undertook, generously aided by the Grand Duke of Baden, a scientific exploration of Egypt. Having been present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, he sailed up the Nile to the second cataract of Wadi Halfa, studying, copying, and photographing the inscriptions. On this occasion he had the good fortune to be allowed to study the Great Harris Papyrus in the House of the late Consul Harris, at Alexandria, and to make extracts from it, which he afterwards translated. In March, 1870, he left Egypt and returned home. Coming to this country in 1872, he assisted Miss Harris in selling to the British Museum for £3,300 her valuable collection of Greek and Egyptian papyri. Of this collection, and especially of the Great Harris Papyrus, he gave a description, translation, and commentary in a pamphlet "Der grosse Papyrus Harris. Ein wichtiges Beitrag zur Ægyptischen Geschichte, ein 3000 Jahr alte Zeugniss für die Mosaische Religionstiftung enthaltend," Leipsic, 1872. He treated the same subject with the original text in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology (vol. i., part ii., 1872), "On the political condition of Egypt before the reign of Rameses III." His explanations were, however, sharply criticised by M. Chabas, in his "Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de la XIX^{e} Dynastie" (Châlons and Paris, 1873). Dr. Eisenlohr replied to M. Chabas in an article in the *Ægyptische Zeitschrift*, 1873. In

the same periodical he published a translation of the whole of the great Harris Papyrus. In Dec., 1872, he was nominated a Professor Extraordinary in the University of Heidelberg, and was elected an honorary member of the Society of Biblical Archæology at London, and of the Society "El Chark" at Constantinople. He attended the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1874.

ELCHO (Lord), The Right Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, born in 1818, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for the Eastern division of Gloucestershire, which he represented until 1846, when he resigned his seat, having abandoned the support of the protective Corn Laws, and become a convert to the Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel. In Aug., 1847, he was returned as a Liberal Conservative for Haddingtonshire, which he continues to represent; was a Lord of the Treasury under the Aberdeen ministry, 1852-5, retiring with the Peelite party in Feb. of that year from the administration of Lord Palmerston. His lordship has taken a very conspicuous part in the Volunteer movement. He is Colonel of the London Scottish Volunteers, and, as Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, he has frequently presided over the Wimbledon Rifle Meetings. He has been a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1846. His lordship is the author of "Letters on Military Organisation," 1871.

ELIOT, Samuel, born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839; was for two years engaged in mercantile business in Boston, and subsequently travelled in Europe. In 1849 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," treating of the lives of Arnold of Brescia, Savonarola, and other Italian reformers, which were intended to form a part of a "History of Liberty," which he had meditated for some years. The first instalment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., the Ancient Romans;" followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A Manual of the United States History between the years 1492 and 1850," which is distinguished for its great clearness and research. He was Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford, from 1856 to 1860, and President of the College from 1860 to 1866, and is now Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law in that institution.

ELLICOTT, The Right Rev. Charles John, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was born April 25, 1819, at Whitwell, near Stamford, of which parish his father, the Rev. Charles Spencer Ellicott, was rector. He received his early education at Oakham and Stamford schools, and then proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. with honours in 1841, and was elected a Fellow of St. John's College. In 1842 he carried off the first Member's prize, and in the following year the Hulsean prize on "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath." In 1848 he was collated to the rectory of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, but he resigned this small living ten years later on being chosen to succeed Dr. Trench, the present Archbishop of Dublin, as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. The Hulsean Lectures for 1860 "On the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ" displayed profound theological erudition, and showed that their author possessed a critical knowledge of the Greek language. They attracted much attention even beyond the limits of the university,

and it became obvious that Dr. Ellicott would be selected for high preferment in the church. He was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Exeter in 1861, and in 1863 to the united sees of Gloucester and Bristol, which had been vacated by the translation of Bishop Baring to Durham. A principal feature of Bishop Ellicott's episcopate is said to be his hearty sympathy with the clergy of different theological "schools of thought." To him the city of Bristol owes its "Church Aid Fund" for supplying spiritual help of a missionary kind to its overgrown parishes, and he has instituted a plan of issuing every year a Pastoral Letter, in which he comments on passing ecclesiastical events, without waiting to deal with them for the first time in a Triennial Charge. His lordship takes an active part in the deliberations of the Upper House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. Besides his Hulsean Lectures, already referred to, which have reached a 5th edition (1869), Bishop Ellicott has published "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath;" a dissertation which obtained the Hulsean Prize for 1843, Camb., 1844; a "Treatise on Analytical Statics," 1851; "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles to the Galatians (1854), and Ephesians (1855), Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles" (1858); an essay on the "Apocryphal Gospels" in *Cambridge Essays*, 1856; "The Destiny of the Creature," and other sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge" 1858; an article on "Scripture, and its Interpretation" in Archbishop Thomson's "Aids to Faith," 1861; "The Broad Way and the Narrow Way," 2 sermons, 1863; "Considerations on the Revision of the English version of the New Testament," 1870; "Modern Scepticism, a course of lectures delivered at the request of the Christian Evidence Society," 3rd edition, 1871; and of late years annual addresses to the clergy of his diocese, published under the title of "Diocesan Progress." He is also the editor of "A New Testament Commentary for English readers, by various Writers," Vol. I., 1877.

ELLIOT, The Very Rev. Gilbert, D.D., a son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and brother of Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B., born in 1800, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1822; M.A., 1824). Having held some inferior preferments, including the incumbency of Trinity Church, Marylebone, he was nominated in 1850 to the Deanery of Bristol. Dr. Elliot, who is well known as a leader of the Low Church party, took an active part as prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation from 1857 till 1864, when he resigned. He is the author of one or two volumes of sermons.

ELLIOT, The Right Hon. Sir Henry George, G.C.B., second surviving son of the second Earl of Minto, by Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., was born in 1817. He was educated at Eton, and held the post of secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania from 1836 to 1839. He was appointed a précis writer in the Foreign Office in 1840; an attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1841; Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1848; transferred to Vienna in 1853; and nominated Envoy to Denmark, March 31, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece; was appointed Envoy to the king of Italy, Sept. 12, 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson; and Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte in 1867. Shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on Nov. 22, 1869, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was associated with the Marquis of Salisbury as joint-plenipotentiary at the Conference of the representatives of the great Powers held at Constantinople in 1876-77 for the purpose of

considering the critical position of affairs in the East. At the close of that Conference the plenipotentiaries returned to England, and Sir Henry Elliot, who happened to be extremely unpopular among the section of the Liberal party who sympathised with Russia, was not sent back to the Sublime Porte as Ambassador, that post being conferred on Mr. Layard. On Dec. 31, 1877, however, he was appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES WYLLYS, born at Guildford, Connecticut, May 27, 1817. After spending some years in mercantile pursuits, he studied horticulture and landscape gardening, and from 1840 to 1848 practised these pursuits in Cincinnati. He then returned to New York, and engaged with his brother in the iron business, but devoted much time to literary and philanthropic labour. In 1857 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to lay out the Central Park in New York. He now resides at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is manager of the "Household Art Company" of Boston. Besides contributions to periodicals he has published: "Cottages and Cottage Life" (1848); "Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural" (1852); "St. Domingo, its Revolution and its Hero" (1855); "The New England History" (1857); "Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy Land" (1867); "Wind and Whirlwind," a novel (1868); and an illustrated work on "Household Art" (1877).

ELLIS, ALEXANDER JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., formerly Sharpe, the name having been changed by royal license in 1825, was born June 14, 1814, at Hoxton, and educated at Shrewsbury, Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and graduated B.A., being sixth wrangler, and first of second-class in classics in 1837. He was elected a Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1837, of the Royal Society in 1864, of the Society of Antiquaries in 1870, and of the College of Preceptors in 1873. He was President of the Philological Society during 1872-4, of which Society he is now a Vice-President. Mr. Ellis is also a member of the Mathematical Society of London, and in 1825 entered the Middle Temple as a student, of which he is still a member, though he has never been called to the bar. He is the author of "Alphabet of Nature," 1845; "Essentials of Phonetics," 1848; "Plea for Phonetic Spelling," second edition, 1848; "Universal Writing and Printing," 1856; "Early English Pronunciation, with especial reference to Chaucer and Shakspere," Parts I. and II. 1869, Part III. 1871, Part IV. (to p. 1432), 1875, (Parts V. and VI. in preparation); "Glossic," 1870; "Practical Hints on the Quantitative Pronunciation of Latin," 1874; "On the English, Dionysian, and Hellenic Pronunciation of Greek," 1877; "Pronunciation for Singers," 1877; "Speech in Song," 1878; with numerous other works and tracts on Phonetics, Mr. Ellis having been the proprietor, editor, and chief writer of the "Phonetic News," 1849; "Only English Proclamation of Henry III.," 1868; translation of Professor M. Ohm's "Spirit of Mathematical Analysis," 1843; "Self-proving Examples in Arithmetic," 1855; "Algebra identified with Geometry," 1874; "How to teach Proportion without reference to Commensurability," 1877; translation of Prof. Helmholtz's "Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," with an additional appendix, 1875; "Basis of Music," 1877; numerous papers on Music, Barometic Hypsometry, Logic, and the Geometrical Meaning of Imaginaries, Stigmatics, &c., in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," 1859-75, and on Phonologic Philology, with three Annual Presidential Addresses in the Transactions of the Philological Society, 1866-74; besides various lectures on logic and educational subjects in the "Educational

Times," 1869-74, and in the "Journal of the Society of Arts," 1870; and in the latter "On the Measurement and Settlement of Musical Pitch," 1877, for which he received a silver medal from the Society of Arts.

ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD, D.D., born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and after travelling for a year in Europe, was in 1840 ordained pastor of the Harvard Church (Unitarian), Charlestown, Massachusetts, a position which he resigned in 1869. In the meanwhile, from 1857 to 1864, he was Professor of Doctrinal Theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. For a long time he edited the *Christian Register*, the organ of the Unitarians of Massachusetts, and in conjunction with the Rev. George Putnam, D.D., the *Christian Examiner*. He has published many sermons and addresses, has contributed largely to periodicals, and in 1864 delivered a course of Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. He wrote the lives of John Mason, Ann Hutchinson, and William Penn, in Sparks's "American Biography," and has published "The Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy" (1857), "The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts" (1869), "Memoir of Jared Sparks" (1869), and "Memoirs of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford" (1871).

ELLIS, ROBINSON, son of James Ellis, Esq., born Sept. 5, 1834, at Barming, near Maidstone, Kent, was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Rugby School, then at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1858, and appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, Jan. 8, 1870. Professor Ellis published a small edition of Catullus in 1866, a larger and more elaborate one in 1867; "The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, translated in the Metres of the Original," 1871. He is a contributor to the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, and to the *Academy*.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, a writer on social science, was born in London about 1800. Educated for commercial pursuits, he became the manager of an insurance company, but happening to extend the sphere of his knowledge, by the aid of the writings of Tooke, Mill, Bentham, &c., he devoted himself to the study of social science in its highest form. He took a great interest in education, and may be regarded as the founder of the Birkbeck schools. He is the author of "Progressive Lessons" on social subjects, "The Outlines of Social Economy," "An Introduction to the Study of Social Science," "Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," "The Phenomena of Industrial Life," and "Education as a means of Preventing Destitution." He has contributed papers on social questions to the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals.

ELMORE, ALFRED, R.A., born at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, in 1815, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his earlier pictures were "The Crucifixion," exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; and "The Martyrdom of Becket," at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are in a Catholic church in Dublin. Mr. Elmore having visited Italy, on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institution, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by the Art-Union prize-holders. Historical or semi-historical incidents, treated by him in the spirit of the *genre* painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—£300; and in the same year Mr. Elmore was elected Associate of the Academy. The "Fainting of Hero,"

from "Much Ado about Nothing," in 1846, was the choice of the Art-Union's leading prizeholder. Among Mr. Elmore's chief pictures are "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom" (1847); "The Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851); "A Subject from Pepys' Diary—'Mr. Hale began my Wife's Portrait'" (1852).

ELVEY, Sir George J., born March 27, 1816, at Canterbury, was educated at the cathedral school, Canterbury; entered New College, Oxford, and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1838, and that of Doctor of Music in 1841, having obtained a dispensation from the late Duke of Wellington, by which he was enabled to take his degree two years earlier than the statutes of the university would permit. He was appointed organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, in 1835, and organist to the Queen in 1837. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871. He gained the Gresham Gold Medal in 1834 for ecclesiastical composition. On taking his bachelor's degree he produced an oratorio entitled "The Resurrection and Ascension;" wrote two festival anthems for Gloucester and Worcester triennial meetings, and also many compositions which are well known, and constantly performed in English cathedrals.

ELWIN, The Rev. Whitwell, M.A., a member of a good family in Norfolk, born Feb. 26, 1816, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1839. He held for some years the curacy of Hemington-with-Hardington, Somerset, and was appointed, in 1849, rector of Booton, Norfolk, a living in the patronage of his family. He became in July, 1853, editor of the *Quarterly Review* in succession to Mr. Lockhart, and resigned the post in July, 1860. Since then he has been engaged in preparing a new edition of "The Works of Alexander Pope," the eighth volume of which appeared in 1872.

ELY, Bishop of. (*See* Woodford, Dr.)

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, LL.D., born at Boston, May 25, 1803. He graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian church of Boston; but soon after abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the village of Concord, devoted himself to his favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration called "Man-thinking," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in 1838. In 1838 he published, "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" in 1839, "Nature, an Essay;" and in 1840 he was associated with Margaret Fuller, in editing the *Dial*, a magazine of literature, transcendental philosophy, and religion, which was continued four years. In 1841 he published "The Method of Nature," "Man the Reformer," three lectures on the times, and the first series of his "Essays;" in 1844 the second series of his "Essays." In 1846 the first volume of his "Poems" appeared. In 1848 he travelled in England, and delivered lectures on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century." In 1850 he published a small volume entitled "Representative Men." The men whom he portrayed were Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakspeare, Napoleon, and Goethe, each of whom he regarded as the type of a class. In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing and James F. Clarke, he published the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli." His more recent works are "English Traits" (1856); "The Conduct of Life" (1860); an "Oration on the Death of President Lincoln" (1865); "May Day and other Pieces," in verse (1867); "Society and Solitude;" a third volume of essays (1870); an introduction to Professor Goodwin's

translation of Plutarch's Morals (1871); "Parnassus, selected Poems" (1871); and a fourth volume of essays (1871).

EMLY (Lord), The Right Hon. William Monsell, eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, born in 1812, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1835. He sat as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Limerick from Aug., 1847, until his elevation to the peerage. He was Clerk of the Ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held till Sept.; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from Feb. till July, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Dec., 1868, till 1870; and Postmaster-General from the latter date till 1873, when he was created a peer.

ÉNAULT, Louis, journalist and author, born at Isigny, Calvados, in 1824, studied law at Paris, and became an advocate. He was imprisoned a short time after the revolution of 1848, on account of his connection with the Legitimist party, and on his release he quitted France and visited England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Germany. Returning to Paris in 1851, he engaged in literary pursuits; in 1863 made a journey to the East; and in 1854 was intrusted by the Government with a mission, having for its object the examination of the north of Europe, including the shores of the Baltic, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. M. Énault was for some time engaged upon the *Constitutionnel* and *Le Nord*, as literary critic, and has contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine*, *Le Pays*, *L'Illustration*, *Figaro*, *La Correspondance Littéraire*, and *La Revue Française* either in his own name or under the pseudonym of Louis de Vermond. He is the author of "Promenade en Belgique et sur les Bords du Rhin," published in 1852; "La Terre Sainte," in 1854; "Constantinople et la Turquie, Tableau historique," in 1855; "Voyage en Laponie et en Norvége," in 1857; "De la Littérature des Indous," in 1860; and "La Méditerranée, ses Îles et ses Bords," in 1862. Many of M. Enault's works are romances, the scenes being laid in places he has visited. Amongst them may be named "Christine," 1857; "La Vierge du Liban," 1858; "L'Amour en Voyage," and "Un Amour en Laponie," 1861; "Stella," 1863; "En Province," and "Olga," 1864; "Irène;" "Un Mariage Impromptu," "Deux Villes Mortes," 1865; "Un Drame Intime," 1866; "Le Roman d'une Veuve," 1867; "Frantz Muller, Axel, le Ronet d'Or," tales, 1868; "Le Secret de la Confession," 1870; and "La Vie à Deux," 1874. He has translated for the *Pays*, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom;" "Werther," in 1855; and has edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Epinay." M. Énault was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

ENGLAND, Sir Richard, G.C.B., son of the late Gen. Richard England, of Lifford, co. Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada, in 1793, and entering the army at the age of sixteen, saw active service at Flushing in 1809, on the staff in Sicily in 1810-11, and in France, where he served with the army of occupation. In 1832-3 he held the chief military command in Kafraria, and distinguished himself in the Kaffir war of 1835-6. In the latter year he served in India, in command of the field force in Upper and Lower Scinde, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his services in the Afghan war, in which he effected the relief of Kandahar with a brigade of the Bombay army. In 1854-5 he commanded the third division of infantry in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, as well as in the unsuccessful attack upon Sebas-

topol, June 18, 1855, and in the subsequent operations. Returning to England towards the close of that year, he was made a G.C.B., and he has received various foreign orders from France, Turkey, &c. Sir Richard was a General in the army, and Colonel of the 41st foot. He retired in Oct. 1877.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the compound name of two French novelists, who have always written in collaboration with each other, and whose names are as indissolubly united as those of our own Beaumont and Fletcher. Emile Erckmann was born at Phalsbourg in the department of the Meurthe, May 20, 1822. He was the son of a bookseller, and after studying by fits and starts in the college of his native town, he proceeded to Paris to study law, but never practised that profession. He resolved to earn a living with his pen, and accordingly commenced a series of works of fiction in conjunction with M. Alexandre Chatrian, who was born in the hamlet of Soldatenthal in the commune of Abreschwiller, in the department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826, and who was an usher in the college at Phalsbourg, when M. Erckmann made his acquaintance in 1847. From that time the two friends composed numerous tales, all signed "Erckmann-Chatrian," and characterized by such unity of composition, that no one doubted they were the production of a single individual. At first they contributed feuilletons, which attracted little attention, to provincial journals, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were failures. They at length despaired of being able to gain a subsistence by their literary efforts, and accordingly M. Erckmann returned to his law books, while M. Chatrian obtained a situation in the offices of the Eastern Railway Company. It was not until 1859 that the publication of "L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus" gave a certain amount of popularity to the name of Erckmann-Chatrian. Since then their reputation as writers of romances has been constantly and steadily increasing in consequence of a series of works containing faithful and graphic narratives of the manners and customs of Germany, and of the glories and military reverses of the Revolution and the First Empire. The titles of these works are—"Contes Fantastiques," 1860; "Contes de la Montagne," 1860; "Maître Daniel Rock," 1861; "Contes des Bords du Rhin," 1862; "Le Fou Yégof," 1862; "Le Joueur de Clarinette," 1863; "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence," 1863; "Madame Thérèse, ou les Volontaires de '92," 1863, originally published in the *Journal des Débats;* "L'Ami Fritz," 1864; "Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813," 1864, translated into English under the title of "The Conscript; a Tale of the French War of 1813;" "L'Invasion—Waterloo," 1865, translated under the title of "Waterloo, a Story of the Hundred Days;" "Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple," 1865; "La Maison Forestière," 1866; "La Guerre," 1866; "Le Blocus," 1867, translated under the title of "The Blockade of Phalsburg; an Episode of the Fall of the First French Empire;" "Histoire d'un Paysan," 1868, an historical romance, which has also been translated into English; and "Le Juif Polonais," a play brought out successfully at the Théâtre de Cluny in 1869. Among their more recent productions are—"The Story of the Plébiscite, related by one of the 7,500,000 who voted 'Yes'" (translated into English 1872), "Brigadier Frederic: A Story of an Alsatian Exile" (translated into English 1875); "Maître Gaspard Fix; suivi de l'Éducation d'un Féodal;" "Histoire d'un Conservateur;" "L'Isthme de Suez;" and "Souvenirs d'un ancien Chef de Chantier; suivi de l'Exilé," 1876. Their three-act comedy "L'Ami Fritz" was brought out successfully at the Théâtre Français, Dec. 4, 1876, notwithstanding the discredit which the Bonapartists had endeavoured to cast beforehand on the piece by accusing the authors

of want of patriotism, and sympathy with Germany.

ERICHSEN, JOHN ERIC, F.R.S., was born in 1818, and educated at the Mansion House, Hammersmith, and at University College, London. He became a Fellow and a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of various other learned and scientific institutions home and foreign. He was appointed Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery at University College, and surgeon to the hospital in 1850. Mr. Erichsen is now Emeritus Professor and consulting surgeon to the hospital, and to many other medical charities. He was appointed Secretary to the Physiological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1844 ; was member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1875, and is Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen. Mr. Erichsen is the author of many works and essays on physiology and surgery — more especially of the "Science and Art of Surgery," which has gone through seven large editions in this country, and many editions in America, besides being translated into several foreign languages. This work, from its extensive circulation, has probably exercised more influence on the progress of surgery in all English-speaking countries, than any other publication of the day. Mr. Erichsen has been largely engaged as a consulting and operating surgeon for many years, and has devoted much attention to surgery in its medico-legal aspects.

ERICSSON, JOHN, born in the province of Wermeland, Sweden, in 1803. He entered the navy as ensign in 1820, was employed in surveys in Northern Sweden, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1826 he came to England, hoping to introduce his invention of a "flame engine," which should work independently of steam ; but owing to the circumstances under which it was tried, it proved unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he resigned his commission in the Swedish navy, and devoted himself, in England, to mechanical inventions, including that of the steam boiler, on the principle of artificial draught. This principle was applied in the "Novelty," a locomotive engine, which he constructed to compete for a prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the lightest and fastest locomotive engine. The "Novelty" failed, by an accident, to meet the conditions of the prize, which was awarded to George Stephenson. In 1833 he reduced to practice his long cherished project of a caloric engine, which excited much attention among scientific men, but was not practically introduced in England. In 1839 he went to New York, where he was, in 1841, employed to construct the war steamer *Princeton*, the first ever built in which the propelling machinery was below the water line, and out of the reach of shot. To the London Exhibition of 1851, he sent several inventions for which he received prizes. In 1852 he built the *Ericsson*, a steamer of 2,000 tons, fitted with caloric engines. Although the experiment was satisfactory in several respects, the engines did not develop sufficient power to give a requisite rate of speed, and they were replaced by steam-engines. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of stationary caloric engines, for purposes in which no great amount of power was required. He will be best known in history in connection with what is called the "Monitor" system of naval armament, which consists in placing the guns in an impregnable revolving turret, mounted upon a heavily armoured hull. He does not claim to have originated the principle ; but only to have first put it in practical operation. The *Monitor*, a small vessel built by him in 100 days, proved more than a match for the confederate iron-clad *Virginia*, which had just before (in March, 1862) easily destroyed the two finest frigates in the United States navy.

ERLE, The Right Hon. Sir William, for some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the son of a Dorset clergyman, was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was called to the bar in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1834 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, warden of New College, and prebendary of Winchester, and became King's Counsel; and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he attained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; in 1859 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack, and retired into private life, taking his farewell of the bench, Nov. 26, 1866. He was elected an honorary fellow of New College, Oxford, in Feb., 1870. After his retirement from the bench he presided over the Royal Commission on Trades Unions.

ERNEST II. (Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). Augustus-Ernest Charles John Leopold Alexander Edward, who reigns as Ernest II., was born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1844, and married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, brother of the late Prince Consort, May 3, 1842. In 1863 his name was put forward as a candidate for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. Duke Ernest, who has laboured to promote German unity, gave the stimulus to those liberal movements which induced the Emperor of Austria to make concessions to his subjects. He is an accomplished musician, and has composed several operas which have been produced in Germany with success.

ESCOSURA, Don Patricio de la, politician and author, born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807, passed his early years in Portugal, his father serving in the army of Castaños. Having studied at Valladolid, he returned in 1820 to Madrid, and studied under Lista. In 1824, in consequence of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he retired to Paris, studied mathematics under Lacroix, and afterwards repaired to London. On his return to Spain in 1826, he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivera; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement in 1836 he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, Escosura was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed a Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring from public affairs in 1846. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems:—"El Bulto vestido de Negro Capuz," and "Hernan Cortés en Cholula;" dramas, "Corte del Buen retiro," played in 1837; "Barbara Blomberg," "Don Jaime el Conquistador," "La Aurora del Colon," "El Higuamota," in 1838; "Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés," "Roger de Flor," &c., in 1844-6; has written two historical romances, viz., "El Conde de Candespina," published in 1832; and "Ni Rey, ni Roque," in 1835; a political romance, entitled "El Patriarca del Valle," in 1846; and "Historia Constitucional de Inglaterra," in 1859.

ESPARTERO, Don Baldomero,

DUKE DE LA VICTORIA, Marshal and at one time Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was intended, on account of his feeble constitution, for the priesthood, but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion, and was placed at a military school until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Gen. Morillo in the South American Colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand VII. died, took a decided part in favour of his daughter, Isabella II., opposed Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in 1841 Espartero became Regent of Spain, and governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. When Gen. Narvaez entered Madrid in 1843, Gen. Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. Having remained for some time in London, he was invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, much against her will, having sent for Gen. Espartero, and commissioned him to resume the direction of affairs, he entered the capital, and in conjunction with Gen. O'Donnell, his former rival, formed a ministry, July 19; but his government encountered great difficulties in the corruption of the court and of the administrative departments, in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters came to a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Gen. Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona, and Zaragoza; but he took no part in the quarrels made in his name, and again lost one of the most brilliant positions that fortune or military prestige could offer. In 1857 he resigned his dignity as senator, and since that time has rarely appeared in connection with Spanish politics. After the revolution of 1868, which ended in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, Gen. Espartero gave his hearty adhesion to the Provisional Government, although he took no active part in the events of that period. In May, 1869, during the debates on the policy of re-establishing the monarchical form of government, a deputy, Señor Garido, suggested that Espartero should be chosen King of Spain, but the proposal was not favourably received by the Cortes. In Feb., 1875, he gave in his adhesion to the cause of King Alfonso XII.

ESSEX, THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF, better known formerly by her maiden name of Katherine Stephens, the daughter of a carver and gilder, born Sept. 18, 1794, was placed under the tuition of Mr. Lanza in 1807, and was his articled pupil for five years, during which time she sang at Bath, Bristol, Southampton, and the Pantheon, London. In 1812 she became the pupil of Mr. Welch, and made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre as Mandane, in "Artaxerxes;" afterwards appeared as Polly in the "Beggars' Opera," and as Clara in the "Duenna." In 1814 she sang at the Ancient Concerts. After remaining some years at Covent Garden, she transferred her services to Drury Lane. She had been offered an engagement at the Opera House, to supply the place of Mdme. Catalini, but declined it, not being sufficiently acquainted with the Italian language. For some few years before her retirement, she devoted herself almost exclusively to oratorios and concert singing. Her voice, a soprano of unusual compass and purity, reached to the high D, and her rendering of

simple and pathetic ballads was considered perfect. A more spotless character has not been known on the stage, Miss Stephens being as much loved as admired by her audiences. In 1838 she became the second wife of the fifth Earl of Essex, and was left a widow, without issue, in the following year.

ÉTEX, ANTOINE, sculptor, born at Paris, March 28, 1806, studied in the ateliers of MM. Dupaty and Pradier, receiving at the same time lessons from MM. Ingres and Duban. From 1827 to 1829 he competed for the prize at Rome; obtained a second prize in 1828, the subject being "Le Jeune Hyacinthe tué par Apollon;" and visited Italy, Algieria, Corsica, Spain, Germany, and England. At the "Salon" of 1833 he exhibited, amongst other important works, a colossal "Cain," which attracted much attention, and led to his receiving the commission to execute two of the groups for the Arc de l'Étoile. Several of his works having been rejected for exhibition at the "Salon," he did not again compete until 1841, when he was again successful. M. Étex, in addition to being a sculptor, has achieved renown as a painter, engraver, and architect; obtained a first class medal for sculpture in 1833, and the decoration in June, 1841. He is the author of "Essai sur le Beau," published in 1851; "Cours Élémentaire de Dessin," and "J. Pradier, Ary Scheffer, Études," in 1859.

EU (COMTE D'), PRINCE LOUIS PHILIPPE MARIE FERDINAND GASTON D'ORLEANS, born at the château de Neuilly, in the department of the Seine, April 28, 1842, is the eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, and one of the grandsons of King Louis Phillipe. Brought up in exile, he was educated for the military profession, and went to take service in South America. In 1864 he married Isabella, the eldest daughter of Don Pedro II. of Brazil, heiress apparent of that vast empire. Domesticated in the palace of the male branch of the House of Braganza, and distinguished by the title of Marshal of the Empire, he took the command of the Brazilian forces as they were straining every nerve for a supreme effort in Paraguay, and brought to a happy termination a campaign which, were its particulars entrusted to the treatment of a great poet, might rank among the most epic exploits of our times. The struggle with Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, lasted for six years with varying success, and was closed by the death of Lopez on March 1, 1870, when General Camara, of the Brazilian cavalry, overtook the Dictator at Aquidubon, and, as he refused to surrender, he was cut down, sword in hand, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested their attachment to their leader till the last. The Comte d'Eu afterwards made a triumphant entry into Rio de Janeiro with the *élite* of his victorious troops.

EUGÉNIE, EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. EUGÉNIE-MARIE DE GUZMAN, COUNTESS OF TÉBA, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Doña Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, countess-dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the kings of Aragon. On the death of the count de Montijos, his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénie, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great per-

sonal beauty,—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Notre Dame. The life of the Empress Eugénie after her marriage was comparatively uneventful, being passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette: in visits to the various royal *maisons de plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; by an annual sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood; by a journey to England and Scotland, in the autumn of 1861, and in 1864 to some of the German baths. The Empress Eugénie, who became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte, March 16, 1856, was a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the policy of the emperor towards Italy has been attributed. Accompanied by the emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, in Oct., 1865, and her conduct on this occasion was very highly commended. In July, 1866, she made, with the Prince Imperial, an official tour in Lorraine, and was present at the *fête* held at Nancy in commemoration of the reunion of that province with France. On the occasion of the centenary of Napoleon I., in Aug., 1869, she proceeded with the Prince Imperial to Corsica. In Oct. of the same year her Majesty made a voyage to the East on board the steam yacht *l'Aigle*. She went first to Venice, thence to Constantinople, next to Port Saïd, where she was present at the formal opening of the Suez Canal (Nov. 17), visited the most interesting places in Turkey and Egypt, and returned to France at the end of November. At the commencement of the war between France and Germany she was appointed Regent (July 27, 1870) during the absence of the Emperor. Immediately after the revolution in Paris, on the 4th of Sept., she hurriedly left the Tuileries, and escaped from France. She landed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Sept. 9, 1870, and shortly afterwards proceeded to join the Prince Imperial at Hastings. Camden House, Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the Imperial exiles. In Oct., 1871, the Empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother. The Emperor died at Chislehurst, Jan. 9, 1873.

EVANS, JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, was born in 1823, and educated at Bosworth school. In 1864 he published "The Coins of the Ancient Britons." He has also written on the "Flint Implements in the Drift" (*Archæologia*, vols. 38 and 39), and a variety of papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. He was President of the Geological section of the British Association at the meeting held in Dublin in Aug., 1878, when the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

EVANS, MARIAN, a popular English novelist, well known under the pseudonym of "George Eliot." She is the daughter of a poor clergyman,

but in early life was adopted by a wealthy clergyman, who gave her a first-class education. When she left school, which happened while she was still very young, Mr. Herbert Spencer became her tutor and friend, and under his skilful training her mind was developed rapidly and broadly. She applied herself to the languages, mastering German, French, and Italian, became an accomplished musician, and familiarized herself not only with the fine arts, but also with metaphysics and logic. While in this stage she translated Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (1846) from the fourth German edition, and soon afterwards became one of the staff of the *Westminster Review*. Here by her intimacy with Mr. John Stuart Mill and others, she became confirmed in their peculiar religious and philosophical views. Her translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity" appeared in 1853. Subjoined is a list of her subsequent works:—"Scenes of Clerical Life," 2 vols, 1858, published originally in *Blackwood's Magazine;* "Adam Bede," her most popular novel, 1859; "The Mill on the Floss," 1860; "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe," 1861; "Romola," 1863; "Felix Holt, the Radical," 1866; "The Spanish Gypsy," a poem, 2nd edit., 1868; "Agatha," a poem, 1869; "Middlemarch, a study of provincial life," 4 vols., 1871-72; "The Legend of Jubal and other Poems." 1874; "Daniel Deronda," 4 vols., 1876.

EVANS, SEBASTIAN, LL.D., youngest son of the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, March 2, 1830, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1853, M.A. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1868. He became manager of the artistic department in Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co.'s glass works in 1857, in which capacity he designed the "Robin Hood" window exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, and lithographed by Mr. Waring in his "Masterpieces of Industrial Art." In 1865 he published a volume entitled "Brother Fabian's MS. and other Poems," and in 1875, a second, "In the Studio, a decade of Poems." In 1867 he became editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and in 1868 unsuccessfully contested the borough of Birmingham in the Conservative interest. He resigned the editorship in Oct., 1870, and was called to the bar in 1873, when he joined the Oxford Circuit. Dr. Evans is author of a number of essays and poems, which have appeared in various periodicals. Several of his lectures have also been separately published.

EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL, LL.D., born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 was admitted to the New York bar, where he soon took a high position. In the Impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was the leading counsel for the defendant. and from July, 1868, to the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, he was Attorney-General of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva. Upon the accession, March, 1877, of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, he was made Secretary of State. Although an accomplished scholar and able speaker, he has published only a few occasional discourses and addresses. Among these are the "Centennial Oration before the Linonian Society of Yale College" (1853), an "Address before the New England Society" (1854), and an oration upon the unveiling of the statue of Mr. Seward in Madison Square, New York, in 1876.

EVERSLEY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, D.C.L., the eldest son of the late Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading (who assumed the name of Lefevre in addition to Shaw on marrying a lady of that name, whose ancestors were among the French refugee families that fled

to England at the revocation of the Ediet of Nantes), born Feb. 22, 1794, and edueated at Winehester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he was returned to the House of Commons for the now disfranchised borough of Downton, sat for Hampshire in 1831-2, and represented the northern division of that county from the passing of the Reform Aet till his elevation to the peerage. He was ehosen in May, 1839, Speaker of the House of Commons, in sueeession to the late Mr. Abercromby (afterwards Lord Dunfermline), and retired after an eighteen years' tenure of office, in 1857. In this capacity his dignified and courteous demeanour, strict impartiality, and thorough acquaintance with the forms and rules of the House, secured him the confidence and respect of all parties, and even under Sir R. Peel's Conservative administration no attempt was made to substitute another in his place, though he professed Liberal politics. His Lordship, who was created Viseount Eversley on his retirement from the Speakership, April 11, 1857, is High Steward of Winchester, Governor of the Isle of Wight, honorary Lieut.-Col. of the Hants Yeomanry, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen for the Yeomanry service, with the rank of Col. in that force. In 1858 he was appointed a Commissioner of Church Estates, which offiee he resigned in 1859, when he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

EXETER, Bishop of. (*See* Temple.)

EYRE, The Most Rev. Charles, a Catholie prelate, born in 1817, at Askam Bryan Hall, York, and eduеatcd at Ushaw College, Durham, and in Rome. He was appointcd assistant priest at St. Andrew's ehureh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1843 ; removed to St. Mary's, Newcastle, in 1844 ; became senior priest at St, Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, in 1847, and remained there, with a short interval, till Christmas, 1868. He was for many years eanon of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle ; and for some time was Viear-General ; was appointed Archbishop for the Western district, and Delegate-Apostolic for Scotland in December, 1868 ; and was consecrated in the chureh of St. Andrea della Valle, Rome, Jan. 31. 1869, by the title of Archbishop of Anazarba, *in partibus infidelium*. When the ancient hierarehy was restored in Scotland by Pope Leo XIII., on March 4, 1878, Mgr. Eyre was appointed Archbishop of Glasgow. The Letters Apostolic constituting the new dioeeses in Scotland ordain that while, in consideration of its antiquity, importance, and ancient archiepiscopal dignity, Glasgow is erected into an Arehbishopric. it shall not, until it is otherwise decreed by his Holiness or his successors, possess any real prerogatives of an archiepiscopal or metropolitan See, and that, while he remains without suffragans, the Archbishop of Glasgow shall take his seat with the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of St. Andrews and Edinburgh in the Provincial Synod of Scotland. Archbishop Eyre is the author of a "History of St. Cuthbert," 1849 (2nd edit. 1858).

EYRE, Edward John, some time Governor of Jamaica, born in Aug., 1815, son of the late Rev. Anthony Eyre, vicar of Hornsey and Long Riston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, finished his education at the Louth and Sedbergh grammar-schools. Failing to obtain a commission in the army at seventeen years of age, he determined to try his fortune in Australia, and having arrived at Sydney about 1833, with a capital of £400, engaged in sheep-farming and the transporting of cattle. He was successful, and invested the profits in the purchase of an estate situated on the lower Murray, upon which he settled and remained for several years, during which period he was appointed resident magistrate of his district, and Protector of the

Aborigines. In the numerous disputes which arose between the European settlers and the aborigines, he acted with much discretion, and upheld as much as possible the lawful rights of the wandering native tribes. In a work entitled "Discoveries in Central Australia," published in 1845, he earnestly pleads their cause. In the meantime he distinguished himself as an Australian explorer of the then unknown shore, extending from 118 deg. to 134 deg. of east longitude between King George's Sound, in West Australia, and Port Lincoln, in South Australia. Mr. Eyre had strongly opposed the notion that a practical road existed in that direction for sending sheep and cattle to West Australia, though he believed that there were fertile lands in the interior beyond a salt marsh called Lake Torrens. An expedition to test this idea was set on foot, which started June 20, 1840, Mr. Eyre being at its head. After experiencing innumerable difficulties and privations, and having been considered as lost, he reached Albany, King George's Sound, July 7, 1841. His journey proved the enormous difficulty and practical uselessness of the Western route. In 1845 Mr. Eyre returned to England, and in 1846 received from Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, as second to the Governor, Sir George Grey. He remained there six years, residing generally at Wellington, but administering the government of the middle Island, in which the provinces of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago are situated. While in New Zealand he married a daughter of Captain Ormond, R.N., by which lady he has several children. Having served his full term as a colonial governor, he returned to England in 1853, and about a twelvemonth afterwards was appointed Lieut.-Gov. of the island of St. Vincent. This post he held for six years; and in the years 1859 and 1860 he was in the island of Antigua, filling the place of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was on leave of absence. In 1860, upon the termination of his Governorship of Antigua, Mr. Eyre returned to England to recruit his health, which had become much impaired by his long residence in tropical climates and overwork. The rest he obtained was, however, short, for in 1862 he was chosen by the late Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to administer the Government-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absence of Governor Darling, who had returned to England on account of ill-health. When Mr. Eyre reached Jamaica he had a difficult task before him. The island was in a state of retrogression. Cuba had usurped its trade, several of the richest estates were uncultivated, and demagogues used inflammatory language in order to excite the negroes to rebellion. In consequence of the non-return of Governor Darling, Mr. Eyre was appointed Captain-General and Governor, General-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the Island of Jamaica, July 15, 1864: and an insurrection having broken out in Oct., 1865, he proclaimed martial law, and used very vigorous measures for its suppression. His policy was completely successful, and what was believed to be a dangerous insurrection was crushed. His measures, more especially in the trial by court-martial, and condemnation to death of George William Gordon, a mulatto of property, excited much resentment among certain sections at home, and a commission of inquiry was despatched to Jamaica, Governor Eyre being superseded, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The report of the committee, published in June, 1866, exonerated Governor Eyre from the heavy charges brought against him, but he was recalled, and Sir P. Grant appointed his successor. Mr. Eyre, who reached Southampton, Aug. 12, was entertained at a banquet there, Aug. 21. In the meantime, large funds were collected by an association of

persons who styled themselves "The Jamaica Committee," for the prosecution of the ex-Governor, and some of the officers who acted under him. Immediately a numerous and influential committee of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by the Earl of Shrewsbury, was formed for the protection and defence of Mr. Eyre, and funds were liberally subscribed by the public. Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were charged with murder, but the Grand Jury, after a very exhaustive charge from the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, threw out the bills, April 11, 1867; and the magistrates at Market Drayton, before whom Mr. Eyre was arraigned, also on a charge of murder, refused to commit him. Numerous other legal proceedings, both criminal and civil, were instituted against Mr. Eyre, extending over a period of about four years, and entailing an expenditure connected with his defence of over £10,000. In every instance, however, the proceedings instituted failed to substantiate any case against Mr. Eyre.

EYRE, Major-General Sir Vincent, C.B., K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Artillery, born in 1811, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828, served in Afghanistan in 1841-2, and as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery during the insurrection in Cabul, in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on its retreat, was made prisoner by Akbar Khan, and after a captivity of eight months effected his escape to Sir. G. Pollock's camp in Sept., 1842, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Cabul," in 1843. He has shown his skill as a practical engineer by several scientific inventions, and is the author of a pamphlet on "Metallic Boats and Floating Waggons for Naval and Military Service; with Observations on American Life-preserving Cars," published in 1854. Major-General Eyre, who distinguished himself during the trying period of the Indian Mutiny, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, was made a C.B. in 1858, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1867 in reward for his Indian services. During the late conflict between France and Prussia he was chairman of the Boulogne branch of the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and made public some of his experiences in a little work entitled "A Fortnight's Tour among French Ambulances," 1870.

F

FAED, John, artist, born in 1820, at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, where his father was an engineer and millwright, showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting, which he finished at the age of twelve, began to paint miniatures in his own neighbourhood. He repaired, in 1841, to Edinburgh, where he exhibited, in 1850, some pictures of humble life, which met with a ready sale. His principal works are — "Shakespeare and his Contemporaries;" and two series of drawings illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Soldier's Return." Since coming to London in 1864, Mr. Faed has painted "The Wappenschaw; or Shooting Match;" "Catherine Sefton;" "The Old Style;" "Tam O'Shanter;" "Haddon Hall of Old;" "The Ballad;" "Old Age;" "The Stirrup Cup;" "The Old Crockery Man;" "John Anderson, my Jo';" "Parting of Evangeline and Gabriel;" "The Old Brocade;" "Auld Mare Maggie;" "Gamekeeper's Daughter;" and "The Hiring Fair."

FAED, Thomas, R.A. (brother of Mr. John Faed), born at Burley Mill in 1826, lost his father in his boyhood, but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an

artist in Edinburgh, resolved to follow the bent of his genius. While a student at the School of Design in Edinburgh, where for a short period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron." He soon after commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. Mr. Faed became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and after executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," settled permanently in London in 1852, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855 his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The First Break in the Family;" his more recent pictures being "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pair," "From Dawn to Sunset," "Baith Faither and Mither," and "The Last o' the Clan." Mr. Faed was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864. He was elected an honorary member of the Vienna Royal Academy in Jan. 1875.

FAIDHERBE, Louis Léon César, a French general, born at Lille, June 3, 1818, studied first at the college of his native town, entered the Polytechnic School at Paris, and next proceeded to that of Metz, which he left in 1842, with the rank of lieutenant in the first regiment of engineers. He commenced his military career in Algeria, where he was stationed during the years 1844 and 1845; and in 1848 he went to Guadaloupe with the rank of captain. Being habituated to life in the tropics, and acquainted with questions of colonization, which he had thoroughly studied during his residence in the Antilles, he addressed in 1850 a demand to the Ministry of War to be attached to the staff at Senegal; but as there happened to be no vacancy at the time, he returned to Algeria, where he constructed the advanced fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign against the Kabyles under General Saint-Arnaud, 1851; and in the expedition in the highlands under General Bosquet, 1852. The services he rendered at the time of the disaster which brought this last expedition to an end, procured for him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the same year he was, in consequence of his reiterated requests, sent to Senegal, and after a residence of two years there he had acquired such an extensive and accurate knowledge of the wants, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony, that M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, did not hesitate to entrust him, in 1854, with the supreme government of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe therefore devoted his whole energies to the task he had so long desired to undertake, namely, the renovation of the colony, and it took him no less than seven years to accomplish it. After a warfare of four years' duration, he recaptured from the Moors the left bank of the river Trarza, 1858; annexed the coasts of Baol, Sine, Saloum, and Casamanza; established a system of fortresses, forts, and wooden blockhouses, which guaranteed the security of the country, and also a network of electric telegraphs; opened new factories at Dagana, Podor, Matan, and Saldé; and finally waged a war of extermination against the Prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had conceived the vast project of founding an immense Mussulman empire in Central Africa, by driving out the foreigners, and uniting the native tribes in a kind of confederation. This war, which was a question of life or death for the colony, and which spread over a territory no less than 300 leagues in extent, is the chief military exploit of M. Faidherbe. It terminated in 1860 by the submission of the apostle of Islam. After

having crowned his undertaking by establishing regular relations with Caylor, a powerful state which separates the two important French establishments at St. Louis and Goree, he quitted Senegal in order to take the command of the subdivision at Sidi-bel-Abbès, having been previously appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. During his absence from the coast of the Atlantic, the programme drawn up by him was disregarded by the authorities, and affairs came to a crisis. Consequently, on May 20, 1863, the Minister of Marine again sought the intervention of M. Faidherbe, who, raised to the rank of General of Brigade, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years later the state of his health compelled him to return to a less deadly climate, and accordingly he was appointed to the chief command of the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria. During the late disastrous war between France and Germany, General Faidherbe acted a conspicuous part, being nominated in Nov. 1870, to the chief command of the Army of the North (22nd corps). In July, 1871, he was returned to the Assembly for three departments—the Nord, the Pas-de-Calais, and the Somme—but in the following month he resigned his position as deputy, in consequence of his conviction that the Assembly was assuming duties other than those conferred upon it by the electors, and also because he entirely disapproved the disbanding of the National Guards. He was afterwards sent by the French Government on a scientific mission to Upper Egypt, and on his return the towns of Saint-Quentin and Amiens presented him with a sword of honour. General Faidherbe is the author of "Notice sur la Colonie du Sénégal et sur les Pays qui sont en relations avec elle," 1859; "L'Avenir du Sahara et du Soudan," 1863; "Chapitres de Géographie sur le Nord-Ouest de l'Afrique, avec une carte de ces contrées, à l'usage des écoles de la Sénégambie," 1865; "Recherches Anthropologiques sur les Dolmens d'Algérie," 1868; "Inscriptions Lybiques et Aperçus Ethnographiques sur les Numides," 1870; "Campagne de l'Armée du Nord en 1870-71," Paris, 1871; "Essai sur la langue Poule," 1875; and a large number of articles in periodical publications.

FAIRBAIRN, Sir Thomas, Bart., eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A long residence in Italy afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and induced him to make efforts for its encouragement in this country, especially in connection with education. Under the signature of "Amicus" he has contributed, during many years, to the *Times* newspaper, on the relations between employers and employed, the social progress of England, Trade Unionism, and other subjects. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857, and on her Majesty's visit in June, was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 18, 1874. Sir Thomas Fairbairn is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire and Hampshire, and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1870.

FAITHFULL, Miss Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, was born at Headley rectory, Surrey, in 1835, and educated in a school at Kensington, where she early showed that singular firmness and independence which have since characterised her. She was presented at court in her twenty-first year, and entered for a short time into the gaieties of London life. On becoming interested in the condition of women, she devoted herself to

the extension of their remunerative spheres of labour. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment in Great Coram-street, in which women (as compositors) were employed, and for which she obtained the approval of her Majesty. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship produced at the Victoria Press, is the "Victoria Regia," dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen, who was pleased to signify her approbation by giving a warrant appointing Miss Faithfull printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull commenced a monthly publication entitled *The Victoria Magazine*, in which the views she seeks to advocate, and the claims of women to remunerative employment, were earnestly set forth. In the spring of 1868 Miss Faithfull published a novel, entitled "Change upon Change," which ran into a second edition within a month of its publication, and was received with great favour by the press, "as abounding in clever pictures of social life of the higher class." Shortly after this Miss Faithfull made her *début* at the Hanover Square Rooms as a lecturer. She has achieved a marked success in this capacity, and frequently lectures in our leading literary and philosophical institutions. In 1872-73 Miss Faithfull visited the United States, and received the most unique reception in Steinway Hall ever accorded to a woman. In Sept., 1877, Miss Faithfull started the *West London Express*, which has already proved such a success that she has been obliged to introduce steam machinery into her office, and to increase her staff of female compositors.

FALK, Dr. Adalbert, a German statesman, born at Metschkau, in Silesia, in 1827, is the son of a Lutheran minister, who was a "liberal theologian." He studied first in the "Realschule" of Landeshut, then at the Gymnasium in Breslau, and finally at the University of the latter city. In 1847 he began his legal career; in 1850 he became an assistant of the Public Prosecutor in Breslau; in 1853 chief of this office at Lyck; in 1861 he assumed the same functions before the *Kammergericht* or Superior Court, with duties in the Ministry of Justice; in 1862 he became Judge of the Court of Appeals at Glogau; and in 1868 he was permanently assigned as Privy Councillor, or *Geheimrath*, to the Ministry of Justice. He sat in the Prussian House of Deputies from 1858 to 1861; he was elected to the Constituent North German Reichstag in 1867, and he has been a member of the Imperial Parliament ever since its establishment. When Prince Bismarck resolved to weaken the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, he caused Dr. Falk to be nominated Minister of Public Worship (Jan. 22, 1872), in succession to Dr. Von Mühler. Since then Dr. Falk has succeeded in passing various repressive laws directed against the hierarchy and the clergy, and his name has thus become known beyond the limits of the German Empire. He lost his seat for Berlin at the general election of members of the Imperial Parliament in July, 1878.

FALKENSTEIN, Edward Vogel von, a German general, born Jan. 5, 1797, in Silesia, was destined for the clerical vocation, but in 1813 he entered as a volunteer Jäger into the West Prussian Grenadier regiment, and before the termination of the year became second lieutenant of his regiment, with which he took part in the campaign of 1813, and particularly in the battles of Grossgörschen, Bautzen, Katzbach, Bischofswerde, and Potczaplitz. In the campaign of 1814 he led, as junior lieutenant, his battalion out of the fight in the battle of Montmirail, where all the other officers were wounded, and received, in recognition of his conduct, the Iron Cross. He moreover took part, during this campaign, in the battle of Château Thierry, in the blockade of Thionville, and in the affairs at Mercy and Laon, and received the Prussian

Order of St. George of the fifth class. In the campaign of 1815 he took part in the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, and marched into Paris. In 1821 he became First Lieutenant, and was ordered to the Typographical Bureau, where he continued until the end of 1824. In 1829 he became Captain and chief of a company, in 1841 Major, then Commandant of the combined reserve battalion of the Guards, and afterwards of the first battalion of the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, in which character he led his battalion against the insurgents during the days of the Berlin revolution of 1848. On March 18, 1848, he was wounded in a street fight. He had scarcely recovered when he entered on the campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, taking part particularly in the affair of Schleswig, for which he received the Order of the Red Eagle (third-class with swords). In 1849 he became Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1850, Chief of the General Staff of the Third Army-Corps; in 1851, Colonel; in 1855, Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade; and later of the 3rd Guards Brigade; and in 1855, Major-General. In 1856 he was placed at the disposal of the Government as Director of the Department of Military Economy. Having become, in 1858, Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Fifth Division, and later of the Second Division of the Infantry Guards, he was ordered, in Dec., 1863, as Chief of the General Staff, to the command of the troops in Holstein, in which capacity he took part in the campaign in Schleswig and Jütland, particularly in the battles of Fredericia and Düppel. He also received the supreme command over the two Prussian Divisions then in Jütland, and the rank of Military Governor of Jütland. His services were rewarded by the Order pour le Mérite. After the peace he undertook the command of the Seventh (Westphalian) Army Corps, and attained, on June 18, 1865, to the grade of a General of Infantry. In 1866, on the outbreak of the war with Austria, Vogel von Falkenstein was nominated to the command of the so-called Main army, with which he marched rapidly into Hanover, took possession of the whole country, and sent a division under General von Beyer against Cassel, of which he took possession, and barred the way to the march of the Hanoverian army southwards, so as to effect a junction with the South-German troops. After the Hanoverian army had capitulated at Langensalza, Vogel von Falkenstein hastened with the main army *viâ* Fulda and through the Rhone; on July 10, gave battle to the Bavarians at Hammelberg, Kissingen, Waldaschach; and on July 16 took possession of Frankfort. He had brilliantly discharged the difficult task committed to him, and on July 19 was relieved of the command of the Main army, and nominated Military Commander of Bohemia, in order that he might thence conduct the operations against Bavaria. On the conclusion of peace, General von Falkenstein undertook the command of the First Army Corps, and received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords, in recognition of his splendid services. On the outbreak of the war with France, in 1870, Vogel von Falkenstein received the supreme command as Military Governor of the Home troops, to which was committed the defence of the German coast against expected invasion.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, Bishop of the. (*See* Stirling, Dr.)

FALLOUX, Alfred Frédéric Pierre, Comte de, a French politician, born May 7, 1811, at Angers, is the son of a merchant, who, at the Restoration, received a patent of nobility as a reward for his zeal in the cause of the monarchy. The son showed by his two earliest works—Histories of Louis XVI. and of Pope St. Pius V.—published respectively in 1840 and 1844 that he inherited the Legitimist principles of his family, and their ardent love of the cause of order and religion. The department of Maine-et-Loire returned him in

1846 to the Chamber of Deputies, where he became conspicuous by his zealous advocacy of liberty of religious teaching. After the flight and abdication of King Louis Philippe, in 1848, M. de Falloux was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and laboured there with an amount of zeal and political courage which extorted admiration even from his opponents. He was one of the deputies who organized the resistance to the insurgents of the 15th of May, and on the 29th, being appointed reporter in the question of national workshops, he moved the dissolution of the Chamber, which was the signal for the uprising of the Red Republicans in June. After the election of Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, M. de Falloux was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, Dec. 20, 1848, and held that post until the end of Oct., 1849, when he resigned in consequence of his being censured for submitting to the Assembly an organic measure relating to education without having first brought it under the notice of the Council of State. Thereupon he took his place in the Legislative Assembly, to which he had been again returned by the department of Maine-et-Loire, and, acting in concert with Montalembert, provoked the most violent recriminations from the Left. After the *coup d'état*, withdrawing from the arena of politics, he occupied himself with agricultural pursuits, but his name continued to be brought very frequently under the notice of the public in connection with his extreme Catholic sentiments. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Congress held at Mechlin in 1867. In 1869 he attempted to re-enter the Assembly for the 3rd circonscription of La Vendée, but was defeated by the official nominee. The Count de Falloux, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1856, has written a vast number of articles in the *Correspondant*, of which he is one of the editors, and also the following works:—"Histoire de Louis XVI.," 1840, 2nd edit. 1843; "Histoire de Saint Pie V., Pape, de l'ordre des Frères Prêcheurs," 2 vols., 1844, 3rd edit. 1859; "Souvenirs de Charité," 1857; "Madame Swetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1859; "Méditations et Prières," 1863; "La Convention du 15 Septembre," 1864; "Itinéraire de Turin à Rome," 1865; "Agriculture et Politique," 1868; and "Les Elections prochaines," 1869. He has also edited the Letters of Madame Swetchine and some devotional works by the same author.

FARLEY, James Lewis, only son of the late Mr. Thomas Farley, of Meiltran, co. Cavan, was born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823. He was originally destined for the legal profession, and studied at Trinity College. After the Crimean war and the Peace of Paris, in 1856, the attention of English capitalists was directed to Turkey, and the Ottoman Bank was formed. Mr. Farley accepted the post of Chief Accountant of the branch at Beyrout, which he assisted in successfully establishing. In 1860 he was appointed Accountant-General of the State Bank of Turkey at Constantinople, which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press on questions relative to the trade and finances of Turkey, and was special correspondent for the *Daily News* during the Sultan's visit to Egypt in 1863, and during the Imperial and Royal visits to Constantinople in 1869. He is also the author of "Two years in Syria," 1858; "The Druses and Maronites," 1861; "The Resources of Turkey," 1862; "Banking in Turkey," 1863; and "Turkey," 1866. In recognition of his literary services to the Turkish empire, he was, in March, 1870, appointed Consul at Bristol for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Since then he has contributed a series of "Letters on Turkey" to one of the Bristol journals, and made considerable efforts in developing the trade between that port and the Levant.

He is a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and a Corresponding Member of the Institut Égyptien, founded by the First Napoleon in Alexandria.

FARNALL, HARRY BURRARD, C.B., eldest son of the late Captain Harry Farnall, R.N., born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Downing College, Cambridge. He has held for some years the post of an Inspector of Poor Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, caused by the civil war in the United States, was appointed Special Commissioner by Lord Palmerston's government, and administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent, and Lieut.-Col. in the 1st battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers. He was made a C.B. in Dec. 1865.

FARR, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House, born at Kenley, Shropshire, in 1807, was educated at Dorrington and Shrewsbury, entered the University of Paris, and proceeded to the University of London in 1831. At an early age he showed a strong taste for statistical inquiry and the systematizing of figures. He discharged the duties of house surgeon of Shrewsbury Infirmary for six months in 1832, and afterwards commenced the practice and teaching of medicine in London; edited the *Medical Annual* and the *British Annals of Medicine*, was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's Office in 1838, and organized there the statistical department, of which he continues to be the superintendent. He assisted the Registrar-General in taking the census in 1851, 1861, and 1871; he was a member of the Royal Commission for Inquiring into the Sanitary Condition of the Army in India in 1859; and was delegated by the Government to attend the International Statistical Congresses held at various times in the chief capitals of Europe. He is the author of many contributions to the medical journals, the article "Vital Statistics," in McCulloch's "Statistics of the British Empire," annual official Reports on the Public Health, and on the Causes of Death in England (1837-78), the "Finance of Life Assurance," "Paper on the Income-Tax;" and parts of the Census Reports 1851 and 1861. He has contributed many papers to the Statistical Society of London; reported in detail on the Cholera Epidemic of 1849; framed a New Statistical Nosology; and constructed the English Life Tables, with Values of Annuities and Premiums for Single and Joint Lives. Dr. Farr read a paper before the Royal Society, in 1859, describing the method of constructing Life Tables, and the application of Scheutz's calculating machine to that purpose. He was chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute in May, 1872.

FARRAR, THE REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Westminster, son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born in the Fort, Bombay, Aug. 7, 1831. He received his education at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, and at King's College, London. He became a classical exhibitioner of the University of London in 1850, graduated B.A. there, and was appointed a University scholar in 1852. Mr. Farrar was successively a scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1854 he took his Bachelor's degree in that University as fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and a Junior Optime in mathematics. He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for English Verse by his poem on "The Arctic Regions," and he subsequently gained the Le Bas Classical Prize, and became also Norrisian Prizeman. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1857 he was admitted into priest's orders

by the Bishop of Ely. For many years he was one of the Assistant Masters at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, and under his successor Dr. Butler; and he held, with great distinction, the Head Mastership of Marlborough College from Jan. 1871 till April 1876. Dr. Farrar was a select preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1868, and again in 1874-5, and he preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1870. He was an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1869 to 1873, when he was nominated one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. In April 1876 he was appointed to a canonry in Westminster Abbey and the rectory of St. Margaret's, vacant by the death of Canon Conway. Dr. Farrar is the author of the following works of fiction:—"Eric, or Little by Little," 10th edition, 1858; "Julian Home," 4th edition, 1859; and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," 4th edition, 1863. His philological works are—"The Origin of Language," 1860; "Chapters on Language," 1865; "Greek Grammar Rules," 6th edition, 1865; "Greek Syntax," 3rd edition, 1867; "Families of Speech," 1870; and "Language and Languages," being a revised edition of "Chapters on Language" and "Families of Speech," comprised in one volume, 1878. He has also published "A Lecture (before the Royal Institution) on Public School Education," with notes, 1867; and edited "Essays on a Liberal Education," 2nd edition, 1868. His theological works are—"The Fall of Man and other Sermons," 1865; "Seekers after God" (Sunday Library), 1869; "The Witness of History to Christ; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1870," 1871; "The Silence and the Voices of God," a volume of sermons, 1873; "The Life of Christ," 2 vols., 1874, which reached its twelfth edition in a single year; and "Eternal Hope," a volume of sermons, 1878. Besides these works, Dr. Farrar has been a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," and the "Quarterly Review;" and published papers and lectures delivered before the Royal Institution, Sion College, the British Association, and the Church Congress; some of which have led to important modifications in the training given in our public schools.

FARRAR, The Rev. John, a Wesleyan minister, born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 29, 1802, and educated at Woodhouse Grove School, near Leeds. He became a Wesleyan minister in Aug. 1822; governor and tutor of Abney House Wesleyan Theological Institution in 1839; classical tutor in Richmond College in 1843; governor of Woodhouse Grove School in 1858; governor of Headingley College in 1868; secretary of the Wesleyan Conference from 1851 to 1853, and from 1859 to 1869; and president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1854 and 1870. He is the author of a "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary;" "Proper Names of Scripture;" and a "Manual of Biblical Geography."

FAUCIT, Helen, daughter of Mrs. Faucit, an actress of considerable repute, born in 1816, made her formal *début* in London, Jan. 5, 1836, at Covent Garden, in the character of Julia, in the "Hunchback," and achieved a distinguished success. She at once took rank as a leading actress, and became an important member of Mr. Macready's companies, during the production of his Shaksperian revivals, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Miss Helen Faucit was the original representative of the heroines in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," "Money," "The Sea Captain," "Richelieu," and the "Duchess de la Vallière;" in Mr. Robert Browning's "Strafford," the "Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Colombe's Birthday;" in Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and "Marie de Meranie;" in Mr. Troughton's "Nina

Sforza ;" and in many other plays. Her rendering of the Shaksperian characters Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, has been highly commended. Miss Helen Faucit obtained great success in her representation of "Antigoné," and in "King René's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, by Mr. Theodore Martin, to whom she was married in 1851. This lady, who has continued to appear on the stage at rare intervals since her marriage, fulfilled an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre for a limited number of nights in 1864 and 1865.

FAURE, JEAN-BAPTISTE, singer, born at Moulines, Jan. 15, 1830, was educated at the "Conservatoire," from 1843 to 1852, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in the latter year. M. Faure performed at the Opera House in Paris, in "Pierre de Medicis," Oct. 14, 1861. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Singing to the Conservatoire, in succession to M. Frédéric Pouchard, and has appeared several seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

FAVRE, GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES, a French statesman, born at Lyons, March 31, 1809, was prosecuting his studies for the bar at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, in which he took an active part. He soon afterwards commenced practice, whilst the independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the radicalism of his opinions, made him a reputation, and he has remained the consistent champion of French Republicanism, in the press, in the different national assemblies, and at the bar. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "Bulletins" of the same year. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848 : refused to join in a vote of thanks to Gen. Cavaignac, and opposed the expedition to Rome of Dec., 1848. He became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon after the latter's election to the Presidency, and the leader of the Montagne on the flight of M. Ledru Rollin. Elected after the *coup d'état* of 1851 to the General Council of the Loire-et-Rhône, he refused to take the oath to the new constitution. His defence of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative body ; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches in favour of complete liberty of the press, against the law of "deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and in 1864 by an attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war. At the general election of 1869 M. Favre narrowly escaped losing his seat. He was proposed for various constituencies, but it was thought he had the best chance in the 7th circonscription of the Seine, and the 1st circonscription of the Rhône. At Lyons, however, he sustained a severe defeat, polling only 5,991 votes against 16,985 recorded in favour of the Socialist candidate, M. Raspail. In Paris the contest was a closer one. M. Favre was opposed by M. Cantagrel, who held very advanced radical opinions, and by M. Henri Rochefort, who was well known to be particularly odious to the Government. The result of the first ballot showed that out of 34,308 votes recorded M. Favre obtained only 12,028 against 10,033 given to Rochefort and 7,437 to Cantagrel. The latter thereupon retired, but M. Rochefort maintained his candidature. M. Favre, however, was returned by 18,267 votes against 14,503 given to his opponent. On the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the Government of the National Defence, he was appointed Minister of War (Sept., 1870), in which capacity he proceeded, on the 18th of that month, to the headquarters of the King of Prussia at

Ferrières, in order to consult with Count Bismarck as to the terms on which an armistice could be arranged for the purpose of permitting elections for a constituent assembly to take place. The negotiation came to nothing, in consequence of Count Bismarck insisting, as a preliminary condition, on the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun. In Jan., 1871, M. Favre was invited by Lord Granville to attend, as representative of France, the conference held in London on the Black Sea question; but he declined to do so for various reasons, one of the principal being the refusal of Count Bismarck to provide him with a safe-conduct. M. Favre resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs July 23, 1871, and on the 1st of the following month he made his reappearance in his robes as a barrister in the Salle des Pas Perdus, at the Palace of Justice. Afterwards he resumed practice at the bar. In Jan., 1876, he was elected a Senator for the department of the Rhône; his term of office will expire in 1882. He was elected bâtonnier of the Order of Advocates at Paris in Aug., 1860, and again in 1861, and a member of the French Academy in May, 1867. Many of his most famous speeches have been published, and he is also the author of several pamphlets. The principal of these are, "De la Coalition des Chefs d'Atelier à Lyon," 1833; "Anathème," 1833; "Sixième Procès du Préeurseur," 1833; "Affaire Ladvocat et Boullenois," 1837; "Biographie Contemporaine," 1837, of which only two numbers were published; "La Liberté de la Presse," 1849; and "Défense de Félix Orsini," 1866.

FAWCETT, Henry, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, son of W. Fawcett, Esq., J.P. of Salisbury, born 1833, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar; graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the society in the same year. Mr. Fawcett was totally deprived of his sight by an accident when out shooting in Sept., 1858. Having written and published "A Manual of Political Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," 1865, and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected, in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark, in 1857, the borough of Cambridge, in 1862, and Brighton in Feb., 1864; was returned for the last-mentioned constituency, at the general election in July, 1865; and was re-elected in 1868. He was unseated at Brighton at the general election of Feb. 1874, and was elected for Hackney in April of the same year. A new and revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy" was published in 1869, with two new chapters on "National Education" and "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and another edition with some additional chapters was published in 1874. He has since published "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," 1871; "Speeches on some current Political Questions," 1873; and "Free Trade and Protection," 1878. Professor Fawcett married Millicent, daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on April 23, 1867. Mrs. Fawcett, who was born in 1847, published in 1869, "Political Economy for Beginners;" in 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett published a joint volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects; in 1874 Mrs. Fawcett published a little volume of "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett has taken an active part in advocating the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to those women who fulfil the qualifications of property and residence demanded of the male elector.

FAWCETT, John Henry, was born on Dec. 11, 1831, being the eldest son of John Fawcett, Esq., of Great Petterin Bank, Cumberland, J.P., D.L. for that

county, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of J. Hodgson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county, and sister of Nicholas Hodgson, for many years M.P. for the city of Carlisle and the county of Cumberland. He was educated at Rugby School under Dr. (now Archbishop) Tait, and at Cambridge. He was elected a scholar of Trinity Hall in that university in 1851, and took his degree as first-class in the law tripos in 1853. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Jan., 1857, and joined the northern circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1868; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Cockermouth in Feb., 1874, in the Conservative interest; was appointed Assistant-Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople in June, 1875; and was Acting-Judge and Consul-General from August, 1876, to Feb. 14, 1877, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, and her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Turkey. After the raid of General Gourko across the Balkans in July, 1877, and his subsequent retreat, Mr. Fawcett was requested by her Majesty's ambassador to proceed to the valley of the Tundja to carry relief to the starving populations. He visited Rodosti, Adrianople, Philopoli, Tartar Bascojick, Sofia, Korlosa, Kalnfar, Resanlick, Shipka, and the whole valley of the Tundja, and for some weeks remained in the country distributing relief to the suffering populations. Mr. Fawcett's dispatches to her Majesty's ambassador were the means of a large amount of money being subscribed by the British public to the Compassionate Fund. In May, 1878, he was requested by the Marquis of Salisbury to proceed to Volo, in Thessaly, to investigate in concert with his Excellence, Redjib Pasha, the circumstances concerning the death of Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. He remained there some time, and made a report which was the subject of a debate in Parliament on the last day but one of the Session in Aug., 1878. Mr. Fawcett was selected by her Majesty's Government to be the English member of the International Commission of the Rhodope, proceeded to Philopoli, and thence to Enos, Fuerti, Gurvulgera, and during a month traversed the Rhodope mountains, taking evidence of the state of the refugees and sufferings of the Mahometan population.

FAYE, Hervé Auguste Etienne Albans, astronomer, was born at Saint Benoît du Sault (Indre), Oct. 5, 1814, and finished his studies at the École Polytechnique. He afterwards went to Holland, and on returning to France became, on the recommendation of M. Arago, a pupil in the Observatory. He discovered, Nov. 22, 1853, a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the Lalande prize from the Academy of Sciences, to which learned association he submitted, in 1846, a paper, entitled "La Parallaxe d'une Étoile Anonyme de la Grande Ourse." This was followed by a work entitled "Sur un Nouveau Collimateur Zénithale et sur une Limite Zénithale Nouvelle." He was elected a member of the section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau, Jan. 18, 1841; a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, March 26, 1862; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1843. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1848 to 1854, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of the University Academy of Nancy. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Faye is the author of "Sur l'Anneau de Saturne," published in 1848; "Sur les Déclinaisons Absolues," in 1850; and "Des Leçons de Cosmographie," in 1852. M. Faye was appointed Director of the Paris Observatory in Jan., 1878.

FAYRER, Sir Joseph, K.C.S.I.,

M.D., F.R.S., second son of the late R. J. Fayrer, Esq., Commander R.N., by Agnes, daughter of Agnes Wilkinson, Esq., of Westmoreland, was born at Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1824. He was brought up under private tuition in Scotland, and he afterwards continued his studies in London, in Edinburgh, and on the Continent. He took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, entering the medical service of the army, and serving in the military hospital of Palermo during the siege of that city (1847-48); and he was also present at the siege of Rome (1848). In 1850 he entered the Bengal Medical Service, from which he retired in 1874 as Surgeon-General. He served throughout the Burmese war of 1852, and the Indian mutiny of 1857 ; also at the defence at Lucknow, where he was Political Assistant and Residency Surgeon. For these services he received medals and clasps and the brevet rank of Surgeon. He was Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Bengal from 1859 to 1874 ; was Fellow, Member of Senate, and during two years President of the Medical Faculty of the Calcutta University ; and was successively Vice-President and President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was created C.S.I., Dec. 22, 1868, and advanced to K.C.S.I. in March, 1876, at an investiture of the Order held at Allahabad by the Prince of Wales, whose tour in India he accompanied as physician. In acknowledgment of this service he received a letter from the Queen. He had previously accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh in his visit to India in 1870. He was appointed President of the Medical Board of the India Office in Dec. 1874. He is honorary physician to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir J. Fayrer has written "Clinical Surgery in India ;" a work on the poisonous snakes of India, which he presented to the Indian Government, from whom he received thanks, and by whom it was published in 1872 ; "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India ;" and many contributions to European and Indian journals, including papers on "Disease in India ;" "European Child Life in Bengal ;" "Malarial Splenic Cachexia of Tropical Climates ;" "Bronchocele in India ;" "Liver Abscess ;" "Physiological Action of the Poison of Naja Tripudians" (in conjunction with Dr. Brunton) ; "Some of the Physical Conditions of the country that affect Life in India ;" "The Claws of Felidæ ;" and "Anatomy of the Rattlesnake." He has received the second-class of the Order of S. Maria from the King of Portugal, the third-class of the Redeemer of Greece from the King of Greece, and the third-class of the Medjidie from the Viceroy of Egypt. In Aug. 1878 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the hon. degree of LL.D.

FECHTER, CHARLES, born in Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, London, about 1823. His father was a German and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated in France, and for some time applied himself to sculpture ; but having an inclination for the stage, he made his *début* at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," spent some weeks at the Conservatory, and enrolled himself in a company that made the round of Italy. His first success on the French stage was as Duval, in "La Dame aux Camélias," and he appeared at Berlin in 1846. On the English stage he became known by his impersonation of Hamlet, in which character he first appeared at the Princess's Theatre in 1860, and performed Othello at the same house in 1861. At the Lyceum, opened under his lesseeship in Jan. 1863, M. Fechter brought out "The Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," "The Long Strike," and other successful pieces, in most of which he played the principal cha-

racter. At the commencement of the year 1870 he went to the United States, where he has remained, with the exception of occasional visits to Europe. In the early part of 1878 he was successfully playing in New York.

FÉLIX, FATHER, preacher, born at Neuville-sur-l'Escaut, June 28, 1810, entered the Society of Jesus in 1837, of which he afterwards became a professed member. He completed his theological studies at Brugelette, Louvain, and Laval, and at a distribution of prizes at the college of the first-named place, his oratorical powers attracted notice. In 1851 Father Félix preached in Paris with much success, and worthily fulfilled the duties of the office held by Fathers Lacordaire and Ravignan. To *L'Ami de la Religion* he has contributed largely, and is the author of some works. As a preacher, Father Félix has obtained high reputation. His conferences at Notre Dame, and several of his sermons have been reprinted.

FERDINAND IV. (SALVATOR-MARIE - JOSEPH - JEAN - BAPTISTE - FRANÇOIS - LOUIS - GONZAGUE - RAPHAEL - RENIER - JANVIER), ex-Grand-Duke of Tuscany, eldest son of Leopold II., grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife, was born June 10, 1835, succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father, July 21, 1859, and reigned as Ferdinand IV.; but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. He married the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony, Nov. 24, 1859. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being an archduke of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

FERGUSON, SIR SAMUEL, Q.C., LL.D., was born at Belfast in 1810, being the third son of the late John Ferguson, Esq., formerly of Cider Court, and afterwards of Calton House, co. Antrim, by Agnes, daughter of Mr. John Knox, of Belfast. He was educated at the Belfast Academical Institution and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1838, to the Inner bar in 1859; and appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland in 1867. He is a LL.D. *honoris causâ*, of Dublin University; an honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and a Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy. Sir Samuel is the author of "Lays of the Western Gael," 1865; "Congal, a Poem in Five Books," 1872, and of numerous contributions to *Blackwood* and the *Dublin University Magazine*, including "The Forging of the Anchor," "Father Tom and the Pope," "The Widow's Cloak," and a series of Irish pictorial tales, called "The Hibernian Nights' Entertainments." As first Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland he has been charged with the organization of the records department in that country, and with the administration of the subsequent Acts for the formation of the parochial records of the late Established Church in Ireland. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in March, 1878, in acknowledgment of his literary and antiquarian merits. He married, in 1848, Mary Catherine, daughter of Mr. Robert R. Guinness, of the Farm, Stillorgan, county Dublin.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, D.C.L., F.R.S., architect, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. His early education was commenced at the High School at Edinburgh, and afterwards at a private school in England, whence he passed to the counting-house, and eventually proceeded to India, where he became an active partner in a large mercantile establishment, in which he remained some years. At length he gave up business,

and journeyed through various parts of the East, chiefly with a view of studying the styles of architecture these countries contained. One of the first fruits of the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in 1845, the plates, working plans, and sections, as well as the text, being from his own hand. "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," and an "Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847. His "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," enforces many valuable truths ignored in modern practice. This volume is an instalment of a projected work in three parts, which was to have comprised a universal *résumé* of past art—Hindoo, Mohammedan, Gothic, &c. The materials collected for this work were used in his "Handbook of Architecture," published in 1855. An "Essay on a Proposed New System of Fortification," by earthworks, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and in the great military operations of the Civil War in the United States. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and of the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson, who is the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," published in 1851, was the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom. In 1862 Mr. Fergusson published a "History of the Modern Styles of Architecture" as a sequel to the Handbooks, and in 1865, that work being out of print, he remodelled the whole, and published it as "A History of Ancient and Modern Architecture," in 3 volumes. In addition to these works, he published, in 1868, a large work in quarto, at the expense of the Indian Government, entitled "Tree and Serpent Worship," with upwards of 100 plates and illustrations. A second edition of this work appeared in 1873. On April 17, 1871, at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he was presented with the Royal Gold Medal, which, with her Majesty's approval, is annually awarded to an eminent architect, or, as in the present case, to an author who has distinguished himself by his architectural researches. His latest work is entitled "The Temples of the Jews and the other Buildings in the Haram Area at Jerusalem," 1878.

FERGUSSON, The Right Hon. Sir James, Bart., K.C.M.G., son of the fifth baronet, was born at Edinburgh, in 1832, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1849. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the Grenadier Guards, and attained the rank of Captain in 1854, but in the following year he retired from the Army. He represented the county of Ayr in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, from Dec. 1854, to April, 1857, and from Oct. 1859, to 1868.; was Under-Secretary for India from June, 1866, to July, 1867; and Under-Secretary for the Home Department from the last date till Aug., 1868, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia and sworn of the Privy Council. On March 2, 1873, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, but he resigned that post in the following year.

FERRARA, Francesco, an Italian professor, financier, and political economist, born at Palermo, in Dec., 1810, became, in 1834, head of the Statistical Department in Sicily, and established the *Giornale di Statistica*, to which he contributed numerous articles. A friend of the revolutionary movement, he became a member of

the Provisional Government in 1848, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to convey to the Duke of Genoa, brother of King Charles Albert, the offer of the Neapolitan crown ; but as the authority of the King of Naples was re-established during his absence, Signor Ferrara prudently remained in Turin, where, in 1849, he was appointed Professor of Political Economy. As Finance Minister in the Ratazzi cabinet, he proposed in 1867 the liquidation of the ecclesiastical patrimony by imposing special taxes on the clergy to the extent of about £24,000,000. He is a warm advocate of free trade principles. His chief works on political economy are :—"Importanza della Economia Politica e condizioni per coltivarla ; introduzione al Corso 1849-50, nell' Università di Torino," 1849 ; and his "Biblioteca dell' Economista," which gives annually biographies of eminent political economists and selections from approved treatises on the science. The latter publication was commenced in 1850, and ten volumes of it had appeared in 1858.

FERREY, Benjamin, F.S.A., born at Christchurch, Hants, April 1, 1810, and educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset, was articled in 1825 to the elder Augustus Pugin, father of the distinguished Welby Pugin, architect, and accompanied the former in his several travels when publishing "The Antiquities of Normandy," and other works. On completing his articles, he entered the office of the late Walter Wilkins, R.A. After leaving him, he commenced practice as an architect in 1832. He was appointed honorary diocesan architect to the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1835. In May, 1870, he received the Royal Gold Medal, annually awarded, with her Majesty's sanction, to some eminent architect or architectural *savant*. Mr. Ferrey has executed numerous churches and other public and private buildings : among the former may be noticed St. Stephen's, Westminster, for the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and St. James's Church, Morpeth. He has published the "Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch," 1834, and "Recollections of Augustus Welby Pugin," 1861. With the exception of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, he has built more churches than any other architect of the present day.

FERRY, Jules François Camille, a French statesman, born at Saint Dié (Vosges), April 5, 1832, studied law at Paris, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. He joined the group of young lawyers who aided the Deputies in maintaining constant opposition to the Empire, and he was one of those condemned in the famous trial of the "thirteen" (1864). He also became connected with journalism, and he published, in 1863, a pamphlet entitled "La Lutte Électorale," in which he exposed the method so persistently practised under the Empire, of electing official candidates. He joined the staff of the *Temps* in 1865, and won new renown for himself by contributing to that journal a series of articles on current politics, as well as by the terrible analysis which he bestowed upon the accounts of Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, who was then occupied in rebuilding Paris, and who consequently handled very large sums of money. These latter articles were republished in book form, under the title of "Comptes Fantastiques d'Haussmann." He had previously made, in 1863, an unsuccessful attempt to secure his election to the Corps Législatif ; but in 1869 he was better known, and he was elected, on a second scrutiny, by 15,729 votes, from the sixth circonscription of the Seine, and he took his seat among the members of the Left. He was a member of several important commissions, including that which was appointed to consider the extraordinary budget of the city of Paris. Among the propositions submitted by him to the Chamber was one relating to the election of the Municipal Council of Paris, and another for abolishing

the jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice, which had just acquitted Prince Pierre Bonaparte. He was one of the deputies of the Left who demanded the dissolution of the Corps Législatif, on the ground that it no longer represented the majority in the country. On the occasion of that demand he engaged in a heated discussion with Émile Ollivier, in which he reproached the latter with having dishonoured his father's name, and for having brought discredit on Republican fidelity. Foreseeing that the war with Prussia would be disastrous, he, with his colleagues of the Left, voted against the fatal declaration. At the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he and the other Paris Deputies were proclaimed members of the Government of the National Defence, located at the Hôtel de Ville. On the 5th he was appointed Secretary to the Government, and on the 6th he was charged with the administration of the Department of the Seine. When the Communal insurrection of Oct. 31, 1870, occurred, he placed himself at the head of the column which was to charge the rioters at the Hôtel de Ville, whom he summoned to retire. Delescluze and other leaders of the movement offered to retire, provided their lives and the lives of their men might be spared. M. Ferry consented to allow those rioters who were in the Hôtel de Ville to leave it, and he at once took possession of the building. The rioters, however, remained there, and M. Ferry was arrested by the Communists; but in a very short time he was released by the National Guards, and he then succeeded in putting down the insurrectionists. Subsequently he was delegated to the central mayoralty of Paris, after the resignation of M. Arago (Nov. 15, 1870). In this capacity he presided over the assembly of mayors, which, on Jan. 18, 1871, decided on the distribution of rations of bread, and two days later he issued a decree authorizing a search to be made for articles of food in the houses of absent persons. On Jan. 22 he was a second time called upon to resist a body of insurgents, who, enraged at the defeat of the French armies in the sortie on Montrebout and Buzenval, attacked the Hôtel de Ville, with the intention of overthrowing the Government of the National Defence. This was the closing episode of the siege, for Paris capitulated four days later. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected one of the representatives of the department of the Vosges, and thereupon he resigned his functions as a member of the Government of the Defence and administrator of the department of the Seine, although he retained the latter office provisionally until the 18th of March. After the second siege and the entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated him Prefect of the Seine (May 24); but the appointment gave rise to so much hostile criticism, that M. Ferry resigned after ten days, and was succeeded by M. Léon Say. Subsequently it was understood that M. Ferry would be sent as Ambassador to Washington; but the proposed appointment was so unpopular that it was never officially announced. He was, however, sent as Minister to Athens (May, 1872). After holding that appointment for a year he resigned it, and resumed his place in the ranks of the Republican Left, of which he became President. He was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee in May, 1878. He was re-elected for the arrondissement of Saint Dié at the general elections of Feb., 1876, and Oct., 1877. He was elected a member of the Council General of the Vosges in 1871, and for some time he was vice-president of that body.

FESTING, Colonel Sir Francis Worgan, K.C.M.G., second son of Captain Benjamin Morton Festing, R.N., K.H., by Caroline Jane, only daughter of Mr. F. B. Wright, of Henton Blewett, Somersetshire, was born at High Littleton, in that county, in 1833. He was educated at the

Royal Naval School, New Cross, and entered the Royal Marine Artillery as Lieutenant in 1850. He served with distinction in the Baltic in 1854, for which he received a medal; also at Sebastopol and the surrender of Kinburn, for which he received a medal with clasps, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. For his services at Canton (1857-59), he received a medal with clasps and the brevet of Major. In 1872 he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. The beginning of our war on the Gold Coast was in May, 1873, when the Ashantee army, led by Amanquatia, had overrun the country under the British Protectorate, and threatened Cape Coast Castle. Colonel Festing came to be in command of the military force which was augmented by four corps of the 2nd West India regiment. No time was lost in setting the combined military and naval forces in action. It was most urgent to deprive the Ashantee army, then encamped around Mampon, between Abrakrampa and the river Beyah, of its facilities for obtaining warlike stores from Elmina. The natives of the "King's Town" at Elmina resenting their transfer from the Dutch to the English Government, had become the active, though covert, allies of the Ashantee invader. Some parties of Ashantee warriors had been introduced into the town, while others lurked in the adjacent bush. To put an end to this danger within nine miles of Cape Coast Castle, it was determined by the Administrator, Colonel Harley, that the chiefs of Elmina should be forced to lay down their arms. They refused to obey the summons, and their town was consequently attacked the next day (June 13, 1873) by the boats of the squadron and the troops under Col. Festing, with the aid of Capt. Fremantle. The hostile native quarter of Elmina was destroyed, and the enemy was expelled from the neighbourhood. Soon afterwards Col. Festing was placed in command of the native camp at Dunquah and of the advanced posts. He was twice wounded in engagements near Dunquah—the second time severely when rescuing Lieut. Eardley Wilmot, who was mortally wounded. He received from the Queen the rank of Colonel in the army for services in the field, and was nominated a K.C.M.G. and C.B. at the conclusion of the Ashantee campaign. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines in Aug. 1876.

FEUILLET, Octave, a French novelist and dramatist, born at Saint-Lô (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with Paul Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and has written for the various theatres comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favour by the public. He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and in the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honour. Afterwards he was appointed Librarian of the Imperial Residences, which position he held until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His most remarkable dramatic productions are—"La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "La Tentation," "La Rédemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie," "La Clé d'Or," a comic opera, and "L'Acrobate." Among his novels are, "Polichinelle," 1846; "Onesta," 1848; "Rédemption," 1849; "Bellah," 1850; "Le Cheveu Blanc," 1853; "La Petite Comtesse," 1856; "Le Roman d'un Jeune

Homme pauvre," 1858, which has been translated into many languages; "Histoire de Sibylle," 1862, scarcely less popular than the preceding; "Monsieur de Camors." 1867, a story remarkable for invention and vigour; "Julia de Tréœœur," 1872; "Un Mariage dans la Monde," 1875; and "Le Journal d'une Femme," 1878. He has also written, jointly with Paul Boeage, a number of other dramas, and he has published several poems.

FÉVAL, Paul Henri Corentin, a popular French novelist, born at Rennes, Sept. 27, 1817, was bred to the law, and called to the bar at his native place; but soon abandoned the legal profession, and turned author. He has written an astounding number of novels, many of which had a large circle of readers. Some of these have been translated into English, viz.:— "The Loves of Paris," translated by J. W. Ross, 1846; "The Duke's Motto," translated by B. Browne, 1863; "The Woman of Mystery," translated by J. Stebbing, 1864; and "Three Dead," 1869. M. Féval was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1869. In 1876, M. Féval's "conversion to Catholic practice" was recorded in the religious newspapers, and in the following year he published a pamphlet in defence of the Jesuits.

FFOULKES, Edmund Salusbury, B.D., born at Eriviatt, Denbigh, Jan. 12, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Jesus College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow, and subsequently Tutor, of his college, but he resigned both appointments in 1855, on being received into the Roman Catholic Church. He re-entered the Church of England in 1870. In 1876 he was presented to the rectory of Wigginton, Oxfordshire. Mr. Ffoulkes is the author of "A Manual of Ecclesiastical History," "The Counter Theory," "Christendom's Divisions;" two letters to Archbishop Manning, viz., "The Church's Creed and the Crown's Creed," and "The Roman Index;" "The Athanasian Creed, by whom written, and by whom published;" "Difficulties of the Day, and How to Meet Them; Eight Sermons preached at St. Augustin's Church, Queen's Gate," 1872; and other minor works.

FICHTE, Immanuel Hermann, a German philosopher, son of the celebrated philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte (who died in 1814), was born at Jena, July 18, 1797, studied philology and philosophy at the University of Berlin, filled between 1822 and 1842 professorships at Saarbrücken, Düsseldorf, and Bonn; and in 1842 was appointed Professor in the University of Tübingen. He has written a large number of works, in which he mostly follows the philosophical theories of his father, though he also claims to be the author of an original system which, in contradistinction to the Hegelian pantheism, he calls "concrete theism." He has also edited his father's "Complete Works," 8 vols., Berlin, 1845-46.

FIELD, Cyrus West, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1819. After an education in his native town, he entered a counting-house in New York, and became in a few years the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. In 1854 he began to turn his attention to the subject of Ocean telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the legislature of Newfoundland, granting an exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to that colony, and thence to Europe. From this time he devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was actively engaged in the construction of the land line of telegraph in Newfoundland, and in the two attempts to lay the submarine cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. He accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and 1858 fitted out to lay the cable under the Atlantic, between this country and Newfoundland. He took a prominent part in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866; the complete success in the last-mentioned year being, in

a great measure, due to his exertions, in the course of which he has crossed the Atlantic more than fifty times. He and some of his fellow-labourers received from Congress a gold medal, in commemoration of the successful enterprise, and at the Paris Exposition he received the grand medal. In 1877 he became President of a company who are constructing an elevated railway for steam traffic in some of the principal streets of New York.

FIELD, The Rev. Frederick, M.A., born in London in 1801, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, as 10th Wrangler, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, and in 1824 was elected Fellow of his college. He edited the Greek text of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Matthew, with various readings and notes, published in 1839; the same writer's "Interpretation of the Pauline Epistles," on a similar plan in 7 volumes, 8vo, forming part of the "Bibliotheca Patrum," in 1845-62; and the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, according to the Alexandrian codex, published at the Oxford University Press. This latter work was revised and rearranged for the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1842 Mr. Field was presented by his college to the rectory of Reepham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863. He has since edited Origen's Hexapla (for the delegates of the Clarendon Press), 2 vols. 4to, 1867-75. Mr. Field is a member of the "Old Testament Revision Company."

FIELD, Henry Martyn, D.D., brother of Cyrus West Field, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, studied theology, and in 1842 became pastor of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1847 he resigned his charge, and came to Europe, where he remained two years. Returning to America he became, in 1851, pastor of a church at West Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1854 he became one of the proprietors and editors of *The Evangelist*, a religious newspaper published in New York. In 1858 he made another European tour, which he has described in "Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice." In 1867 he again came to Europe to visit the Paris Exposition, and as delegate to the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. In 1877 he made a tour around the world. He has published, "The Good and the Bad in the Roman Catholic Church" (1848); "The Irish Confederates, a History of the Rebellion of 1798" (1851); "History of the Atlantic Telegraph" (1872); "From Egypt to Japan" (1878).

FIELD, The Rev. John, M.A., was born at Wallingford, Berkshire, in 1812, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed to the Curacy of St. Clement's, Worcester, in 1835; to the Curacy of Chipping Norton, in 1839; to the Chaplaincy of the Berkshire Gaol in 1840; and to the Rectory of West Rounton, Yorkshire, in 1857. Mr. Field is a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding (1859), and Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the North Riding prisons. He was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates for establishing Reformatory schools, and the separate system of imprisonment. To promote these objects he gave much evidence before committees of both Houses of Parliament, and his published works have been numerous. He is the author of "Prison Discipline," 2 vols., 1848; "The Life of John Howard," 1850; "University and other Sermons," 1853; "Convict Discipline," 1855; "Correspondence of John Howard," 1856; "Remarks on the Lord's Prayer," 1857; several pamphlets and sermons; some publications issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and papers in the Transactions of the Social Science Association.

FIELD, STEPHEN JOHNSON, LL.D., brother of Cyrus West Field and of Dr. Henry Martyn Field, born at Haddam, Connectieut, Nov. 4, 1816. At the age of thirteen he went to the East and passed about three years in Smyrna and Athens, engaged in the study of modern languages, espeeially of Romaie. Returning to Ameriea, he entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1837. He afterwards studied law, and entered into praetiee in New York. In 1849 he went to California, where, after holding various legislative positions, he was in 1857 chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, of which, in 1859, he beeame Chief Justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lineoln an Assoeiate Justiee of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1873 he was nominated by the Governor of California one of a eommission to examine the code of laws of the state, and to prepare amendments to it for the action of the legislature. In 1877 he was one of the fifteen members of the Commission appointed by Congress to decide upon the counting of the electoral vote for President. He was one of the seven members who voted that the disputed votes should be cast for Mr. Tilden, the other eight voting for Mr. Hayes, who was aceordingly declared. elected

FIELD, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM VENTRIS, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Bedfordshire, was born in 1813. He was educated at Burton Grammar sehool, in Somersetshire, and was at first artieled to Messrs. Terrell, Barton, and Smale, solieitors, of Exeter, but was afterwards with Messrs. Priee and Bolton, of Lineoln's Inn. He practised in that branch of the profession in London from 1840 to 1843, as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salters' Hall-eourt; but from 1843, having entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, and reading in the ehambers of Mr. T. Kingdom of the Western eircuit, he prepared for the bar. He began in 1847 to practise under the bar as a speeial pleader. In 1850 he was called to the bar, and joined the Western eireuit. This he afterwards exchanged for the Midland, where he gained a large practiee, as well as in London, both in eommercial cases at Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 Mr. Field was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was elected a beneher of the Inner Temple. He beeame leader of the Midland eircuit, besides practising largely before the Judieial Committee and Railway Commission, and other tribunals. Mr. Field was nominated a Justice of the Queen's Bench division in the High Court of Judieature in Feb., 1875, and shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood.

FIGUIER, GUILLAUME LOUIS, a French chemist and scientifie writer, was born at Montpellier, Feb. 15, 1819, being nephew of Pierre Oscar Figuier, Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmaey in that town. He eommeneed the study of medicine under his unele, was created Doctor of Medieine in 1841, and in the following year went to Paris to continue his studies. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of the School of Pharmacy in his native place. Afterwards, however, he returned to Paris, and in 1855 beeame scientific editor of *La Presse*. His eontributions to scientific journals are almost innumerable, and the list of his separate publieations would oecupy a considerable spaee. Among the most important of the latter are:—"Exposition et Histoire des principales Déeouvertes Scientifiques Modernes," 3 vols., 1851-53, 5th edition, 1858; "Histoire des Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes," 4 vols., 1859-60; and "Vies des Savants Illustres depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'au XIX^e^ Siècle," 1866. "The Human Race" (1872); "The Inseet World" (1872); and several other popular works by M. Louis Figuier have been translated into English.

FISCHER, KUNO, was born at

Sandewalde, in Silesia, in 1824, and studied in the Universities of Leipsic and Halle. Dr. Fischer belongs to the younger Hegelian tendency in philosophy. Having held, from 1848 to 1850, a post as private tutor, he delivered in 1850, as a private docent, philosophical lectures in the University of Heidelberg. In 1855 he went to Berlin, in order to habilitate in the philosophical faculty, but had not begun his lectures when he received his call as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena. Dr. Kuno Fischer has written, "Diotima, the Idea of the Beautiful," Pforzheim, 1849; "History of Modern Philosophy," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1852-55; "Apology for my Doctrine," Mannheim, 1854; "Logic and Metaphysics," Stuttgard, 1852; "Bacon of Verulam," Leipsic, 1856; and "Die Selbstbekenntnisse Schillers," Frankfort, 1858.

FISH, HAMILTON, born in New York, Aug. 3, 1808. He was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1828; studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. In 1837 he was a member of the State Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1842, and served until 1845. In 1847 he was chosen Governor of New York, serving till 1850; and in 1851 was elected United States Senator. On the expiration of his term, in 1857, he spent several years in Europe, studying carefully the institutions and governments of the different nations. He returned home at the commencement of the civil war, and exerted his influence, and contributed liberally of his fortune to maintain the Government. In 1869, on the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was appointed Ambassador to France, President Grant called Mr. Fish to the position of Secretary of State, which he retained during the two terms of President Grant, ending March 4, 1877. To Mr. Fish belongs the credit of suggesting the Joint High Commission with Great Britain, which met in 1871, for the purpose of settling the various difficulties between the two nations; his labours in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington were arduous, and enhanced his previous reputation as a diplomatist.

FISHER, HON. CHARLES, D.C.L., member of the Executive Council, and Attorney-General of the province of New Brunswick, graduated at King's College, New Brunswick, and received the degree of D.C.L. Having studied law, he was admitted as an attorney and visited England. In the autumn of 1837 he was elected to represent York, his native county, in the provincial parliament; in March, 1865, he was rejected for his advocacy of the union of the various provinces of British America; but a vacancy occurring soon after, he was elected by a large majority. In 1848 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council by Sir Edmund Head, and he then declined to accept any office of emolument, not wishing to interfere with his private business, and he resigned his seat at the council at the end of two years and a half. In 1852 he was appointed, by the Government of New Brunswick, one of the commissioners to consolidate and codify the statute law of the province, and to inquire into the proceedings of the courts of law and equity, and into the law of evidence, and several of his suggestions were adopted. In the session held in October, 1854, to consider the "Reciprocity Treaty," Mr. Fisher carried a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which resigned, and he was commissioned to form a new administration, and was appointed Attorney-General. With his colleagues he resigned office in May, 1856, but after a few months was again called upon to form an administration, in which he succeeded, and resumed the office he had previously held until the spring of 161 In Oct., 1864, he was appointed a delegate to consider the question of the union of British America, and in July, 1865, shortly after he had lost his election, he was unanimously

chosen a delegate from Fredericton to the great trade convention held in Detroit. He has always been an advocate of the union of British America. Upon the resignation of the Government, in April, 1866, he was again appointed Attorney-General, with a seat in the Executive Council. In July, 1867, on behalf of the Government, he moved the address in the Assembly for the appointment of delegates to settle the terms of union with other provinces, and was selected, with other gentlemen, to proceed to London with reference to this question. Mr. Fisher accordingly attended the conference of the representatives of British North America held in London, by which the terms of the union were arranged.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. John David, son of the late David Fitzgerald, born in Dublin in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar in 1838, and obtained a silk gown in 1847. Having led the Munster circuit for some years, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1855, and Attorney-General in 1856. Mr. Fitzgerald represented Ennis in the House of Commons from July, 1852, till Feb., 1860, when he was promoted to the Judicial Bench, as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. He is a commissioner of national education in Ireland, of charitable donations and bequests, and of endowed schools.

FITZGERALD, Percy Hetherington, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Thomas Fitzgerald, M.P., born in 1834, at Fane Valley, co. Louth, Ireland; was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he was called to the Irish bar, and appointed a Crown Prosecutor on the North-Eastern circuit. He is the author of many works of fiction, the following of which originally appeared in *All the Year Round*:—"Never Forgotten," "The Second Mrs. Tillotson," "The Dear Girl," "Fatal Zero," "The Doctor's Mixture," "The Bridge of Sighs;" and "The Middle Aged Lover;" also of "Bella Donna" (published in the *Dublin University Magazine*), "Mildrington the Barrister," "Seventy-five, Brook Street," which, in the first instance, passed through the columns of the same magazine; "Beauty Talbot," "Jenny Bell;" "Polly;" "The Sword of Damocles," in *Once a Week*; "Rev. Alfred Hoblush;" "The Woman with the Yellow Hair" (stories for *Household Words*); "The Night Mail;" "Diana Gay," and "Fairy Alice." His other works are: "The Life of Sterne," 2 vols.; "Life of Garrick," 2 vols.; "Charles Townshend;" "A Famous Forgery," being the life of Dr. Dodd; "Charles Lamb;" "Principles of Comedy;" "Le Sport at Baden;" "Proverbs and Comediettas," 1869; "School Days at Saxonhurst;" "Autobiography of a Small Boy;" "Loves of Famous Men;" "Pictures of School Life and Boyhood:" "Story of my Uncle Toby" (Bayard series); "The Kembles," 2 vols., 1871; "Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas;" "The Romance of the English Stage;" an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," in 3 vols.

FITZGERALD, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, son of Maurice Fitzgerald, M.D., born in Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he became a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbishop Whately appreciating his merits, transferred him from the curacy of Clontarf to the prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853 Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics,"

and of "Butler's Analogy," as one of the writers in Archbishop Whately's "Cautions for the Times," and of one of the answers to "Essays and Reviews." He was joint editor (with Dr. Abeltshauser) of the *Irish Church Journal*, and has published several sermons and charges. In 1859 he supported Lord Wodehouse's bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was consecrated to the see of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh in 1862.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., born in 1817, completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1837, gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, became M.A. in 1844, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1863. Having adopted the legal profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1839, and went the Northern circuit. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he offered himself for the borough of Horsham, and although then unsuccessful, he gained the seat in June, 1848, holding it only for a few months, as he was unseated on petition. In 1854 he was re-elected for that borough without opposition, and retained his seat until the general election in July, 1865, when he was beaten by five votes. On the accession of the Earl of Derby to office, in 1859, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and discharged the duties of that post with singular ability. After the retirement of Lord Derby's second administration, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald took a prominent position amongst the opposition debaters. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1866, made a Privy Councillor Dec. 28, 1866, and left England for India in Feb., 1867. In the same year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. He resigned the Governorship of Bombay in March, 1872, and at the general election of Feb., 1874, re-entered Parliament as M.P. for Horsham. He resigned his seat in Nov., 1875, when he was appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales in the room of the late Sir James Hill.

FITZPATRICK, William John, son of John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, born Aug. 31, 1830, was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic College of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate for co. Dublin, and is the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Bishop Doyle," 2 vols., lately reprinted; "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal;" "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately" (2 vols.); "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or Notes on the Cornwallis Papers;" "The Sham Squire and the Informers of 1798" (of which 16,000 copies are known to have been sold); "Ireland before the Union, with the unpublished Diary of Lord Chief Justice Clonmel, 1774-1798 (6 editions);" "Irish Wits and Worthies, with Dr. Lanigan, his Life and Times;" "Charles Lever—a Biography;" "Historic Disclosures of the Days of Tone and Emmet," and several pamphlets, historical and critical. Mr. Fitzpatrick's books have been reprinted in America. In Ireland he has been invited to preside at some meetings of the Historical Society of Trinity College, and his books have been quoted in the judgments of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, especially in the O'Keefe case. In 1869, on the death of Mr. Moore, the popular member for Tipperary, Mr. Fitzpatrick was called upon by its press and people to succeed him, but a modest note in the *Times* of the day declined the proffered trust. He has contributed biographic sketches to the *Athenæum*, to *Fraser*, to the *University*, to the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography," and to some

of the trimestrial reviews. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, an Honorary Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, and one of the executive of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1871 he was created an Honorary Doctor of Laws, and in 1876, when the Professorship of History and Archæology in the Royal Hibernian Academy — once held by Petrie—was declared vacant by the long continued illness of Mr. Gilbert, the able Irish archivist and historian, Mr. Fitzpatrick, was elected by the Academy to that post. On the recovery of Mr. Gilbert Mr. Fitzpatrick resigned his office, but the Academicians refused to accept his resignation, while appointing Mr. Gilbert to a chair of Archæology.

FLAMMARION, CAMILLE, a French astronomer, born at Montigny-le-Roi (Haute-Marne), Feb. 25, 1842, received his education in the ecclesiastical seminary of Langres and at Paris, was a student in the Imperial Observatory from 1858 till 1862, when he became editor of the *Cosmos*, and was appointed scientific editor of the *Siècle* in 1865. At this period he obtained, by a series of lectures on astronomy, a certain reputation, which was subsequently increased by his giving in his adhesion to "spiritualism." In 1868 he made several balloon ascents, in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at great altitudes. M. Flammarion is the author of "La Pluralité des Mondes Habités," 1862, 15th edit. 1869; "Les Mondes Imaginaires et les Mondes Réels," 1864; "Les Merveilles Célestes," 1865; "Dieu dans la Nature," 1866; "Histoire du Ciel," 1867; "Contemplations Scientifiques," 1868; "Voyages Aériens," 1868; "L'Atmosphère," 1872; "Histoire d'un Planète," 1873; and "Les Terres du Ciel," 1876.

FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE, a French writer, was born at Rouen, Dec. 12, 1821, and was educated in the College of that city. His father was a distinguished physician, who died in 1846, and he himself studied medicine for a time, but he soon determined to adopt literature as a profession, and accordingly he resumed his classical studies, which he had previously prosecuted with brilliant success at college. He also tried his hand at the composition of poetry, taking Lord Byron and Victor Hugo for his models. But abandoning the romantic school, he subsequently sought to describe events and things with photographic accuracy and minuteness. After working hard for several years, he made his *début* by publishing in the *Revue de Paris* his romance of "Madame Bovary," 2 vols., 1857. This work, which chronicles the illicit amours of a country surgeon's wife, was prosecuted as being contrary to public morals, but was not condemned, and the unsuccessful prosecution of course gave to the novel an amount of notoriety which ensured its success. The author next made a journey to Tunis and the ruins of Carthage, where he gathered the materials for his second romance, which was published under the title of "Salammbô," 1862, new edit. 1876. His later works are—"L'Education Sentimentale, Histoire d'un Jeune Homme," 2 vols., 1869; "La Tentation de Saint Antoine," 1874; and "Trois Contes: Un Cœur Simple, Herodias, et la Légende de Saint Julien l'Hospitalier," 1877. M. Flaubert was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1866.

FLEURY, ÉMILE FÉLIX, a French general, born in Paris, Dec. 23, 1815, studied at the Collége Rollin, but having met with pecuniary reverses, accepted an engagement in Nov., 1837, in the corps of Spahis, then just formed, and took part in eleven campaigns in Algeria, during which he was three times wounded and five times commended in "orders of the day." His advancement was rapid. He became Sub-Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1844, and Major in July, 1848, when he returned to France, and became a General of Brigade, March 18, 1856, and General of Division, Aug. 13, 1863. He embraced

with ardour the Bonapartist cause, and was wounded in the head in the disturbance which followed the *coup d'état*, a movement in which it is said he took a prominent if not actually a leading part. On the establishment of the empire he was nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor, Colonel of the Guides, and Grand Equerry of the Crown. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1849, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1859. Summoned to the Senate by decree, March 15, 1865, he became Chief Equerry to Napoleon III. in Dec., 1865. He received the Grand Cross of St. Anne in 1864. General Fleury has been employed in several diplomatic missions. In particular he was sent, at the close of 1866, to King Victor Emmanuel, after the annexation of Venetia, and in Sept., 1869, he was chosen to replace M. de Talleyrand as ambassador at St. Petersburg. He resigned the latter post immediately after the revolution in Paris, in Sept., 1870, and proceeded to Switzerland with Madame Fleury and his children.

FLINT, AUSTIN, M.D., born at Petersham, Massachusetts, Oct. 20, 1812. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated M.D. in 1833. He practised his profession in Buffalo, New York, where he rose to eminence, and was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1847. He was called some years later to the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, in one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia, and in 1861 became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, New York. He has published many valuable medical works, the most important being a "Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart" (1859); and "The Practice of Medicine" 1856, (5th edition 1871.) In 1872 he was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine. His son, AUSTIN FLINT, jun., born at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 28, 1836, studied medicine, and in 1859 was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, a position he still holds. In 1869, he received honourable mention and an award of 1,500 francs from the committee of the French Academy on the Monthyon prize. He has published "The Physiology of Man" (5 vols. 1866-74), and "Sources of Muscular Power" (1878). In 1878 he was nominated for Health Officer of the Port of New York.

FLOTOW, FREDERICK FERDINAND ADOLPHUS VON, composer, born at Tenterdorf in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, April 27, 1812, was intended for the profession of diplomacy. His fondness for music induced him to go to Paris, where he placed himself under the composer Reicha. The revolution of 1830 recalled him to Germany, whence he returned a few years later with several operas composed by him during the interval. None of these, however, found favour with the Parisian managers, and it was only the impression they produced by their representation in private before amateurs that obtained for him the commission, in 1838, to furnish the music to "Le Naufrage de la Méduse." This at once established his position, the opera being successful. Since that time he has composed several, of which the "Forrester," produced in 1840; "L'Esclave de Camöens," in 1843; and "L'Ame en Peine," in 1846, hold possession of the French stage; while "Stradella," in 1844, "Martha," in 1858, and "Zilda," in 1866, established his reputation in Germany as a composer of light operas. "Indra," "Rübezahl," and "Marie-Katerina," are favourites in Germany. After residing in Paris and in his native town, M. Flotow settled in 1855 at Schwerin, where he became director of the Court Theatre. He was elected a corresponding mem-

ber of the French Institute in 1864. His latest composition is "Fiore di Harlem," an Italian opera, at the rehearsals of which he himself presided at Turin, in Nov., 1876.

FLOWER, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S,, F.L.S., second son of E. F. Flower, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon, born at that place Nov. 30, 1831, was educated for the medical profession at University College, London, and the Middlesex Hospital. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon, in April, 1854, served in the Crimean war; and settling afterwards in London, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1861 he was elected Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1869 Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which offices he now holds. He was President of the section of Biology at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, in August, 1878, when the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Professor Flower is the author of numerous memoirs on subjects connected with anatomy and zoology in the Transactions of the Royal, Zoological and other learned Societies; also of "An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," 1870; and of "Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body," 2nd edit., 1872. He married in 1858, the youngest daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth.

FLÜGEL, GUSTAVE LEBRECHT, Orientalist, born at Bautzen, Feb. 18, 1802; was educated at the University of Leipsic, whence he proceeded to Vienna in 1827, and became the pupil and friend of the celebrated Von Hammer. He devoted himself with zeal to the study of Hebrew and the Semitic languages. His "Arabic Anthology of Thâalibi," published in 1829, attracted the attention of the Austrian Government, who intrusted him with a scientific mission. In this capacity he spent three years in traversing Hungary, Styria, parts of Germany, and France. In 1832 he was elected to a Professorship in the College of Meissen, and in 1833 published his "History of the Arabs" and an edition of the Koran. After other journeys to Paris and Vienna he produced his "Concordance of the Koran," a valuable work. His most important production, published at the expense of the Oriental Society of London, is an edition, with a Latin translation, of "The Encylopædic and Biographic Dictionary of Hadschi-Chalfa," which appeared in 1835-1854.

FONVIELLE, WILFRID, a French aëronaut and popular writer on scientific subjects, born at Paris in 1828, was originally a teacher of mathematics, but first became known to the public as a journalist, and as a popular exponent of scientific knowledge. Of late years he has made numerous balloon ascents, in order to carry on scientific experiments at great altitudes. During the siege of Paris he escaped from the city in a balloon, and proceeding to London, gave a series of conferences, in which he expatiated on the benefits of the Republican form of government. His principal scientific works are,—"L'Homme Fossil," 1865; "Les Merveilles du Monde Invisible," 1866; "Éclairs et Tonnerres," 1867, translated into English by T. L. Phipson, under the title of "Thunder and Lightning," 8vo, London, 1868; "L'Astronomie Moderne," 1868. An account of the balloon ascents made by M. Fonvielle, Mr. Glaisher, and others, appeared in French in 1870, and an English translation was published in 1871, under the title of "Travels in the Air." In addition to the above-mentioned works, M. Fonvielle has written several political pamphlets.

FORBES, ARCHIBALD, journalist, born in 1838, is a native of Morayshire, Scotland. After studying at the university of Aberdeen he served for several years in the Royal Dragoons, and his knowledge of the practical details of military affairs stood him in good stead when, accepting a journalistic career as special corre-

spondent for the *Daily News*, he accompanied the German army from the commencement to the close of the Franco-German war. Later, in the same capacity, he witnessed the close of the Commune, visited India during the famine of 1874, saw fighting in Spain, at one time with Carlists, at another with Republicans, at a third with Alfonsists. In the capacity of representative of the *Daily News*, he accompanied the Prince of Wales in the tour of his Royal Highness through India in 1875-6. In the summer and autumn of 1876, he was in Servia, and was present at all the important fights of that campaign. He made the Russo-Turkish campaign in the summer and autumn of 1877, attached to the Russian army, and was present at the crossing of the Danube, the capture of Bjela, the advance of the Cesarewitch's army towards Rustchuk, the disastrous battle of Plevna on July 3rd, the severest fighting in the Shipka Pass, and the five days' attack by the Russians on Plevna, in September, remaining continuously in the field until attacked by fever in the middle of September. In 1878 he proceeded to Cyprus as special correspondent of the *Daily News*. Among his works are "Drawn from Life," a military novel; "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany;" and "Soldiering and Scribbling: a Series of Sketches," 1872.

FORBES-ROBERTSON, JOHN, is lineally descended from the Forbeses of Tolquhon, Thanes of Formartin. He is the son of the late John Robertson, merchant in Aberdeen, and was born there, Jan. 30, 1822. He was educated at the Grammar School, and at the Marischal College and University of his native city, and became sub-editor of one of the local papers (under the late Joseph Robertson, the eminent historian and antiquary) and contributor to the "poet's corner" of another, while still a student, making dramatic and musical criticism his special care. In 1844 he came to London; the year afterwards he visited France, and subsequently the United States of America. On his return he aided materially in opening up the Salmon resources of Norway, and carried on a correspondence with the French authorities on the artificial propagation of the fish, long before any practical results of the knowledge obtained became visible in England. Mr. Forbes-Robertson studied English literature at University College, and in due time identified himself with that branch of it, viz., art criticism, which he afterwards made a profession. To perfect himself for its duties he visited most of the chief European galleries, and has always been on terms of familiar intimacy with many of those men who have given art emphasis and character to the last thirty years. Mr. Forbes-Robertson was editor for several years of *Art, Pictorial and Industrial*, art editor of the *Pictorial World*, and has been on the staff of most of those London journals which make art a feature. For the last four years he has been chief art-critic in the *Art Journal*, and who contributes largely to the *Illustrated London News*. He is the author of several *brochures* of special art-criticism, and in 1877 he published a large quarto volume entitled "The Great Painters of Christendom," which was most favourably reviewed both in this country and in America. Mr. Forbes-Robertson is well known in London and elsewhere as a most successful lecturer on the history of art.

FORMAN, HARRY BUXTON, born in London, July 11, 1842, was educated at Teignmouth, and was appointed to a Clerkship in the Secretary's Department of the General Post Office in 1860, and is now in the first class of that establishment. He is the author of "Our Living Poets; an Essay in Criticism" (1871), and editor of the Library Edition of "The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 4 volumes (1876-7); and of "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Browne" (1878). Mr. Forman has been a con-

tributor of eritieal articles, mainly of a serious kind, to the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, the *Contemporary Review*, and the *London Quarterly Review*.

FÖRSTER, Dr. ERNST JOACHIM, a eelebrated German art-critie and painter, brother of Frederiek Förster, a distinguished historian and poet, who died in 1868, was born at Munehengosserstädt, April 8, 1800. At first he applied himself to the study of theology and philosophy, but soon determined to devote himself to art, and accordingly entered the studio of Peter Cornelius at Munich. He was employed in painting the freseoes in the Aula at Bonn, and those of the Glyptothique and the Areades at Munieh, but his reputation rests chiefly on his diseovery of several ancient pictures, and on his works in elucidation of the history of art. His greatest "find" was the freseoes of Avanzo, which date as far back as 1376, in the ehapel of San Giorgio at Padua. Of his works, whieh are all written in German, we may mention three excellent guide-books to Munieh, Italy, and Germany; "Studies relating to the History of Modern Art," 1835; "Letters on Painting," 1838; "History of German Art;" "Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," 1855; and a "History of Italian Art," 1869. He has likewise written a life of Jean Paul Richter, and edited several of his works.

FÖRSTER, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., was born at Grossglogau, Nov. 24, 1800. In 1837 Dr. Förster beeamc Canon of Breslau Cathedral, and from 1844 to 1848 was a prominent defender of the Roman Catholie Church. On May 19, 1853, he was made Prinee Bishop of Breslau. In Mareh, 1875, he boldly published the Pope's Encyelieal, whieh declared the Falk laws to be null and void. The Prussian Government took immediate steps to depose him from his see, but as the Breslau dioeese extends to Austrian territory, it was apprehended (April, 1875) that the Bishop, after his deposition by the Prussian Government, would proeeed to govern from Austrian territory that portion of his diocese in which he was no longer reeognized by the law. Fears were naturally entertained, therefore, that politieal eomplieations of a delieate nature might arise. In Oet., 1875, he was deprived of his offiee by the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court of Berlin, and on the 12th of that month he issued an order dated from Johannisberg dissolving his eonnection with all the ecelesiastieal authorities in the Prussian portion of his dioeese, and enaeting that from the above-mentioned date all offieial intercourse between him and those authorities should eease. Bishop Förster has written "Life of Diepenbrock," 2nd edition, 1859; "The Christian Family," 4th edition, 1854; and other works.

FORSTER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, M.P., F.R.S., is the only son of the late William Forster (who was for more than half a eentury a minister of the Soeiety of Friends, and who died when engaged on an anti-slavery mission in Tennessee), by Anna, sister of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the first baronet. He was born at Bradpole, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818; received his edueation at the Friends' School, Tottenham; and became a worsted manufaeturer at Bradford. In 1846-7 he visited some of the distressed distriets in Ireland, and distributed a Famine Relief Fund which had been raised by the Quakers. At the general eleetion of April, 1859, he eame forward in the Liberal interest as a candidate for the representation of Leeds, but was defeated, the numbers being:—Edward Baines (L.), 2,343; George S. Beeeroft (C.), 2,302; Forster, 2,280. In Feb., 1861, at a bye-election, he was returned without opposition for Bradford, whieh he has continued to represent down to the present time. At the general election of July, 1865, he was re-eleeted without opposition, and at the general eleetion of Nov.

1868, he was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being :—Forster, 9,468 ; H. W. Ripley (L.), 9,347 ; Edward Miall (L.), 8,768. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's administration, from Nov., 1865, till July, 1866, and was Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from Dec., 1868, to Feb., 1874. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1868, and admitted a member of the Cabinet in 1870. He displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the House of Commons the Education Bill in 1870, and the Ballot Bill in 1872, though he gave great offence to the Nonconformists by his advocacy of the famous 25th clause. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition at the commencement of the year 1875, it seemed probable that Mr. Forster would become the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons; but in a letter dated Feb. 1, he stated that even if the choice of the party fell upon him at the "caucus" which had been summoned to meet at the Reform Club two days prior to the assembling of Parliament, he could not undertake the task of leading the party, "as it appeared to him clear that he should not receive that general support without which he ought not to attempt to fulfil the duties of this most difficult but honourable post." The choice of the party consequently fell on the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Forster was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. On Nov. 13, 1875, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen by 233 votes against 145 recorded for Lindsay ; and the same University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1876. He is the author of a narrative of his visit to Ireland, published by Joseph Crosfield in 1847 ; "William Penn and T. B. Macaulay ; being brief observations on the charges made in Mr. Macaulay's History of England against the character of William Penn," 1849 ; "How we tax India ; a Lecture on the Condition of India under British Rule," 1858 ; and "Speech delivered after laying the memorial stone of the first school built by the Liverpool School Board," 8vo. Lond., 1873. Mr. Forster is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married, in 1850, Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head-master of Rugby school.

FORSYTH, Sir Thomas Douglas C.B., K.C.S.I., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool. born in 1827, educated at Rugby and afterwards at Haileybury, where he highly distinguished himself and carried off several gold medals. He went out to India in 1848 in the civil service of the East India Company, and was first appointed Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and afterwards Deputy-Commissioner, which office he held from 1852 to 1856. He took an active part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, while holding office at Umballa, and was in consequence made a C.B. He then became secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and in 1859 Commissioner and Civil Judge in the Punjab, of which Sir Robert Montgomery was the Lieut. Governor. For a short period he held the office of Financial Commissioner in the Punjab. In 1870 he was selected by Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of India, to conduct a mission to Yarkund, in Eastern Turkistan, and was thanked by the Governor-General for his services. When in 1873 it was determined to send an envoy to the ruler of that country in order to negociate a commercial treaty, Sir T. D. Forsyth was again appointed to that post, and after an arduous journey across the gigantic mountain ranges which separate India from Kashgar, he succeeded in getting a treaty signed which is likely to produce important advantages by opening up commercial intercourse with the most flourishing country in central Asia. For this service he received the honour of knighthood and was made

a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1874 he was appointed Member of the Legislative Council of India, and in 1875 he was sent as Envoy to the king of Burmah.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, Q.C., LL.D., M.P., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool, was born at Greenock in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was third in the first class of the classical tripos, and second Senior Optime, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Fellow of Trinity, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, went the Northern Circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and is Commissary of the University of Cambridge. He is the author of "On the Law of Composition with Creditors," published in 1841; "Hortensius; or, the Duty and Office of an Advocate," in 1849; "On the Law relating to the Custody of Infants," in 1850; "The History of Trial by Jury," in 1852; "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe," in 1853; "The Life of Cicero," in 1864; "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law," in 1869; "The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century, in illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age," in 1871; "Hannibal in Italy: an Historical Drama," in 1872; "Essays Critical and Narrative," in 1874; "The Slavonic Provinces South of the Danube," in 1876; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Having been elected member for the borough of Cambridge in the Conservative interest in July, 1856, he was unseated, on petition, on the ground that the office he held of standing counsel to the Secretary of State for India was one of profit under the Crown, and disqualified him from sitting in Parliament. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Bath in Oct. 1873, but was returned to the House of Commons by the borough of Marylebone at the general election of Feb., 1874.

FORTESCUE (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH FORTESCUE, the eldest son of the late Earl (who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1839-41), born April 4, 1818, and educated at Harrow; entered Parliament in 1841, whilst Viscount Ebrington, as member for Plymouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple. In Dec., 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat, and was called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue, Dec. 5, 1859, and succeeded as third earl, Sept. 14, 1861. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1847, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board from 1847 to 1851, being at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman, of several successive metropolitan commissions of sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital with a view to the motion which he carried afterwards in 1858, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia, which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to compel him to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship is the author of pamphlets upon "The Health of Towns," 1844; "Official Salaries," 1852; "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis," 1854; "Parliamentary Reform," 1859; and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," 1864. He married, March 11, 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer. She died in 1866, leaving him a large family.

FORTUNE, ROBERT, author and botanist, born in Berwickshire about 1813, was educated at a village school in the Merse, and early exhibited a spirit of perseverance. Selecting horticulture as his occupation, he obtained employment in the Botani-

cal Gardens of the Scotch capital. Having in that position made the most of the opportunities afforded for acquiring knowledge, he was promoted to a post in the gardens of Chiswick ; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1842, when news of the peace with the Celestial Empire reached England, the Horticultural Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. Setting sail in that capacity, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China," in 1847. The book attracted much attention, and its author, whilst curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, intrusted by the East India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune returned to England, and having published his valuable work, entitled "Two Visits to the Tea-Countries of China," started once more to pursue his adventurous career and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea ; being the third visit, from 1853 to 1856." In 1857 Mr. Fortune was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum*.

FOSTER, Birket, born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1812, educated at Hitchen, Herts ; at the age of sixteen was placed with Mr. Landells, the wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," Beattie's "Minstrel," "Goldsmith's Poetical Works," and several other works of the same kind ; and has since been employed on most of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor, published in 1863. Having resolved to follow a different branch of art, and having in 1860 been elected a member of the Water-Colour Society, he has met with very great encouragement.

FOURTOU, Marie François Oscar Bardy De, a French statesman, born at Ribérac (Dordogne), Jan. 3, 1836. After having completed his legal studies at Paris, he became a member of the local bar at Bergerac, in his native department, and for some time during the later years of the Empire, he was sub-prefect of the arrondissement, of which that town is the chief place. On being elected a representative of the Dordogne in the National Assembly, Feb. 8, 1871, he took his place among the Bonapartists in the Right Centre. On Dec. 7, 1872, M. Thiers appointed him Minister of Public Works, in succession to M. de Larcy. This post he held till May 19, 1873, when he was transferred to the Ministry of Public Worship ; but he resigned with his colleagues on the 24th of May. On the 20th of Nov. following, he again became a member of the Ministry, succeeding M. Batbie in the department of Public Instruction and Public Worship. Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, advanced M. de Fourtou (May 23, 1874) to the Ministry of the Interior, in the place of the Duc de Broglie. He did not fill this important position very long. M. Magne having resigned, M. de Fourtou insisted that he should be succeeded by a member of the same party, viz., by a Bonapartist ; and as this was not the case,

M. de Fourtou himself resigned July 19, 1874, On Feb. 20, 1876, he was elected a Deputy for the arrondissement of Ribérac, under the auspices of the National Conservative Committee. He again became Minister of the Interior May 17, 1877, and exercised great influence in the deliberations of the Cabinet. At the elections of Oct. 1877 he was again chosen Deputy for Ribérac, but the Chamber declared the election invalid Nov. 18, 1878. In the debate on the latter occasion, M. Gambetta called M. de Fourtou a liar, and this unparliamentary expression led to their fighting a duel with pistols. The encounter was a perfectly harmless one, neither of the combatants receiving any injury. Indeed, it was hinted that blank cartridges were used, with the connivance of the seconds.

FOWLER, JOHN, Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the eldest son of Mr. John Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, was born in 1817. After completing his education, he became a pupil of Mr. J. F. Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under that gentleman, who was then engaged in the construction of the large reservoirs which supply the town of Sheffield with water, and other important works. He at the same time acquired a knowledge of railway engineering, and surveyed the country for a line between Stourbridge and Birmingham, passing through Dudley and Wolverhampton. This railroad, commenced twenty years afterwards by Mr. Brunel, was completed by Mr. Fowler. As assistant to Mr. Rastrick, he gained further experience in railway engineering. He then became acting-engineer in the construction of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, and was afterwards engineer and general manager of the Clarence, and of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railways. At the age of twenty-seven he was selected as engineer for the construction of the large group of railways known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire. Having settled in London, Mr. Fowler was continuously employed in the laying out and construction of railways, docks, &c., in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, including the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, the Severn Valley, Mid Kent, London, Tilbury and Southend, the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland), the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, the Hammersmith Railway, &c., the Millwall Docks, and improvements of rivers and reclamation of lands from the sea. He was also Chief Engineering Member of the Royal Commission on Irish Railways. But probably he is better known to the public as "Fowler of the Underground Railway," having designed and constructed the Metropolitan "Inner Circle" Railway. Mr. Fowler is consulting engineer to the Great Northern Railway, to the Great Western Railway, and to other companies; and is also Consulting Engineer to the Government of Egypt.

FRANCILLON, ROBERT EDWARD, eldest son of James Francillon, County Court Judge, was born at Gloucester in 1841, and educated at the Cheltenham College and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was a scholar of that Hall, and graduated in the first class of the Law Tripos of 1862; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1864, joined the Oxford circuit, and was, during 1867, editor of the *Law Magazine*. His first work of fiction was "Grace Owen's Engagement," which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1868. As a novelist, he is the author of "Earl's Dene," 1870; "Pearl and Emerald." 1872; "Zelda's Fortune," 1873; "Olympia," 1874; "A Dog and His Shadow," 1876; and "Strange Waters," 1878. He was editor and principal writer of "Like a Snowball," and "Streaked with Gold," published at Christmas 1874 and 1875 respectively; and sole author of "Rare Good Luck" and "In the Dark," Christmas, 1876, 1877.

During the same period he has also contributed several novelettes and shorter tales to *Blackwood*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, and other magazines, and many articles, chiefly critical and social, to these and various journals. He was for some time on the staff of the *Globe* newspaper, and in 1872 he re-published, under the title of "National Characteristics: and Flora and Fauna of London," a series of sketches which had originally appeared in that journal. He has also written many well-known songs for music, and is author of the libretti of Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantatas, "The Rose-Maiden" and ",The Corsair," and of some uncollected poems, most of which have appeared anonymously.

FRANCIS II., ex-King of Naples, was born Jan. 31, 1836, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., better known by his sobriquet of "Bomba," in 1858. His first act was to liberate Poerio, Settembrini, and other Neapolitans, who had been incarcerated for ten years on account of their political opinions. Hopes at first entertained, that the young king would endeavour to correct the abuses of his father's government, were not fulfilled. In 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Palermo and Messina were bombarded. An expedition, headed by Garibaldi, landed in Sicily, and defeated the Neapolitan army in every encounter; Naples was soon after occupied, and the king, with his queen and family, were compelled to take refuge in the fortress of Gaeta, which, after an obstinate siege of six months, capitulated to the Sardinian troops, Feb. 14, 1861. Francis II. retired to Rome, where he was engaged for some time in organizing fruitless expeditions against the government of the new kingdom of Italy. He married, in 1858, Caroline, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, and sister to the empress of Austria. The courage displayed by her at the siege of Gaeta was the theme of general admiration in Europe.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. (Francis-Joseph-Charles), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., was born Aug. 18, 1830, and ascended the throne of Austria Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the late Archduke Francis-Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession, and who died March 8, 1878) and of the Princess Sophia. On mounting the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events compelled him to close the National Assembly, and to assume absolute power. At the same time he abrogated the Constitution of Hungary, the people being in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the skill of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length obtained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schönbrunn, Sept. 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Assisted by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralised the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853-4, the Emperor endeavoured, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved because he resolved to remain neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion will, however, be more fairly estimated by posterity. Her unwilling-

ness to make common cause with the Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. The Emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857 the emperor and empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and granted an amnesty to political offenders. The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent March 5, 1860, and the Emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers May 1, 1862. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark assembled at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace, July 26, 1864, which was concluded Oct. 30. Early in 1865 the Emperor liberated Joseph Langiewicz, the Polish insurgent. The Ministerial Council was reconstituted July 27. The Convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferred the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days afterwards confirmed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Salzburg. The Emperor issued an important manifesto to his people Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the people of Hungary and Croatia. The Emperor again visited Hungary, in order to open the Diet, in Dec., 1863. The ratifications of a treaty of commerce between Austria and England were exchanged in Jan., 1866. The Emperor and Empress visited Pesth-Ofen Jan. 29, where they remained until March 5. The armaments against Prussia commenced, and councils of war were established in the circles of Prague, Pisek, Tabor, and Pilsen, in March, 1866. An imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war footing, and concentrating the Army of the North on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The Emperor published a manifesto relative to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The Emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having been adverse, at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire. In this work he was powerfully aided by Count Beust, the late Prime Minister of Saxony, whom he summoned to his councils in Oct. 1866, and who remained in office as his principal Minister until Nov. 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Andrassy. One of the principal results of the policy pursued by Count Beust was the coronation of the Emperor at Pesth, as King of Hungary, June 8, 1867. The Emperor was present at the opening of the Isthmus of Suez Canal in Nov. 1869. In 1871 he had a memorable interview at Gastein with the Emperor of Germany ; and there was a meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria at Berlin in the autumn of 1872. The Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg in Feb. 1874. In 1878 the Congress of Berlin sanctioned the occupation by Austria of the provinces of Austria and Herzegovina.

FRANCIS, FRANCIS, born in 1822, at Seaton, in Devonshire, was educated at St. Paul's School, Southsea, and appointed Commissioner of Oyster Fisheries for Ireland in 1869. He is a Director of the Hammam, or Turkish Bath, and the Brighton Aquarium companies, and has been editor of the fisheries department of the *Field* for twenty years. Mr. Francis inspected and reported on the oyster-fisheries of France and the United Kingdom, and the sea-fisheries of Ire-

land, and has written several works on the fisheries and fishing, notably, "The Angler's Register, "Fish Culture," "A Book on Angling," "By Lake and River," 1874; and Reports on salmon-ladders, besides many works of fiction, "Pickackifax," "The Real Salt," "Newton Dogane," "Sidney Bellew," &c. He has for many years been an energetic agitator for fishery reforms, and a contributor to current literature. Mr. Francis has received medals from the French and Australian Governments for his services to the fisheries.

FRANCLIEU, PAUL PASQUIER, MARQUIS DE, a French senator, born in 1810, was an officer in the navy under the Restoration, but resigned his commission at the Revolution of July 1830. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of his extensive estates in the Hautes-Pyrénées, and wrote several works on political economy (in favour of Protectionist doctrines) and on agriculture. In 1848 he published a pamhplet under the title of "La Question de la Veille est encore celle du Lendemain." Many years afterwards he was reproached on account of a supposed Republican profession of faith contained in this *brochure;* but there can be no doubt that he has always been a consistent opponent of that form of government. For forty years he lived in retirement, and he did not begin his active political career until after the fall of the Empire. He was elected a Deputy for the Hautes-Pyrénées by 26,139 votes, being the fourth on a list of five successful candidates. He took his seat on the Extreme Right. On many an occasion he affirmed in the tribune, and in letters published by the Legitimist journals, his devotion to the Comte de Chambord and the Legitimate Monarchy, "which," he said, "has been, and which will always remain, the only principle of life of France. It is under the folds of this flag that we shall all rally in the hour of supreme danger to preserve what remains to us, and to recover what we have lost." M. De Franclieu was one of the most persistent adversaries of M. Thiers, whom he called "the evil genius of the country;" and whom he several times attacked from the tribune in the strongest language. He has consistently continued to hold the opinions which he entertained under the Empire, respecting the evil of too great centralisation of power in France. He was the author of a proposition relative to the nomination of Maires, and it was he who on Jan. 8, 1874, proposed the adjournment of the measure relating to Maires, "not being able to admit," said he, "that after having combatted during twenty years, the repressive system of the Empire, we should commit the faults of that *régime.*" The Left supported this motion, which being adopted on the secret ballot, led to the resignation of the De Broglie Cabinet, which resignation was withdrawn, however. after a vote of confidence in the Ministry that the Assembly was induced to pass. M. De Franclieu also voted against the law which on Jan. 30 conferred on the Government the right of nominating the Maires. He likewise protested against the prorogation of the Municipal Councils, and bitterly opposed the Septennate. He signed the demand for the re-establishment of the Monarchy, and the address of adhesion to the Syllabus; and he took part in the great pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial. He was elected a Life Senator Dec. 11, 1875.

FRANKLAND, EDWARD, D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, Jan. 18, 1825, received his education at the Grammar School, Lancaster, the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851; in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857; in the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863; and in the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines), in 1865. He was nominated one of her Majesty's Com-

missioners for inquiring into the pollution of rivers in 1868, elected President of the Chemical Society in 1871, and President of the Institute of Chemistry in 1877. Dr. Frankland was elected in 1853 a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1866 a corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences; in 1869 a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria, and subsequently of the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Bohemia. He is the author of "Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds, and other Researches in Organic Chemistry," for which he received, in 1857, a gold medal from the Royal Society; also of "Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal-gas," on the "Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames," on "Winter Sanitariums in the Alps and elsewhere," on "The Purification of Town Drainage and other Polluting Liquids," and on the "Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes." He is also the joint author, with Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, of "Researches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun."

FRANKS, Augustus Wollaston, F.S.A., F.G.S., born in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," of a treatise on "Vitreous Art in the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition," and editor of Kemble's "Horæ Ferales." He has contributed to the Transactions of various archæological societies, was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858, and is keeper of the department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum.

FRASER, Alexander Campbell, LL.D., professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was born, in Sept., 1819, at Ardchattan, co. Argyll, of which parish his father was minister, his mother being a daughter of Campbell of Barcaldine. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He early devoted himself to metaphysical studies and literary pursuits. In 1850 he became editor of the *North British Review*, which he conducted till 1857. In the previous year he entered on the duties of his present chair in the University of Edinburgh, as successor to Sir W. Hamilton. In 1871 he was chosen one of the examiners in the Moral Science Tripos of the University of Cambridge. In 1872, and the four following years, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations. In 1877 he was chosen to represent the Senatus Academicus in the Edinburgh University Court. He has contributed numerous articles, chiefly philosophical and educational, to the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals. In 1856 he published "Essays in Philosophy," and in 1858 "Rational Philosophy." In 1871 he produced a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations," and in the same year the "Life and Letters of Bishop Berkeley, and many of his Writings hitherto unpublished, with an account of his Philosophy," both of them published by the Oxford Clarendon press. These were followed, in 1874, by "Selections from Berkeley," the second edition of which (1878) contains an historical introduction to modern philosophy.

FRASER, The Right Rev. James D.D., Bishop of Manchester, son of James Fraser, Esq., late of Heavitree, Exeter, was born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, in 1818. He was educated at Bridgenorth school, at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland scholarship in that University in 1839, and took his B.A. degree the

same year, gaining a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He acted as Tutor there for five years, and then, in 1847, accepted the college living of Cholderton, in Wiltshire, which he exchanged for that of Upton Nervet, near Reading, in 1860. During his connection with the diocese of Salisbury, he became chaplain to the late Bishop Hamilton, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, one of its Prebendaries, and chaplain to the Salisbury Diocesan Training School. Mr. Fraser was select preacher in the University of Oxford in 1854-56, and again in 1862-64. He took an active part in connection with education under the Duke of Newcastle's Commission in 1858-60, to which he presented a valuable "Report on Elementary Education in England." He was also Assistant Commissioner in the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1865, to which he reported on the educational systems of the United States and Canada. This latter report, which fills a bulky volume, was reprinted at Sydney in 1868, by order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Mr. Fraser was nominated a member of the Commission appointed in 1867 to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture. In Jan., 1870, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to succeed the late Dr. Prince Lee in the bishoprie of Manchester. He was accordingly consecrated March 25, 1870, having, on the 3rd of the previous month, been created D.D. at Oxford by diploma. His lordship is the author of "Six Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1855; "The Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, its Principles, Tendencies, and Details, considered in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; with an Appendix, reviewing Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's Letter to Earl Granville," 1861; a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral, Manchester, Dec. 3 and 4, 1872; "Cathedrals and Utilitarianism," a sermon preached at the re-opening of Chester Cathedral in 1872; a Speech delivered at the great demonstration held in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, April 14, 1873; and of numerous single sermons preached on special occasions.

FREDERICK CHARLES (FREDERICK CHARLES NICHOLAS), Imperial Prince of Germany, eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the emperor, was born March 20, 1828, and has from early youth devoted himself to the military profession, and holds a number of appointments in the German Army. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian general Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Frederick Charles had for years previously laboured strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers and relying more upon moral means than upon the rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash displayed by the Prussians in 1866 were, in a great measure, the consequence of these reforms. The reputation he achieved in the war with Austria was increased by his successes in the conflict with France. At the close of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the Second German Army, comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German corps, estimated at

260,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On Aug. 6 he defeated General Froissart at Speichern, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. He closely invested that fortress, which, after enduring a siege of seventy days, capitulated on Oct. 27, when Marshal Bazaine surrendered with 150,000 prisoners (including the Imperial Guard, three marshals, 50 generals, and 6,000 officers) and 20,000 sick and wounded. Shortly afterwards Prince Frederick Charles defeated General Aurelle de Paladines and the Army of the Loire (Nov. 28), recaptured Orleans (Dec. 4), and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops in a northward direction (Jan. 13, 1871). He was created a Field-Marshal Oct. 28, 1870. The Prince married, Nov. 29, 1854, Marie Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, and has four children.

FREDERICK WILLIAM (FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES), Imperial Prince of Germany, and Crown Prince of Prussia, is the eldest son of William, King of Prussia, and now Emperor of Germany. He was born Oct. 18, 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 5th with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sédan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the Germans

succeeded in crossing the river Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, commenced to throw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 28 he was created a Field-Marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8 a Russian Field-Marshal. After the termination of the war the Imperial Prince, as he has been styled since his father's being proclaimed Emperor of Germany, paid a visit to this country (July, 1871), accompanied by the Princess, and, after spending a few days in London, their Imperial Highnesses became the guests of the Queen at Osborne. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has six children,—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 ; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860 ; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862 ; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866 ; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868 ; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870 ; and Margaret Beatrix Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, Grand Duke of Baden, born Sept. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from the duchy. In Sept., 1856, he had a narrow escape from assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke Sept. 5, 1856, and married a daughter of William I. of Prussia, Sept. 20. An ardent advocate of German unity, he became an ally of Prussia in the Franco-German war (1870-71), and the Badenese soldiers contributed in no small degree to the triumph of the German arms.

FREEMAN, Edward Augustus, D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late John Freeman, Esq., of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, was born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823. He was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1841, Fellow in 1845, filled the office of Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History in 1857-8 and in 1863-4, and in the School of Modern History in 1873. He was created honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford at the installation of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1870, and honorary LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1874 ; honorary member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, 1877. He is also a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece (1875), of the Order of Danilo of Montenegro, and of the Order of Takova of Servia ; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, and of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Somerset in 1868. On May 24, 1872, he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Unity of History." He has written much on historical, political, and architectural subjects, and is the author of "A History of Architecture," 1849 ; an "Essay on Window Tracery," 1850 ; "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," 1851 ; "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," 1856 ; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's,"—the latter conjointly with Dr. Basil Jones, the present Bishop of St. David's ; "History of Federal Government," of which the first volume appeared in 1863 ; "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the five volumes appeared in 1867-76 ; "Old English History," 1869 ; "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells," 1870 ; Growth of the English Constitution," 1872 ; "General Sketch of European His-

tory," 1872; "Historical Essays," 2 series, 1872-3; "Comparative Politics," 1873; "Disestablishment and Disendowment, what are they?" 1874; "Historical and Architectural Sketches, chiefly Italian," 1876; and "The Ottoman Power in Europe, its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline," 1877.

FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES, born at Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 21, 1813. While quite young, he taught mathematics in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1833 he received the appointment of teacher of mathematics on board the sloop-of-war, Natches, and two years afterwards was made Professor of Mathematics in the United States' navy; but soon resigned, and became a railroad surveyor. In 1839 he was commissioned as lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers; and in 1842 projected a geographical survey of the then almost unknown region between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. The expedition lasted four months, and resulted in the acquisition of much geographical and scientific information. In May, 1843, he set out upon a still longer expedition from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; came upon the Great Salt Lake, of which there had before been only vague accounts, and finally reaching the head waters of the Columbia river, descended that stream to its mouth. In November he set out on his return by another route, and his whole party came near perishing by cold and hunger. He finally reached the settlements in Kansas in July, 1844, having been absent fourteen months. He was brevetted as captain, and in the spring of 1845 was sent to explore the great western basin, and the maritime region along the Pacific. He made his way to California, but was ordered by the Mexican authorities to leave the country. He went northward to Oregon; but in 1846 received orders from Washington to look out for American interests in California, it being reported that the Mexicans were about to cede the country to Great Britain. He returned to California, and found that the Mexican governor was about to attack the American settlements. Fremont placed himself at the head of the settlers, by whom he was chosen Governor of California. War had now been declared between Mexico and the United States, and an American fleet, under Commodore Stockton, was sent with orders to take possession of the country. In the meanwhile Gen. Kearney had arrived with a small military force. Fremont refused to obey some orders given by Kearney, who was his military superior, and was put under arrest, and ordered to report at Washington. He was tried by court-martial, found guilty, and ordered to be dismissed from the service. President Polk remitted the sentence; but Fremont resigned his commission. In October, 1848, he fitted out at his own expense a large expedition, with the object of finding a practicable route over the mountains to California. After innumerable hardships he reached Sacramento in the spring of 1849. Here he bought a large estate, containing rich gold mines. In 1855 he took up his residence in New York, and in the ensuing year was nominated for President by the Republican party. The Democrats nominated Mr. Buchanan, and the "American" party nominated Mr. Fillmore. Fremont received 114 electoral votes, Fillmore 8, and Buchanan, receiving the remaining 174 votes, was elected; he did not, however, receive a majority of the popular vote, there being 1,838,000 for him; 1,341,000 for Fremont; and 874,000 for Fillmore. Soon after the civil war broke out Fremont was made a major-general, and placed in command of the western department, his head quarters being at St. Louis. He issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his district, a measure which the President thought unwise at the time, and Fremont was recalled, and placed in command in Western Virginia, where he was outgeneralled by Confederate General Jackson. Soon

afterwards General Pope was placed in command of all the Federal forces in Northern Virginia, and Fremont, who outranked him, resigned his commission, and took no further active part in the war. He subsequently devoted himself mainly to the promotion of a Southern railroad across the continent, spending much time in Europe for this purpose. In connection with this enterprise he was charged with fraudulent transactions in France: was tried while absent, found guilty, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but not being in France, the penalty could not be enforced. Since that time he has resided in New York and in Maine, taking no part in public affairs.

FRENCH, The Right Rev. Thomas Valpy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, born about 1825, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a first-class in classies (1846), and was elected to a Fellowship. He was Principal of the Church Missionary Divinity School at Lahore, in the Punjab, 1850-74; Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, 1865-69; Vicar of Erith, 1874-75; and Rector of St. Ebbe, Oxford, 1875-77. On the creation of the bishopric of Lahore he was appointed by the crown to be first occupant of that see, and he was consecrated thereto in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877.

FRENCH, ex-Empress of the. (*See* Eugénie.)

FREPPEL, The Right Rev. Charles Émile, Bishop of Angers, was born at Obernai (Bas-Rhin), June 1, 1827, and after being admitted to holy orders was appointed Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the theological faculty at Paris, where he soon became noted as a teacher, writer, and preacher. He was for some years an honorary canon of Notre Dame; preached the Lent "conferences" in the chapel of the Tuileries in 1862; was appointed Dean of the church of St. Geneviève in 1867; and was summoned to Rome in Aug. 1869 to assist in making the preliminary arrangements for the Vatican Council. By an imperial decree dated Dec. 27 in that year he was appointed Bishop of Angers, and he was preconised in the consistory of March 21 following, and consecrated at Rome, March 18, 1870. Monseigneur Freppel, who is decorated with the Legion of Honour, has published—"Les Pères Apostoliques et leur Époque," 1859; "Les Apologistes Chrétiens au deuxième Siècle," two series, 1860; "Saint Irénée et l'Éloquence Chrétienne dans la Gaule aux deux premiers Siècles," 1861; "Examen Critique de la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan," 1863, an admirable work, which has passed through numerous editions; "Conférences sur la Divinité de Jésus-Christ," 1863; "L'Oraison Funèbre du Cardinal Morlot, Archevêque de Paris," 1863; "Tertullien," 2 vols., 1864; "Saint Cyprien et l'Église d'Afrique au troisième Siècle," 1865; "Clément d'Alexandrie," 1865; "Examen Critique des 'Apôtres' de M. Renan," 1866; "Panégyrique de Jeanne d'Arc, prononcé dans la Cathédrale d'Orléans à la fête du 8 Mai, 1867," Paris, 1867; "Origène," 1868; and "Discours et Panégyriques," 1869. He has contributed extensively to the *Monde* newspaper.

FRERE, The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Edward, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., fifth son of the late Edward Frere, Esq., and nephew of the well-known scholar, wit, and diplomatist, the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, M.P., was born in 1815, and having received his early education at King Edward the Sixth's grammar-school at Bath, he was sent to Haileybury College. In 1834 he entered the India Civil Service, and after holding some revenue appointments, became in 1842 secretary to Sir George Arthur, then Governor of Bombay. He was appointed, in 1856, British Resident in Scinde, and Chief Commissioner there in 1860. For his services during the Indian mutiny he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1859, and twice received the

thanks of Parliament. In March, 1862, he was nominated Governor of Bombay, from whence he returned to England early in 1867, when he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India, and was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council at home. In the same year he received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir Bartle Frere also became vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. In Oct., 1872, he was appointed by the British government a special commissioner to proceed to East Africa to inquire into the slave trade. Sir Bartle Frere, with his suite, arrived at Zanzibar in the *Enchantress*, March 12, 1873, and in May he procured the signing of a treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar abolishing that traffic. On his return to England he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; created an honorary LL.D. of the University of Cambridge; and on July 16, 1874, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, for his successful exertions in East Africa. Subsequently he visited India in the suite of the Prince of Wales, and in Jan., 1877, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner (for Great Britain) of South Africa. He was created a G.C.B. in 1876. He is President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He married, in 1844, Catharine, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, some time Governor of Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere has written a biographical memoir of his uncle, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, prefixed to his "Works," 1872; "Christianity suited to all Forms of Civilization," a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society, 1872; "Indian Missions," reprinted from "The Church and the Age," 1873; "Pandurang Hari: or, Memoir of a Hindoo," new edit., 1873; "On the impending Bengal Famine: how it will be Met, and how to Prevent future Famines in India," a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts, Dec. 12, 1873 (London, 8vo., 1874); and "Eastern Africa as a Field for Missionary Labour," in four letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1874.

FRÈRE-ORBAN, HUBERT JOSEPH WALTHER, a Belgian statesman, born at Liège, April 22, 1812, was called to the bar of his native city, and soon acquired a high reputation among the Liberal party there, who returned him to the Belgian Chamber as their representative in 1847. He was Finance Minister in that year, and again from 1848 to 1852, being in the interval between the two administrations Minister of Public Works. He again became Finance Minister in 1861, was soon afterwards appointed President of the Council, and once more received the portfolio of Finances when the new Government was formed in Jan., 1868. The principal event of his administration was the quarrel between Belgium and France as to the law relating to the Belgian railways and the transfer to a French company of the management of the Luxemburg lines. The difference was amicably settled in 1869. M. Frère-Orban resigned his portfolio in 1870, when the Catholic Ministry came into office. When the Liberals again came into power in June, 1878, he was appointed head of the Cabinet with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

FREUND, WILHELM, Ph.D., lexicographer, was born in 1806, at Kempen, in Posen, and, having studied philosophy and philology in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, he established, in 1828, an Israelitish educational institute in Breslau, and became afterwards tutor in the Elizabeth gymnasium in Berlin. In 1848 he received a provisional appointment as tutor in the gymnasium in Hirschberg, but as a definite position was

refused to him, in consequence of his being an Israelite, he proceeded to England in 1851. Dr. Freund has written a "Dictionary of the Latin Language," Leipsic, 1834-1845, in 4 vols., which has furnished the basis of Dr. William Smith's "Larger Latin Dictionary;" "Gesammtwörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache," Breslau, 1844; "Latin-German and German-Latin-Greek School Dictionary," 2 vols., Berlin, 1848-55. He has also edited Cicero's "Pro Milone," Breslau, 1838, and "School Library of Greek and Roman Antiquities," 2 vols., Berlin, 1846.

FREYCINET, CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES DE, French senator and engineer, born at Foix, Nov. 14, 1828. He received his professional training in the Polytechnic School, was fourth in the examination for the Corps des Mines in 1848, and was employed by the Government in the same year on several important public works. Appointed engineer of the mines at Mont-de-Marsan, he was, in the regular course of promotion, transferred to Chartres in 1854, and to Bordeaux in 1855. In the latter year the Company of the Railways of the South appointed M. de Freycinet as their principal engineer. During the five years of his tenure of this important post he gave to the "Compagnie du Midi" a typical organisation which the other French railway companies did not fail to imitate. M. de Freycinet was next employed by the Government in various scientific or industrial missions in France and in foreign countries. In 1864 he was nominated ordinary engineer of the first class, and he was likewise a member of the Conseil Général of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, when the war of 1870 broke out. After the revolution of Sept. 4 he was appointed Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne. On the 10th of Oct. following M. Gambetta having taken possession, in the provinces, of the office of Minister of War, chose M. de Freycinet as his delegate, and entrusted him with the supreme control of that department. On the conclusion of peace M. de Freycinet retired for a time from public life. He was elected a Senator by the department of the Seine, Jan. 30, 1876, being placed first on the list of successful candidates; his term of office will expire in 1882. When the Dufaure ministry was formed in Dec. 1877, he accepted the portfolio of Public Works.

FREYTAG, GUSTAV, a German novelist, dramatist, and journalist, born at Kreuzburg, in Prussian Silesia, July 13, 1816, received his preliminary education at the College of Oels, and next studied in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1838. In 1847 he went to Dresden, and afterwards to Leipsic, where, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, he established a journal called *The Messenger of the Frontier* ("*Grenzboten*"), of which he became the principal editor. Previously to this he had made his first essay as an author by publishing a volume of poems entitled "In Breslau," 1845, which was followed by "The Espousals, or Kuntz von Rosen" ("Die Brautfahrt, oder Kuntz von Rosen"), an historical comedy, 1845; two dramas, "Valentine," 1847, and "Count Waldemar," 1848; "The Journalists" ("Die Journalisten"), a comedy, 1854; "The Scholar" ("Der Gelehrte"), a tragedy, printed in Ruge's "Poetische Bilder;" and "Eine arme Schneiderseele," a comedy. His novel, entitled, "Soll und Haben," the 6th edition of which was published in 1856, at once obtained for him a prominent position among German writers of fiction. It was translated into English by Mrs. Malcolm, under the title of "Debit and Credit," 8vo., Lond., 1857; and another translation, by L. C. C., appeared the same year at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. His more recent works are "Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes," 8vo., Leipsic, 1862, translated by Mrs. Malcolm under the title of "Pictures of German Life," 4 vols., 8vo., Lond.,

1862-3; and "Die Verlorene Handschrift," 8vo., Leipsic, 1864, translated by the same lady under the title of "The Lost Manuscript, a novel," 8vo., Lond., 1865. Most of Herr Freytag's dramatic compositions were printed in a collected form at Leipsic in 3 vols., 1848-50. In consequence of differences with the publisher of the *Grenzboten*, Herr Freytag retired in 1870 from the editorial chair of that journal, which he had occupied for twenty-three years, and became the conductor of a new weekly journal published at Leipsic.

FRITH, WILLIAM POWELL, R.A., born in 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition; in 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals, and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Academy the same year; and in 1841 by his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from "Sterne's Sentimental Journey," and contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller. This picture, a general favourite, was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden," from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the Duel Scene from Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night;" and to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, "Falstaff and his Friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor," followed in 1844 by his "Interview between Knox and Mary Queen of Scots," and another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—"The Squire describing his experiences of town life to Mrs. Primrose and her daughters." "Sterne in the Shop of the Grisette" is the title of a little picture exhibited at the British Institution in 1845, in which year he contributed the well-known picture of the "Village Pastor," which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy. In 1846 he exhibited at the British Institution his "Norah Creina," and at the Academy a "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "The Return of Labour," a cottage scene. After becoming A.R.A., Mr. Frith almost entirely discontinued his contributions to the British Institution, except in 1852, when he sent a small female portrait, entitled "Wicked Eyes." In 1847 he produced his large picture of "English Merry-making a Hundred Years Ago," and the "Saracen's Head," illustrative of a story in the "Spectator;" and in 1848, his "Old Woman accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl," in the reign of James I. In the same year he exhibited his "Stage Coach Adventure in 1750," and another "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme." His picture of 1849, entitled "Coming of Age," is a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In the Exhibition of 1850, Mr. Frith exhibited three pictures,—"The Portrait of a Lady;" a scene from "The Good-natured Man;" and "Sancho telling a tale to the duke and duchess to prove that the Knight of La Mancha is at the bottom of the table." The Exhibition of 1851 contained two of his pictures, "The Gleaner," and "Hogarth brought as a Spy before the Governor of Calais." In 1852 he was elected R.A., and exhibited "A Child at its Evening Prayers," and "Pope making Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu." In 1854 he contributed five subjects, —"Life at the Sea-Side," purchased by her Majesty; "Portrait of Ann Page," "The Love Token," "A Scene

from the Bride of Lammermoor," the "Poison Cup," from "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." In 1855 he exhibited "Maria Trieking Malvolio," "The Lovers," "A Lady at the Opera," and "Feeding the Calves;" and in 1856 "Garden Flowers," "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and "A Dream of the Future." "The Derby Day" was exhibited at the Academy in 1858. The interest excited by this picture was so great that it was found necessary to protect it by a barrier from the pressure of the crowds who daily thronged to see it. In 1859 Mr. Frith's only contribution to the Academy was a portrait of the late Charles Dickens, now at South Kensington. In 1860 appeared "Claude Duval," a fine engraving of which was executed by Mr. Lionel Stocks. In 1861 there was no work exhibited by Mr. Frith, he being occupied in painting the large picture of the "Railway Station," purchased by the late Mr. Flatou, and exhibited in 1862 at a gallery in the Haymarket. In this same year a portrait of the late Thos. Creswick, Esq., R.A., was Mr. Frith's only contribution to the Academy. In 1863 he exhibited there "Juliet in the Balcony;" in 1865, "The Marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863" (painted for the Queen); in 1866, "Widow Wadman lays Siege to my Uncle Toby;" in 1867, "King Charles II.'s last Sunday;" in 1868, "Before dinner at Boswell's lodgings in Bond Street, 1769," which work was sold in 1875 for £4,567 — the highest price ever given for any picture during the artist's lifetime; in 1869, "Hope and Fear," "Altisidora, pretending love for Don Quixote, feigns a swoon at the sight of him," "A Man in Armour," "Nell Gwyn," and "Malvolio married to the Countess in imagination, soliloquises;" in 1870, "Sir Roger de Coverley and the perverse Widow," and "Amy Robsart and Janet;" in 1871, "The Salon d'Or, Homburg," and "I know a maiden fair to see;" in 1872, "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn deer-stalking in Windsor Forest;" in 1874, "Blessing the little children, an episode in the great annual procession of our Lady of Boulogne;" in 1875, "Tom Jones shows Sophia her image in the glass as a pledge of his future constancy," and "Sophia Western at the Inn fire;" in 1876, another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," a scene from Molière's "L'Amour Médecin," "The Lovers' Seat," and "Below the Doge's Palace, Venice, 1460;" and in 1878 a series of five pictures entitled "The Road to Ruin." Mr. Frith was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna in March, 1869, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium in August, 1871, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden in Dec., 1873.

FROEBEL, JULIUS, a German writer, traveller, and politician, born at Griesheim, near Stadtilm, in 1806, is the son of a clergyman, and a nephew of the late Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the "Kindergärten" system of schools for children, who died in 1852. After studying at Rudolstadt, Keilhau, Stuttgart, Munich, Weimar, and Berlin, he was appointed in 1833 to the chair of Philosophy and Natural History at Zurich. Subsequently he officiated in the high school of that town as Professor of Mineralogy, to which science he made an important contribution by his "Grundzüge eines Systemes der Krystallogie, oder der Naturgeschichte der unorganischen Individuen," 8vo., Zurich, 1843; 2nd edit. 1847. Having become a naturalized citizen of Switzerland in 1826, he took part in politics, in the interest of the extreme Radical party, and edited *Der Schweizerische Republikander*. He also founded a publishing house at Zurich and Winterthur, under the name of "Literarisches Comptoir," and, devoting himself ex-

clusively to this establishment, he relinquished his professorship in 1844, and issued several scientific works and many political pamphlets, which found a large circle of readers. Many of them, however, were suppressed by the Government. Having returned to Germany, Herr Froebel was expelled from the Prussian territory, and took up his abode in Dresden until the revolution of 1848, when he became a popular leader of the Democratic party, and a member of the German Parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He accompanied Robert Blum to Vienna, and was arrested, but acquitted by the same court-martial which pronounced the sentence of death upon his unfortunate friend. On the dissolution of the Parliament he repaired to Switzerland, and afterwards to the United States. He lectured in New York on German politics, engaged in commercial pursuits there, went in 1850 to Nicaragua, and afterwards engaged in one or two commercial expeditions to Santa Fé and Chihuahua. In 1855 he edited a journal at San Francisco, and in 1857, after his return to Germany, he was expelled from Frankfort, since which period he has resided in this country. Among his works, which include many on geography and politics are: "System der socialen Politik," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1847; "Die Republikander," an historical drama in five acts, Leipsic, 1848; and "Aus Amerika, Erfahrungen, Reisen, und Studien," 2 vols., Leipsic, 1857-58, translated into English, under the title of "Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States," London, 1859.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius Brook, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 26, 1822. He was educated at Harvard College, where he studied theology in the Divinity School. In 1847 he was ordained, and settled as pastor over a Unitarian church in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1855 he removed to Jersey city in New Jersey. In 1859 he went to New York, where he is now the minister of an independent religious society. He has written largely for journals and reviews, has published more than 150 sermons and discourses, and is the author of "The Parables" (1864); "Stories from the Old Testament" (1864): "Rénan's Critical Essays" (translated 1864); "The Child's Book of Religion" (1871): "The Religion of Humanity" (1872); "Life of Theodore Parker" (1874); "Transcendentalism in New England" (1876); and "Life of Gerrit Smith" (1878).

FROUDE, James Anthony, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840, taking a second class in classics, and he proceeded M.A. in due course. In 1842 he carried off the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay on "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation;" and in the same year he became a Fellow of Exeter College. He was ordained a deacon in the Established Church in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints." Under the pseudonym of "Zeta" he published in 1847, a volume entitled "Shadows of the Clouds," which comprised two stories—"The Spirit's Trials" and "The Lieutenant's Daughter." His "Nemesis of Faith" appeared in 1848, and reached a second edition in the following year. It marked his defection from the teaching of the Church of England, against whose reverence for what he called the "Hebrew Mythology," it is, *inter alia*, a protest. Both these works were severely condemned by the University authorities. About this time Mr. Froude resigned his Fellowship, and he was obliged to give up an appointment which he had received

to a teachership in Tasmania. For two or three years he wrote almost constantly for *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Westminster Review*. One of his articles in the latter on the Book of Job has been reprinted in a separate form (1854). In 1856 he published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 11 and 12 having been published in 1870, concluding the work. The materials for this history are mainly derived from the public documents of the time, and the boldness and originality of the author's views have attracted much attention. One of the most marked features of the work is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VIII. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867, being reprints of essays which had appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 23, 1869, on which occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, but he resigned that position in Aug., 1871. On Sept. 21, 1872, taking advantage of the Clerical Disabilities Act, he executed a deed of relinquishment of the office of deacon. In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Froude went to the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. The burden of his addresses was that Irishmen had themselves, to a large extent, caused their country's prostration by their own intestine jealousies and want of patriotism. An animated controversy ensued between him and Father Thomas Burke, the Dominican orator. At the close of the year 1874 Mr. Froude was sent by the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope, to make inquiries respecting the late Caffre insurrection, and he returned to London in March, 1875. His latest work is entitled "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols., 1871-74.

FRY, The Honourable Sir Edward, second son of Joseph Fry, Esq., was born at Bristol, Nov. 4, 1827, and educated at Bristol College and University College, London, of which he is a Fellow. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1854; in 1869 he received a silk gown; and in April, 1877, was made a judge of the High Court of Judicature and knighted. He is a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and has been an Examiner in Law to the University of London and the Council of Legal Education. He is the author of a legal work "On the Specific Performance of Contracts," and of some theological essays, including a volume "On the Adaptation of Christianity to the Nature of Man," Edinburgh, 1857, and "Darwinism and Theology," 1872, a reprint of letters in the *Spectator*.

FULLERTON, Lady Georgiana, second daughter of the first Earl Granville, for some years ambassador at the Court of France under the Orleans dynasty, was married in 1833 to Alexander George Fullerton, Esq., eldest son of George A. Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a novel, entitled "Ellen Middleton," a domestic story, published in 1844, followed by "Grantley Manor," a novel bearing on the war of creeds; and "Lady Bird," a tale published in 1852, after her conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. That event occurred in the year 1846. Her more recent works are, "The Life of St. Frances of Rome," and "La Comtesse de Bonneval," 1857; "Rose Leblanc," like the former work, in French, 1860; "Laurentia, a Tale of Japan," 1861; a novel entitled "Too Strange not to be True," 1864; "Constance Sherwood," an autobiography, 1865; "A Stormy Life," 1867; "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," 1869; "Life of Louisa de Carvajal," 1873; and "Life of Father Henry Young of Dublin,"

reprinted from the *Irish Monthly*, 1874.

FURNIVALL, FREDERICK JAMES, M.A., born Feb. 4, 1825, at Egham in Surrey, received his education at private schools at Engleficld Green, Turnham Green, and Hanwell, at University College, London (1841-2), and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1849. He has devoted his life mainly to the study of Early and Middle English literature, and his researches have thrown much light on the growth and development of our language. Indeed he may be regarded as one of the founders of the new school of English philology. He has established "The Early English Text Society," 1864 (with Extra Series, 1867); "The Chaucer Society," 1868; "The Ballad Society," 1868; and "The New Shakspere Society," 1874; and he has also acted as honorary secretary of the Philological Society since 1854. Through his Societies, Mr. Furnivall has raised and expended nearly £20,000 in printing early MSS. and rare books. As one of the original band of workers round the Rev. F. D. Maurice, he was specially charged with the ballast-heavers' case; and, being fortunate enough to enlist in it the sympathies of the late Prince Consort and Lord Cardwell (then at the Board of Trade), he secured the rescue of the men from the curse of their truck-drinking system of employment. He was also for ten years Senior Member of the Executive Committee of the Working Men's College in London, and he took a leading part in the organisation of the college work. He taught in the College regularly every term for above ten years, and was for a like period a Captain in their Volunteer Corps. Mr. Furnivall has edited a large number of books, mostly printed under the auspices of the above-mentioned Societies, or of the Roxburghe Club. Among them are:—"*Saint Graal*, the History of the Holy Grail, in English verse, by Henry Lonelich (A.D., 1440), with its original, the Old-French prose, *Histoire del Saint Graal*," 2 vols. 1861-63; "Roberde of Brunne's 'Handlyng Synne' (on the Sins of England, with Legends, A.D., 1303), and the Old-French Poem, on which it is founded," 1862; "Walter Map's 'Queste del Saint Graal.'" 1864; 'Political, Religious, and Love' Poems," 1866; "The Book of Quinte Essence," 1866; "Bishop Percy's Folio MS. of Ballads and Romances" (edited jointly with Mr. J. W. Hales), 2 vols., with 2 parts of humorous songs, 1867-68; "Ballads from Manuscripts on the Condition of Tudor England, 1520-50," 2 vols, 1868-72; "Caxton's Book of Curteseye," 1868; "A Six-Text Print of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, from the MSS. of Lord Ellesmere, Lord Leconfield, Mr. W. E. W. Wynne of Peniarth, the Cambridge University Library, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the British Museum," 7 parts, 1868-75; "The Succession of Shakspere's Works," an introduction to Gervinus's Commentaries, 1874; "Thynne's Animadversions on Speght's Edition of Chaucer's Works, with large additions," 1875; "Parallel Edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems;" and "William Goddard's Three Satires."

G.

GACHARD, LOUIS PROSPER, an historical writer, born at Paris, Oct. 12, 1800, was brought up as a practical printer, and settled in Belgium, where he associated himself with the movement for independence, and was naturalised in 1831. At the same time he was appointed Keeper of the Public Records of Belgium, and since that time he has been frequently commissioned by the Government to search national and foreign libraries for documents illustrative of the history and antiquities of Belgium. M. Gachard, who is a member of the Academy of Brussels, and Secretary of the Historical Commission, has published "Analectes Belgiques," 1830; "Rapports sur les produits de

l'Industrie Belge," 1835; "Documents Politiques et Diplomatiques sur la Revolution Belge, de 1790," 1843; "Documents Inédits," 3 vols., 1845; "Extraits des Registres des Consaux de Tournay," 1846; "Relation des Troubles de Gand sous Charles-Quint," 1846; "Mémoires sur les Bollandistes et leurs Travaux, depuis 1773 jusqu'en 1789," 1847; "Inventaire des Archives du Royaume," 1849; "Correspondance de Guillaume le Taciturne," 6 vols., 1851-59; "Correspondanec de Charles-Quint et d'Adrien VI.," 1859; "Don Carlos et Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1863; "Actes des Etats Généraux des Pays-Bas, 1576 à 1585," 2 vols., 1866; "Correspondance de Marguerite d'Autriche avec Philippe II." vol. i., 1867; "Jeanne la Folle," 1869, in which he gives a view of the question connected with the unhappy mother of Charles V., which is opposed to that of Gustave Bergenroth; and "La Bibliothèque des Princes Corsini à Rome," 1869, in which the history of a library is made as interesting as if it were a personal narrative. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences, Dec. 30, 1876.

GADE, NIELS WILHELM, a Danish composer, born at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1817, became first violinist in the Chapel Royal at Copenhagen. In 1841 he won the prize offered by the Copenhagen Musical Association, by his first great composition, "Nachklänge von Ossian." Supported by the king he proceeded, in 1843, to Leipsic, there to complete his musical education. Having in 1844 made a tour into Italy, he returned to Leipsic in order to undertake, in the absence and in the place of Mendelssohn, the direction of the Gewandhaus concerts. In 1848 he settled down in Copenhagen, where he became Organist, Director of Music, and Master of the Chapel Royal. He was elected one of the foreign members of the Berlin Academy of Arts in 1874; in 1876, the Danish Folkething voted life pensions of 3,000 crowns to two musical composers, one of whom is Niels Gade. Besides his prize compositions he has also written five symphonies, a quintette and an octette, several pieces for the voice with orchestra, as the "Erl King's Daughter," and "Springtide Phantasy," and many smaller compositions.

GAERTNER, FRIEDRICH VON, Chief Surveyor and Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, born at Coblentz in 1792, studied at Munich and Paris, in England and Italy. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in the Munich Academy, and having passed some time as a practical artist, in 1822 became Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. He is the architect of the new library at Munich, which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement, and he furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the King of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten ever since the time of Hadrian. The restoration of the Cathedrals at Ratisbon and Bamberg was executed chiefly under his direction. On the departure of Cornelius from Munich, Gaertner was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts.

GALE, JAMES, Ph.D., F.G.S., an inventor, born at Crabtree, near Plymouth, Devonshire, in July, 1833, and educated at Tavistock in a select class, formed by the master of the British School. While still a youth he was afflicted with the total loss of sight, but he bore this terrible affliction with patience, devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, became a partner in a manufacturing business, and subsequently practised as a medical electrician at Plymouth. His name first became generally known in 1865, when he announced that he had discovered "a means of rendering gunpowder non-explosive and explosive at will, the process for

effecting the same being simple, effectual, and cheap, the quality and bulk of the gunpowder remaining uninjured." Arrangements were made for a trial of the process at the Government House, Mount Wise, Plymouth, June 27, 1865, and the experiments, carried on in the presence of a number of military and naval officers, were attended with the most satisfactory results. The experiments were repeated with equal success at Wimbledon, London, Woolwich, and on the coast of Sussex, and also by Mr. Gale himself in the presence of the Queen and the royal family. The invention is very simple; it consists of mixing powdered glass with the gunpowder, which is thereby rendered unexplosive. The glass can, by a simple process, be again separated from the gunpowder, which, of course, then resumes its explosive character. Mr. Gale is likewise the inventor of the ammunition slide-gun, the fog-shell, the balloon-shell, &c. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1866; a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society the same year; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Rostock in 1867.

GALIGNANI, William, was born in London, March 10, 1798. He and his brother, John Anthony Galignani (born Oct. 13, 1796; died Dec, 1873) became well known as the proprietors and directors of the English daily newspaper issued at Paris under the title of *Galignani's Messenger*, and as the publishers of many valuable works. The *Messenger* was established in 1814, by their father, who commenced an English publishing house in Paris in 1800, and brought out an important monthly review, entitled the "Repertory of English Literature. Arts, and Sciences," in 1808. After his decease, in 1821, the *Messenger* assumed, under the management of his sons, a more important position. Its principal object is the advocacy of cordial relations between Great Britain and France. Mr. William Galignani and his brother were decorated with the Legion of Honour. The English Government presented to them, in 1866, through Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Paris, a magnificent silver épergne, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was given to Messrs. Galignani in recognition of their constant efforts to promote benevolent objects in favour of British subjects, and more especially for their munificence in erecting and supporting at their private expense an hospital in Paris for the use of our distressed countrymen.

GALLAIT, Louis, historical painter, born at Tournay (Belgium), in 1810, studied at Antwerp and Paris, first exhibited at Brussels, and produced, in 1833, his picture of "Tasso in his Cell visited by Montaigne," which was a brilliant success, and at once established his reputation. His pictures, which are generally on a large scale, represent subjects from the history of the Low Countries. "The last Moments of Egmont," painted in 1853, "The Abdication of Charles V.," and "The Last Honours paid to Egmont and Horn," were among the chief attractions in the Foreign Gallery of the International Exhibition of 1862. This artist, who resided at Brussels, was, in July, 1862, entertained at a public dinner given to him by the amateurs and artists of Great Britain. He is a member of the Academy Royal of Belgium; obtained a medal in France in 1835, and the decoration in June, 1841. Mr. Gallait was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869; and the Paris Academy of Fine Arts elected him, Jan. 29, 1870, to the position of Foreign Associate, vacant by the death of the great German painter Overbeck.

GALT, Sir Alexander Tilloch, G.C.M.G., son of John Galt, the author, by Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Tilloch, was born at Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1817, and educated in this country and in Canada. He was in the service of the British and American Land Company from 1833 to 1856,

and the Commissioner and Manager of their entire estates from 1844 to 1856. He was first elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1849. The Governor-General, Sir E. W. Head, requested him to form an administration in Aug., 1858. This task he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's administration as Finance Minister, and held that office until that ministry was defeated on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862. Mr. Galt resumed his post as Finance Minister in March, 1864, and retired in Aug., 1866, when Ministers failed to carry a measure securing certain educational privileges to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, in view of the greatly-increased power obtained by the French and Roman Catholic majority under Confederation. Mr. Galt felt, as the representative in the Government of the Protestants of Lower Canada, that he could best serve their interests by retiring. The result appears to have justified his view. He was appointed one of the Delegates for Lower Canada, to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation, and in that capacity, although not a member of the Canadian Government, has secured protection for his co-religionists. Mr. Galt is regarded as the ablest financier in the colonies, and has taken a prominent part in all the measures adopted to unite and consolidate British America. He is still a member of the Dominion Parliament. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869, for his long official colonial services. In July, 1875, he was appointed a Commissioner on behalf of Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, and more recently he has acted as a member of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, May 25, 1878.

GALTON, FRANCIS, F.R.S., F.G.S., youngest son of S. T. Galton, of Duddeston, near Birmingham, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia" and the "Botanic Garden," was born in 1822, and educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, which he left to study medicine, first at the Birmingham Hospital, and subsequently at King's College, London. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844, travelled in North Africa and on the White Nile, then rarely visited, in 1846, and afterwards made a journey of exploration in the western regions of South Africa in 1850, starting from Walfisch Bay. For this journey, of which he afterwards published an account, "Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa," 1853, he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1852, in whose proceedings he subsequently took an active share, first as member of council, and for several years as one of its secretaries. Mr. Galton is also the author of the "Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries," a work which has gone through numerous editions, and has been warmly appreciated by travellers and emigrants; also of "Meteorographica," 1863, the first attempt to chart the progress of all the elements of the weather, on a large scale, and through which, the existence and theory of anti-cyclones was first established by him. He was appointed, on behalf of the Royal Society, a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which examined, after the death of Admiral Fitzroy, into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office, and he is now one of the council to whose hands the Parliamentary grant for the maintenance of that office is entrusted. In later years he has published the following works bearing, more or less directly, on Heredity:—"Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences," 1869; "English Men of Science: their Nature and Nurture," 1874; also several memoirs on the same topics, including "Experiments in Pangenis, by breeding from rabbits of a pure variety, into whose circulation, blood

taken from other varieties, had previously been largely transfused." Proc. Royal Soc., 1871. He was general secretary of the British Association from 1863 to 1868, president of its Geographical section in 1862 and in 1872, and of the Anthropological sub-section in 1877 ; he has been vice-president of the Royal, Royal Geographical, and Anthropological Societies, and has served in the councils of many others.

GAMBETTA, LÉON, a French statesman, born at Cahors, of a Genoese family, Oct. 30, 1838. Adopting the legal profession, he became a member of the Paris bar in 1859, and soon acquired fame as a forensic orator, being much employed in political causes, both in the capital and the provinces, while he obtained immense popularity among certain classes of the Parisians on account of his advanced Republican opinions. In March, 1869, on the occasion of the prosecution of the *Emancipation* newspaper at Toulouse, the young and eloquent orator received a most enthusiastic reception in the south. At the general election held that year, M. Gambetta stood for Paris and Marseilles, as a representative of the "irreconcilable opposition," and was returned for both constituencies, but elected to take his seat for Marseilles. In Jan., 1870, he made a violent attack on the Ollivier Ministry, declaring that the day would come when the majority of the people would, without appealing to force, succeed in establishing a Republic. On the fall of the Empire and the consequent formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and soon showed that he possessed administrative powers of a high order. When a serious misunderstanding took place between the Delegate Government at Tours and the National Defence Committee in Paris, regarding the contemplated election of deputies, M. Gambetta was selected by his colleagues to proceed to the former city and explain the position of affairs in the capital. Accordingly he left Paris on Oct. 7, 1870, in a balloon named the "Armand-Barbès," accompanied by a secretary and an aëronaut, passed safely over the Prussian lines, and reached Rouen in the evening. Proceeding without loss of time to Tours, he there assumed the direction, and for some months was virtually Dictator of all those provinces of France which were free from the German invaders. He urged the people to continued resistance, raised the Army of the Loire, and after the Delegate Government had been obliged to remove to Bordeaux, he issued a proclamation advocating war *à outrance*, and resistance even to complete exhaustion. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his dream of driving out the Prussians was not realized, and that his volunteer armies were completely crushed by the well-trained forces of the enemy. On Feb. 6, 1871, MM. Arago, Garnier-Pagès, and Eugene Pelletan, members of the Paris Government, arrived at Bordeaux, bringing with them a decree signed by all the members of the Government, which annulled that of M. Gambetta, by which certain classes of electors were disqualified as candidates for the Assembly. In consequence of this censure, M. Gambetta at once resigned his functions. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Spain, and resided there for some months in seclusion, but he has since returned to France and obtained a seat in the Assembly, where he is regarded as leader of the Radical wing of the Republican party. His political conduct has been characterised by moderation and reserve, but nevertheless he has constantly directed his efforts to one object—the definitive establishment of the Republic. In Sept., 1872, he made a kind of Democratic "Progress" in the South of France, receiving a semi-official welcome from the municipal authorities. He delivered a famous speech at Grenoble, which was regarded as a manifesto and programme of the Red party, amounting to a declaration of war against the Government of

the National Assembly. Another famous speech of his was delivered at Aix in Jan., 1876. At the close of the year 1877 M. Gambetta paid a visit to Rome, and had private conferences with the leading statesmen of the Italian Kingdom. On Sept. 11, 1877, he was condemned by the eleventh Correctional Tribunal of Paris to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, for having said of Marshal MacMahon, at a private meeting at Lille, that after the next elections the President of the Republic must either submit or resign—"Il faudra ou se soumettre, ou se démettre." M. Gambetta was also prosecuted for his circular to the electors of the twentieth arrondissement of Paris. Judgment was pronounced on Oct. 12, two days before the election, M. Gambetta being condemned to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs. Two days later he was elected Deputy for the twentieth arrondissement. In the discussion in the Chamber respecting the election of M. de Fourtou (Nov. 18, 1878), M. Gambetta called that statesman a liar. This unparliamentary expression led to their fighting a duel with pistols at Plessis Piquet, about five miles from the Tuileries. The encounter was a perfectly harmless one, and it was hinted that blank cartridges were used with the connivance of the seconds.

GARBETT, The Venerable James, M.A, born about 1802, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking first-class honours in 1822. He was elected to a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Public Examiner at Oxford in 1829, Rector of Clayton, Sussex, in 1835, Prebendary of Chichester in 1843, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1851. He preached the Bampton lectures before the University of Oxford in 1842, and held the post of Professor of Poetry from that date until 1852. He has published his "Bampton Lectures," "Prælectiones Academicæ," five volumes of sermons, pamphlets on the great questions of the day, and "Archidiaconal Charges."

GARCIA. (*See* Viardot-Garcia.)

GARIBALDI, Giuseppe, was born at Nice, of poor parents, July 22, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made voyages, when very young, to Odessa and to Rome. Having, in 1832, been implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit his country, was again in trouble in 1834, and was condemned to death in his absence for a similar attempt. He escaped to France, and landed at Marseilles, whence he sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not stirring enough for him, and in 1836 he fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil. He commanded a vessel of thirty tons, with sixteen men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualeguay, on trying to escape, was cruelly treated. After being set at liberty, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his wife Anita, passed through a variety of stirring adventures. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Dictator Rosas, and fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, transferred in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert declining them. Received with great enthusiasm at Rome, he was in the thick of the struggle which ensued when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French and Austrians pursuing him. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and dread. Garibaldi became a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island, went to Valparaiso, and returned to the United States. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate

island of Caprera, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men; and with this force he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala in May, 1860, took Palermo, marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally to Naples, which King Francis II. abandoned. On his march to Gacta he met Victor Emanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta afterwards capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he went on board a vessel, and returned to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France caused him deep sorrow. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration; and he published at Palermo, July 26, 1862, a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from Gen. Klapka, addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. Garibaldi, who was not to be easily thwarted, joined a body of volunteers at Fiuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo, Aug. 1. Gen. Cialdini was sent by the government at Turin to check this hasty and ill-advised movement; but before he arrived Garibaldi and his followers had crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavacino, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered, Garibaldi himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted, and he was attended by Mr. R. Partridge, an English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. On account of his services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, he was pardoned, and he returned to Caprera. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. An immense concourse of people assembled on his arrival in London, where he was entertained by some leading members of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of these ovations, he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution on his part was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht (the Duke and Duchess accompanying him), and reached Caprera in safety. During the campaign of 1866, Garibaldi again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22, and retired upon the Soro. This reverse he retrieved July 23, and was preparing to advance, when the war was brought to a close, and Garibaldi retired to Caprera. The year 1867 was a still more disastrous one for Garibaldi. In spite of the reserve maintained by the Italian Government, he determined to complete, if possible, the unification of Italy. Accordingly he revived the agitation on the Roman question, and openly organised an invasion of the States of the Church. The Government resolved to suppress this movement, and accordingly its leader was arrested at Asinalunga, by order of the Minister Ratazzi, on Sept. 24.

Garibaldi was taken in the first instance to Alessandria, but was afterwards permitted to return home to Caprera, in the neighbourhood of which island a man-of-war was stationed in order to prevent the escape of the revolutionary chief. This vigilance was, however, unavailing, as Garibaldi escaped on the 14th of Oct., and proceeding to Florence, harangued the populace and started on the 22nd to join the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier. At the head of four battalions of volunteers he defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 26): but on the 4th of Nov. the Garibaldians again encountered, at Mentana, the Pontifical troops, who had been reinforced by a portion of the French expeditionary corps, and suffered a speedy and crushing defeat, thanks mainly, according to the official report of General de Failly, to the superiority of the Chassepot rifle, which "did wonders" on this memorable occasion. Garibaldi was arrested at Figline, on his journey to Caprera, and carried to the fortress of Varignano, near Spezzia. The General protested against this act, and claimed the protection due to an Italian Deputy and an American citizen. He was set at liberty on the 26th, and retired to his island home, which he again left on hearing of the downfall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic, when, hastening to France, he placed his sword at the disposal of the Government of the National Defence. He landed at Marseilles Oct. 7, 1870, arrived at Tours, the seat of the Government delegation, two days later, and on the 16th was nominated to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. Great expectations were formed in some quarters of the Garibaldian troops, but they rendered little or no service in the field, while their conduct towards the clergy and the inmates of conventual establishments excited a feeling of disgust in the minds of all the respectable people in the country. In Feb., 1871, Garibaldi was returned a Deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the departments, but at the preliminary sitting of that body at Bordeaux, on the 12th, the General, "loving the Republic but hating the priesthood," ungraciously gave in his resignation. He also resigned the command of the Army of the Vosges, and soon afterwards took his departure for Caprera. In the year 1874 the fact was made public that Garibaldi was in necessitous circumstances, whereupon offers of pecuniary assistance were made to him by several of his admirers in England, Scotland, and the United States. Some of these offers he accepted, but he declined, in not very respectful language, to accept a national gift which was voted to him in the Chamber of Deputies by 207 votes against 25 (Dec. 19). Being elected a member of the Italian Parliament, he emerged from his island retreat and proceeded to Rome, where he took his seat amid much popular enthusiasm, Jan. 25, 1875. Since then he has been engaged in promoting a project for the deviation of the Tiber, and for the improvement of the Roman Campagna. In April, 1876, he wrote a letter to Signor Depretis announcing his acceptance of the donation of 100,000 lire, presented to him by the nation and the king.

GARNETT, RICHARD, son of the late Rev. Richard Garnett of the British Museum, was born at Lichfield, Feb. 27, 1835, and educated privately. He was appointed Assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum, in 1851, and Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books and Superintendent of the Reading Room in 1875. Mr. Garnett is the author of "Io in Egypt, and other Poems," 1859; "Poems from the German," 1862; "Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology," 1869. He has edited his father's "Philological Essays," 1859, and "Relics of Shelley," a collection of poetical fragments discovered by himself among Shelley's MSS., 1862.

He has besides contributed extensively to periodical literature, and written the articles, "Alexander VI.," "Anthology," "Calderon," and several others in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

GARNIER, JEAN LOUIS CHARLES, architect, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825, studied sculpture and high-relief at the École Spéciale de Dessin, obtaining several prizes. At the commencement of 1842 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, and remained there six years, studying under MM. Lévcil and Hippolyte Lebas, and gaining the great prize in architecture in 1848 for his design for a "Conservatoire pour les arts et métiers." Afterwards he travelled in Greece, measured in the island of Egina the temple of Jupiter, a polychromatic design for the restoration of which he exhibited at the Salon de Beaux-Arts in 1853, and at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. Returning to France in 1854, after a short visit to Constantinople, M. Garnier was attached as a sub-inspector to the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucheric, under M. Ballu. In 1856 he published in the "Revue Archéologique," an explanatory paper relative to the Temple of Egina. He exhibited various works in water-colours, &c., at the salons of 1857, 1859, and 1863, obtained a third-class medal in 1857, a first-class medal in 1863, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864. In 1861 he took part in the open competition for the new Opera-house at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was intrusted with the execution of this important work. The Grand Opera House, which had been nearly completed under Imperial auspices, was opened Jan. 5, 1875. There was a large concourse of foreign visitors present, and many of the highest rank; the ex-King of Hanover, the ex-Queen of Spain, her son the young King Alfonso, and the Lord Mayor of London. On this occasion M. Garnier was decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Constructions, Paris, in Oct. 1877.

GARRETT, ELIZABETH, M.D. (*See* ANDERSON.)

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, Dec. 12, 1804. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and subsequently to the printer and publisher of the *Newburyport Herald*. When about eighteen years of age he began to write for the *Herald*, and for the *Salem Gazette*. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he became editor of the *Free Press*, and in 1827 he took charge of the *Natural Philanthropist*, a temperance paper published in Boston. In 1829 he was engaged by Benjamin Lundy, to assist him in editing *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, a journal advocating the emancipation of the slaves, and published at Baltimore. His invectives against the internal slave-trade, and the men who were prosecuting it, led to his imprisonment for libel; he remained in prison for two months, when Mr. Arthur Tappan, a New York merchant, paid his fine and effected his release. On the 1st of Jan., 1831, he commenced, in Boston, the publication of the *Liberator*, a weekly anti-slavery journal, which he continued for thirty-four years. The Legislature of Georgia passed an act offering a reward of $5,000 (£1,000), to any person who should arrest, bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under the laws of the State the editor or publisher of that paper. For the first five years he was frequently threatened with assassination; and his friends urged him to go armed; but being conscientiously a non-resistant, he refused. In 1835 a mob in Boston broke up a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, and violently dragged Mr. Garrison, who was one of the speakers, through the streets, intending to murder him. He was rescued by the mayor, and placed in the gaol for the night, to preserve his life. He had visited Great Britain in 1833, and

made the acquaintance of the eminent anti-slavery leaders there. On his return he aided in organizing the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was subsequently president for twenty-two years. In 1840 he again visited England, and was most cordially received. During the next twenty years and more he continued to contend for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, gaining in influence and power each year; and when the great result was accomplished, in 1865, he resigned the presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society, and discontinued the publication of the *Liberator*, as its mission was accomplished. His friends presented him with $30,000 (£6,000), as a memorial offering for his services to the nation. In 1867 he again visited England. A volume of his poems and sonnets was published in 1843, and "Selections from his Writings and Speeches" in 1852.

GARTH, Sir Richard, son of the late Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham, Surrey, born in 1820, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1847, and went the Home Circuit. He sat in Parliament for a short time (1866-68) in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for Guildford. In March, 1875, he was nominated Chief Justice of Bengal, and received the honour of knighthood.

GASCOIGNE, Caroline Leigh, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, long a member of the House of Commons, born May 2, 1813, and married to Gen. Gascoigne, eldest son of Gen. Gascoigne, of Chillwall, M.P. for Liverpool in 1834, was at an early age distinguished for her devotion to literature. Her first work, "Temptation, or a Wife's Perils," published in 1839, was followed by "The School for Wives," in 1839; "Evelyn Harcourt," in 1842; "Belgravia," a poem, in 1851; "Spencer's Cross Manor-House," a tale for children, and "Recollections of the Crystal Palace," a poem, in 1852; "The Next-Door Neighbours," in 1855; "Doctor Harold," a novel, in 1865; "My Aunt Prue's Railway Journey," in 1865; and "Dr. Harold's Note-Book," in 1869.

GATLING, Richard Jordan, M.D., was born in North Carolina, Sept. 12, 1818. While a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed, and another for thinning out cotton plants. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing rice. Removing to St. Louis, in 1844, he adapted this invention to sowing wheat in drills, For several winters he attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and in 1849 removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in railroad enterprises and real estate speculations. In 1850 he invented a double acting hemp-brake, and in 1857 a steam plough, which, however, he did not bring to any practical result. In 1861 he conceived the idea of the revolving battery gun which bears his name. Of these he constructed six at Cincinnati, which were destroyed by the burning of his factory. Afterwards he had twelve manufactured elsewhere, which were used by Gen. Butler on the James River. In 1865 he improved his invention, and in the year following, after satisfactory trial, it was adopted into the United States service. It has also been adopted by several European governments. He now resides at Hartford, Connecticut.

GATTY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., is a member of a Cornish family, but was born in the city of London, April 18, 1813. He was for five years at the noted school, Temple Grove, East Sheen, acquiring the rudiments of education; afterwards both at the Charterhouse and Eton. For a short time he prepared for the legal profession, but in April, 1831, he entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and whilst an undergraduate printed a small volume of Poems. At the beginning of 1836 he took the degree of B.A., having some time previously

passed the necessary examinations; and in 1837 was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon to the curacy of Bellerby, in the parish of Spennithorne, Yorkshire. In 1838 he graduated M.A., and in the following year married Margaret, the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, best known as having been the friend and chaplain of Lord Nelson. In the year of his marriage he was presented to the vicarage of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, a very large and arduous parish, where he has ever since resided. Mrs. Gatty, being highly accomplished, and with fine literary taste, joined her husband in writing a Life of Dr. Scott in 1842, which was quickly out of print. They also subsequently edited a Life of Dr. Wolff, the missionary, which passed through two editions; and they wrote their Tour in Ireland in 1861, under the title of "The Old Folks from Home," which had a like success. Mrs. Gatty was also assisted by her husband, during her long fatal illness, in the compilation of her last work, "A Book of Sundials." Dr. Gatty's own literary works are a volume of Sermons, 1846; a second volume of Sermons, 1848; "The Bell; its origin, history, and uses," second edition, 1848; "The Vicar and his Duties," 1853; "Twenty Plain Sermons," 1858; "The Testimony of David," 1870; a folio edition of Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," to which he added about one-third new matter (1869); also "Sheffield: Past and Present," 1873. In 1861 he was appointed a rural dean by Archbishop Longley, who during the following year bestowed upon him the honorary dignity of Sub-dean of York Cathedral. On Oct. 4, 1873, Dr. Gatty had the misfortune to lose his amiable and gifted wife, after ten years of suffering, during which time her intellect never lost its strength or clearness.

GAVAZZI, ALESSANDRO, a "No Popery" lecturer, born at Bologna in 1809, was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was made Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. On the elevation, in 1846, of Pius IX. to the papal chair, he expressed the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and the Church with increasing freedom. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi, who was called on by the people to speak, proceeded to the Pantheon. and pronounced a fervid oration on the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He took the tricolour cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Coliseum, on the prospects and duty of Italians. Pius IX., who was understood to favour these attempts to rouse the nation, conferred upon him the office of Chaplain-general of the Forces then being reorganized by the levy of volunteers and national guards, and he accompanied the Roman army to the walls of Vicenza. While thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over Pius IX., who recalled the Roman legion, and Gavazzi, passing into Tuscany, made Florence ring with his appeals. Expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the papal government. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of Pius IX., shortly afterwards ordered the arrest of Gavazzi, who was sent off, under a strong escort, to the prison at Corneto. On his way the people of Viterbo rose to deliver him, and Pius IX. ordered his release. On the flight of the Pope after the assassination of Rossi, and the formation of the republican government, Gavazzi, who was re-appointed Chaplain-general of the Forces, organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals. During the armistice concluded with Gen. Oudinot, the Romans made a sortie under Garibaldi to repel the king of Naples, who had

invaded the territory of the republic. Gavazzi accompanied them, and after the defeat of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he left his country, to gain a livelihood by teaching Italian, and lecturing against the Catholic Church. For about six months his lectures in London were attended by crowds, and he afterwards visited the chief towns of Scotland, where he was received with hearty welcome. In 1851 Gavazzi published his memoirs in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." From Scotland he proceeded to the United States, where he was not so warmly received, and in Canada his orations on more than one occasion, nearly caused a riot. On his return, he resumed his occupation of propagandizing his particular views in Italy, in the service of the national cause, and was present with Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860. Since then he has several times visited England. At present he is residing at Rome.

GEDEN, The Rev. John Dury, born at Hastings, May 4, 1822, was educated at Kingswood School, near Bristol; entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1846; from 1846 to 1851 was Assistant Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, Surrey; and in 1856 was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Classics in the Wesleyan Theological College, Didsbury, near Manchester, which office he still holds (1878). In 1870 Mr. Geden became a member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Bible. He has written "The Doctrine of a Future Life as contained in the Old Testament Scriptures," and "Didsbury Sermons."

GEFFRARD, Fabre, son of Nicholas Geffrard, one of the founders of Haytian independence, was born at L'Anse-à-Veau, Hayti, Sept. 19, 1806. After graduating in 1821, he joined the 13th regiment as a private soldier, attaining the grade of captain in 1843, in which year he joined Hirard in rebellion against Boyer, and displayed much talent. Having in 1845 been appointed General of Division, he was in 1846 deprived by President Riche of his command, and tried by a court-martial. From 1849 to 1856 he was actively engaged in the army, and distinguished himself in the campaign of 1856, particularly in the retreat from San Juan. Finding that it was the intention of President Soulouque (Faustin I.) to arrest him, he proclaimed himself President, Dec. 21, 1858: drove Soulouque from Port-au-Prince, Jan. 15, 1859, and established himself as President. A rebellion raised by Salnave in 1864-5, was suppressed by President Geffrard. A further revolutionary movement, headed by Salnave, was begun in Feb. 1867, which was so successful as to compel President Geffrard's abdication and flight to Jamaica, where he now resides with his family. He had been for many years extremely popular, and his administration of the government was attended with great success.

GEIKIE, Archibald, F.R.S., born in Edinburgh in 1835, and educated at the High School and the University, was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, &c.; is the author of various geological memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," in the *Quarterly* and *North British Review*, in *Nature*, &c.; of "The Story of a Boulder," 1858; "The Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (conjointly with the late Dr. George Wilson), 1861; "The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland," 1863; "The Scenery of Scotland viewed in connection with its Physical Geo-

logy," 1865; "A Student's Manual of Geology," (in conjunction with the late J. B. Jukes, 1871), and "Physical Geography," "Geology," in the "Science Primers," 1874; "Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison; with Notices of his Scientific Contemporaries, and of the Rise and Progress of Palæozoic Geology in Britain," 2 vols. 1874; "Geological Map of Scotland," 1876; "Class-Book of Physical Geography," 1877. Mr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands, in the preparation of a Memoir of that district, and of a new Geological Map of Scotland, both published in 1861. On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867, he was appointed Director of the Survey of Scotland, and in Dec. 1870, he was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in Feb. 1872.

GEINITZ, JOHANN BRUNO, a German geologist, born at Altenburg, Oct. 16, 1814, first studied pharmacy in his native town, and in 1834 entered the University of Berlin. In 1837 he was created Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Jena, and the next year he became Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Technical Institute of Dresden, which was converted soon afterwards into a Polytechnic School. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in that institution. Long previously to this he had been lecturer on natural history at the Pedagogic Institute at Blochmann, and keeper of the Royal Museum of Mineralogy. Professor Geinitz has written a considerable number of works and interesting memoirs on the geognostic state of certain parts of Germany, particularly Saxony.

GELL, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK, D.D., Bishop of Madras, son of the late Rev. Philip Gell, of Derby, born in 1821, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and soon afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1846. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London, and one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, he, in 1861, was consecrated to the see of Madras.

GEORGE I. (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS GEORGE), King of Greece, second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of the Princess of Wales, born Dec. 24, 1845, served for some time in the Danish navy. After the abdication of Otho I., the late King of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburgh Gotha, who declined it; and eventually to Prince Christian, who, with the concurrence of his own family and the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. He was married at St. Petersburg to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867. The Princess Olga was born Sept. 3, 1851.

GERMANY, EMPEROR OF. (*See* WILLIAM I.)

GÉRÔME, JEAN LÉON, artist, born at Vesoul, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824, studied in his native place, went to Paris in 1841, and entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, under whose direction he pursued, for a time, his studies at the École des Beaux-Arts. He remained under that celebrated artist until 1844, and accompanied him in his voyage to Italy. Returning to France in 1845, he exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon of 1847, went on an excursion to Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. These travels furnished him with numerous subjects for his paint-

ings. In Dec. 1863, he was appointed Professor of Painting in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Since 1847, M. Gérôme has exhibited "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John;" "Bacchus and Cupid;" "A Greek Interior;" the "Fricze" of the vase commemorative of the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851; "The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ;" "Rembrandt;" a "Portrait of Rachel;" "The Plague at Marseilles;" "The Death of St. Jerome;" "Lioness meeting a Jaguar;" "Rex Tibicen," 1874; and "L'Eminence Grisc," 1874. M. Gérôme obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Nov. 1855. He was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle in 1869; and appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour in Feb. 1878.

GERSTER, Madame ETELKA, was born at Kaschau, in Hungary, June 16, 1857. At a very early age she evinced musical abilities of no ordinary kind. By the advice of the director of the Conservatoire at Vienna, who chanced to hear her sing at the head of one of the Catholic processions in her native town, she was placed under the tuition of the far-famed Madame Marchesi, with whom she studied most diligently for three years (1873-76). In the meantime rumours of her wonderful voice had got abroad, and offers were made to her from several German towns. Etelka, however, declined these, as she was determined to commence her career in an Italian school; and in Jan. 1876 she made her *début* at Venice, under the management of Signor Gardini, in the character of Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto," and with wonderful success. Almost at once followed the parts of Ophelia, Lucia, Amina in "La Somnambula" and "Marguerite," which last character she at first sang, as it was originally written, in French. Her next triumph was at Berlin, where she created such a *furore* as had never been known previously in the German capital. The demand for places was so great that the administration of the theatre was compelled to ask the public to apply by writing, and it is said that more than 21,000 applications were refused. She then made a short sojourn at Buda-Pesth, where she appeared in the operas of "La Somnambula" and "Hamlet." The "Hungarian Nightingale," as she has been called, next went to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where she carried everything before her, and was, at the Emperor's express desire, appointed "Kammer-sängerin." For her co-operation in the Court concerts His Majesty presented her with 4,000 marks and a handsome bracelet, while the Empress gave her a magnificent chain ornamented with pearls and diamonds. After she had sung at Pesth and Breslau, Mr. Mapleson had the good fortune to secure her, and she came to London. Here she first sang before an English audience on June 23, 1877, in "La Somnambula." She at once became a great favourite with the English public, and her performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during the season of 1878 were a continued series of triumphs.

GIBRALTAR, BISHOP OF. (*See* SANDFORD.)

GIBSON, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER, born at Trinidad, in 1807, the only son of the late Major T. Milner-Gibson, of the 27th regiment, was educated at the Charterhouse, and graduated B.A. in 1830, as a wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned in Aug. 1837, as member in the Conservative interest for Ipswich; and having changed his opinions, resigned his seat, and appealed, in 1839, once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in Sept. 1839, contested the borough of Cambridge, without success. During this interval he entered into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of the duty on corn, and

became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was, in July, returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the minister thought to strengthen his government by obtaining the aid of some of the leading members of the League. Mr. Gibson was accordingly appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he held until it was thought that his connection with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In April, 1848, he resigned, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party," during the struggle with Russia, that he was defeated at Manchester at the general election in March, 1857, but was shortly afterwards returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till Dec. 1868. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Milner-Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge;" viz. the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by a testimonial in 1861. Mr. Milner-Gibson, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1846, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade on the dissolution of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. He unsuccessfully contested Ashton-under-Lyne in 1868.

GIFFARD, Sir Hardinge Stanley, M.P., is a member of the family of Giffard, of Kilcorrall, co. Wexford, and a connexion by marriage of the late Sir William Webb Follett. He was born about 1825, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1850. He obtained a silk gown in 1865. He twice unsuccessfully contested Cardiff in the Conservative interest—namely, at the election of Nov. 1868, and again at the general election of Feb. 1874. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration in Nov. 1875, when Sir John Holker was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He finally succeeded in getting a seat in the House of Commons in Feb. 1877, when he was elected for Launceston.

GIFFORD (Lord), Adam Gifford, a Scotch Lord of Session, son of Mr. James Gifford, a merchant of Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1820. After studying in the university of Edinburgh he was called to the Scotch bar in 1849, and he became an advocate-depute in 1861. Mr. Gifford was sheriff of Orkney and Shetland from 1865 till he was nominated a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland in Jan. 1870, when he assumed the courtesy title of Lord Gifford.

GIGLIUCCI, Countess. (*See* Novello.)

GILBERT, Sir John, R.A., President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk-street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are:—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket;" "The Plays of Shakspere," a kind of tableau, in which the prin-

cipal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." More recently he has exhibited at the Royal Academy, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1874; "Tewkesbury Abbey: Queen Margaret carried prisoner to Edward after the battle of Tewkesbury;" "Mrs. Gilbert," and "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess," in 1875; "Crusaders," and "Richard II. resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," in 1876; "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," and "Doge and Senators of Venice," in 1877; "Ready!" and "May-dew," in 1878. As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has, for a long period, been familiar to the public. He contributed in this way to the *Illustrated London News* for many years, from the first number of that journal, but has for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakspere, a work upon which he was occupied for many years. In 1852 he was elected an associate, in 1853 a member, and in 1871 the President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose gallery he has been a constant exhibitor. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He is a honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 29, 1872, and an Academician, June 29, 1876.

GILBERT, JOSIAH, born at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1814, son of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, grandson of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, was educated chiefly at home, became afterwards a student in the Royal Academy, practised as a portrait-painter for some years in London, but has lived since 1843 at Marden Ash, Ongar, engaged in literary and artistic pursuits. He is the author of "Art, its Scope and Purpose," 1858; "Cadore, or Titian's Country," 1869; "Art and Religion," 1871; and joint author of "The Dolomite Mountains," 1864. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Alpine Club.

GILBERT, WILLIAM SCHWENCK, B.A., was born Nov. 18, 1836, at 17, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and educated at Great Ealing School. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in Nov., 1864; was Clerk in the Privy Council Office from 1857 to 1862; and was appointed Captain of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia) in 1868. Mr. Gilbert is well known as a dramatic author and contributor to periodical literature. His first piece, "Dulcamara," was produced at the St. James's Theatre, in Jan. 1866. He is also author of "An Old Score;" "The Princess;" "Ages Ago;" "Randall's Thumb;" "Creatures of Impulse;" "A Sensation Novel;" "Happy Arcadia," (Gallery of Illustration); "The Palace of Truth," a fairy comedy in three acts, brought out in Nov., 1870; "Pygmalion and Galatea," a fairy comedy, in three acts, brought out in Dec., 1871; "The Wicked World," a fairy comedy in three acts, brought out in Jan., 1873; and "Charity," a play in four acts, brought out in Jan., 1874, at the Haymarket Theatre, where the three preceding pieces had also first appeared. "Swcethearts," a dramatic contrast in two acts, was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in Nov., 1874. "Broken Hearts," a fairy comedy, was produced at the Court Theatre, in 1876, "Tom Cobb," a three act farcical comedy, at the St. James's in the same year, and "Trial by Jury" (written in conjunction with Dr. Arthur Sul-

livan), at the Royalty. This was followed by "Dan'l Druce," a three act drama, at the Haymarket; and this again by "Engaged," a three act farcical comedy, at the same theatre. "The Sorcerer," a two act opera (written in conjunction with Dr. Arthur Sullivan), was afterwards played at the Opera Comique. "The Palace of Truth" is based on a story of Madame de Genlis, and "The Princess" on Mr. Tennyson's poem, but the other pieces are original. His "Bab Ballads," originally published in *Fun*, have since been printed in a separate form. His most recent works are:—"On Bail," a comedy in three acts, from "Le Réveillon" (Criterion, Feb., 1877), and the "Ne'er-do-Weel" (Olympie, Feb. 25, 1878).

GILBERTSON, EDWARD, was born in London in 1813. The early years of his life were passed in various parts of Russia, the language of which country he speaks fluently. He left Russia in 1840, and for several years after his return to London was a frequent contributor of leading articles to the *Daily News* and other papers. In 1857 he became Secretary to the Ottoman Bank in London, and during the following four years paid several visits of inspection to the branches at Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1861 he undertook the management of the bank in the latter city, and in 1862, as member of the Financial Commission, had the chief direction, under Edhem Pasha, of the operations for withdrawing the Caimé, for which service he received the third class of the Mejidié. In 1863 he was one of the signatories of the concession of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and from that date until May, 1871, was Assistant Director-General of the bank at Constantinople. He has taken an active part in negotiating all the Turkish public loans in which the bank was interested since 1858, and has been a member of various financial commissions formed by the Ottoman Government; such as that for the amelioration of the system of public accounts, for the Budget of 1867, &c. The Sultan, in recognition of his services to the imperial treasury, has conferred on him the order of the Osmanié of the third class. Upon his arrival in England, in May, 1871, he was unanimously elected a member of the committee of the Bank in London.

GILES, THE REV. JOHN ALLEN, D.C.L., born at Mark, Somersetshire, Oct. 26, 1808, was educated at the Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1828, and became a fellow of his college. He was appointed Head Master of the City of London School in 1836, which post he resigned in 1840, and is now rector of Sutton, Surrey. He has been a prolific writer on educational, antiquarian, and ecclesiastical subjects, and, amongst other books, has edited or translated the works of Lanfranc, of the Venerable Bede; "Letters of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti;" "Scriptores Græci Minores;" "Terentii Comœdiæ;" "Severi Sancti Carmen" and "The Works of King Alfred the Great." He is the author of "Life and Times of Alfred the Great;" "Life and Letters of Thomas Becket;" "The History of Bampton;" "The History of Witney;" "History of the Ancient Britons;" "First Lessons on Various Subjects;" "Story-Book of English History;" "Keys to the Classics," &c., about 160 volumes altogether.

GILL, EDMUND, landscape painter, was born Nov. 29, 1820, at 28, Sydney-street, City-road, in the parish of Clerkenwell. His father, who was himself an artist, and an occasional exhibitor of the Royal Academy, settled at Ludlow, in Shropshire, where the son was attracted by the picturesque scenery around their place of residence, and resolved to adopt landscape painting as a profession. The family afterwards removed to Hereford. In 1841 young Gill came to London, and two years later he was admitted a student

at the Royal Academy. To the exhibitions of the Academy he has been a regular contributor. With a few exceptions his numerous pictures are drawn from the scenery of Wales or Scotland; from the rocky sea-coast, the banks and rivers, and from streams having a sufficient volume of water to furnish a cataract on a small scale. Among his works we may mention "A Storm Scene at St. Gowan's" (1846); "Fall of the Llugwy, Bettws-y-Coed" (1860); "Rhiadr Du, North Wales" (1861); "On the River Lledr, North Wales" (1864); "Fall on the River Clyde, Cora Linn" (1866); "The Waters dividing from the Dry Land," as expressed in the Book of Genesis (1869); and "Waterfall on the River Mellte, South Wales" (exhibited at the Crystal Palace, 1872).

GILLMORE, Gen. Quincy Adams, born in Loraine county, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825. In 1849 he graduated at West Point, being first in his class, and was employed as second-lieutenant of engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads. From 1852 till 1856 he performed the duties of assistant-instructor in practical engineering at West Point. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was made Captain of Engineers, and attached to General Sherman's staff on the South Carolina expedition. In this capacity he commenced operations against Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river, Georgia, in Feb., 1862, and commanded the assaulting party when that fort was reduced. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the West as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, of the department of the Ohio. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a division in the Army of Kentucky. Ordered to South Carolina, he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. For his services during this campaign, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. He subsequently co-operated with Gen. Sherman in his movement through South Carolina, and after the surrender of the Confederate forces, was, in June, 1865, placed at the head of the new department of South Carolina. After the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer service, but holds the rank of major in the United States Corps of Engineers, and is engineer in charge of the defences of the Atlantic coast. He is the author of "A Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars" (1863); "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia (1863); "Official Reports of Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbour" (1864); and "A Supplementary Report on the Engineer and Artillery Operations" (1865). He has also contributed scientific articles to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1873-76), and to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77).

GIRARDIN, Emile de, journalist, was born in Switzerland, of legally unknown parents, about 1802. While employed in the office of a stock-broker, he was known as Emile Delamothe, but being suddenly claimed, he took by authority the name of Gen. Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten years after, was declared to be his father by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies. "Emile," his first production, appeared in 1827, and "Au Hasard" in 1828. In 1831 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, one of the muses of the Restoration, whose literary abilities gave lustre to the name of her husband. He was for some time an Inspector of the Fine Arts, and he established the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, and other periodicals, at the same time dabbling in all sorts of commercial affairs; such as the mines of St. Bérain, the "Panthéon Littéraire," for which he was largely subsidized by M. Guizot. Associated with an adroit man of business, M. Boutemy, he projected the *Presse* newspaper, since become so celebrated throughout Europe, and which was at first announced as a larger and cheaper journal than any

then published in France, and as the property of a joint stock company. In 1836 *La Presse* appeared, and at once became a popular favourite. M. De Girardin made a merit of belonging to no party, and took for his motto *Au jour le jour*. True to this and to the pecuniary interests of his speculation, he supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition leader. To two principles only was he constant—hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. M. de Girardin introduced the "feuilleton," as it is called—a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which several columns are published daily. Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand, De Balzac, Frédéric Soulié, and other writers, were engaged by him at high rates of remuneration, and greatly extended the circulation of his journal. In 1834 M. de Girardin obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain upon his memory. Actuated less by personal animosity than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked M. Armand Carrel, of the *National*, so grossly in the columns of *La Presse*, that a duel ensued, and his antagonist was killed. In the Revolution of 1848 he was particularly active, and received from the hands of Louis-Philippe his act of abdication. M. de Girardin did not gain the confidence of any considerable body of his countrymen, and has justified in every act of his public life the *sobriquet* bestowed upon him of "La Girandole," the Weathercock. At the *coup d'état*, M. de Girardin quitted France, but after the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and he was permitted to return to Paris, and re-issue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856 he sold his share in *La Presse* for £32,000. From this period the circulation and influence of the paper gradually decreased, and on Dec. 1, 1862, M. de Girardin again assumed the editorship; but even he was powerless to restore it to the position it formerly occupied, and eventually he abandoned it altogether in order to take the direction of *La Liberté*, which he continued to edit until June, 1870. In the columns of that journal he incessantly attacked the Imperial Government, and in 1867 he was condemned to pay a fine of 5,000 francs for having inserted an article which held up the administration to public hatred and contempt. After the siege of Paris and during the Communistic period he established, May 5, 1871, the *Union Française*, a daily newspaper, in whose columns he advocated the organization in France of a Federal Republic, on the model of the United States. In 1872 he became proprietor of the *Journal Officiel;* in 1873 one of the proprietors of the *Petit Journal;* and in Nov., 1874, he assumed the political editorship of *La France*. M. de Girardin is the author of a large number of political pamphlets, and a collection of his leading articles appeared in 12 vols. 8vo, 1858, under the title of "Questions de mon Temps, 1836 à 1856." He has also written a few pieces for the stage. Having become a widower in 1855, he married, in 1856, Mina Drunold, Countess of Tieffenbach, widow of Prince Frederick of Nassau, but he obtained a decree of judicial separation in 1872.

GIRAUD, HERBERT, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Bombay army, was born at Faversham, Kent, in 1817, of a Waldensian family. He graduated with honours in 1840 in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a member of the so-called "Oineromathic Brotherhood," of which the naturalist, Edward Forbes, the two Goodsirs, George Wilson, J. Hughes Bennett, and others since eminent in science, were members. In 1842 he entered the H.E.I. Co.'s Bombay Medical Service, and in that year the Linnæan Society published

in their *Transactions* his "Observations on Vegetable Embryology," which were subsequently embodied in several of the British and foreign systematic works on botany. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, of which institution he became Principal, and also Chief Medical Officer of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy's Hospital, and Chemical Analyst to the Bombay Government. He was the first to introduce the study of chemistry and botany into Western India. In 1863 Dr. Giraud was Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bombay. He was also on the staff of Lord Elphinstone, of Sir George Clerk, and of Sir Bartle Frere, as surgeon to those Governors of Bombay. Dr. Giraud has contributed papers on chemical and botanical subjects to the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*, the *Annals of Natural History;* the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine;* the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal;* the *Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society;* and the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay.* Several of his chemical lectures have been published.

GIRDLESTONE, The Rev. Charles, M.A., born March 6, 1797, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, in first-class honours, and was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He held the University offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, became Vicar of Sedgeley, Staffordshire, in 1826; Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, in 1837; and Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in 1847. Mr. Girdlestone published "A Family Commentary on the Bible," in 1832-42; "The Book of Psalms, according to the two authorized translations, in parallel columns, with marginal notes," in 1836; "A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Translation of the Psalms," and several sermons and pamphlets on sanitary and social subjects. He edited, jointly with the Rev. W. A. Osborne, "The Works of Horace for Young Persons." He has also published several volumes of sermons, now out of print; and lately a volume entitled "Christendom sketched from History in the Light of Holy Scriptures," 1870; also "Number; a Link between Divine and Human Intelligence," 1875; "Devotions and Devotional Meditations in prose and verse, for private use:" "Our Church Catechism Reviewed," and "Thoughts on Dying Daily," 1878.

GIRDLESTONE, The Rev. Edward, born in London, Sept. 6, 1805, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829; became Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, in 1830; Canon Residentiary of Bristol in 1854; Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's Bristol, in 1855; Vicar of Wapley, Gloucestershire, in 1858; Vicar of Halberton, Devonshire, in 1862; and Vicar of Olveston, near Bristol, in March, 1872. Mr. Girdlestone is the author of a volume of sermons, "Reflected Truth," and many occasional sermons and pamphlets. From 1867 to the present time he has never ceased publicly and urgently to advocate the cause of the agricultural labourer. At a meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868 he made the first suggestion of an Agricultural Labourers' Union; and subsequently in London, at Exeter, Bristol, Bath, and other places, he has read papers, and spoken on the same subject, at meetings of the British Association, the Social Science Congress, and the Church Congress. He removed no fewer than 600 families from the badly paid districts of the west of England to the better paid districts of the north, and thus gave the first impulse to that movement, which has now become so general, and which is making the improvement of the agricultural labourers one of the most prominent questions of the day.

GLADSTONE, The Right Hon. William Ewart, M.P., fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a well-known merchant of Liverpool, born there, Dec. 29, 1809, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first-class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned, at the general election in Dec., 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in Dec., 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in Feb., 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonial affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in Sept., 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position he had to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government; and in the discharge of this duty he had whatever advantage his mercantile origin and connection could give him. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both Houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In Jan., 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathised strongly with the Opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for some time out of Parliament. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847-52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party, in Feb., 1851. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in Dec., 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired in former life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the commencement of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, which he resigned in the course of a few weeks,

on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858-9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally very jealous of an intervention on the part of the State in the matter of University Reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities of Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. Besides being eminent as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone had acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838 (4th edition enlarged, 2 vols., 1841), and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," stamped him, while still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842. In 1851 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that (it is said) above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1858 he published an elaborate work on Homer ("Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 3 vols.), and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the

Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868 Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Common a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which, on May 22, was read a second time in the Lower House by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South-west Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated; but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previously, returned him, by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough, which he still represents. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as First Lord of the Treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act (1869), of the Irish Land Act (1870); and of the Elementary Education Act (1870); the abolition of Purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the House of Lords on the Army Regulation Bill (1871); the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims (1871); the passing of the Ballot Act (1872); and the Judicature Act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the Government in the session of 1873, was the University Education (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the Conservatives, caused the rejection of the Bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent for; but as he declined to take office, Mr. Gladstone, though with reluctance, undertook (March 16) to reconstruct the cabinet. In August, 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably re-modelled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. On Jan. 24, 1874, a fortnight before both Houses were to have met for the despatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of Parliament, and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the Income Tax. At the general election which ensued, the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the Liberal party. The returns, completed on Feb. 27, showed that 351 Conservatives had been elected and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, who, in point of fact, declined to identify themselves with either of the old political parties. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. In the session of 1874, Mr. Gladstone, who had been re-elected for Greenwich, was rarely to be seen in his place in the House of Commons; but at its close he offered a persistent opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill. Even amid the turmoil of political life, Mr. Gladstone had devoted a portion of his time to literature. His "Ecce Homo," reprinted from *Good Words*, appeared in 1868;

a pamphlet on the Irish Church question, entitled "A Chapter of Autobiography," was published Nov. 23, 1868; and "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," in 1869. After his unsuccessful attempt to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, he contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for Oct., 1874, an article on "Ritualism," which gave rise to an animated controversy. In it he asserted that "Rome had substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith," that she "had refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused," that "no one could become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another," and that "she had equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history." Challenged by his Roman Catholic friends to substantiate these grave charges, Mr. Gladstone published (Nov. 7, 1874) a bulky pamphlet entitled "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Expostulation," which elicited numerous elaborate replies from Mgr. Capel, Dr. Newman, Archbishop Manning, and other distinguished members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Gladstone's reply to his opponents, published Feb. 24, 1875, is entitled "Vaticanism; an Answer to Replies and Reproofs." Mr. Gladstone followed up his attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in an article on "The Speeches of Pius IX." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan., 1875. On Jan. 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville his determination to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party. "At the age of sixty-five," he remarked, "and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life." Soon afterwards the Marquis of Hartington was chosen by the Liberal party to be their leader in the House of Commons. Since then, however, Mr. Gladstone has constantly taken part in the discussions of that assembly. In 1876 he published "Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer," and on Sept. 6 in the same year appeared his famous pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." It was followed (March 13, 1877) by another pamphlet, entitled "Lessons in Massacre; an Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria, since May 1876." Mr. Gladstone took an active part in the agitation respecting the massacres in Bulgaria, and strenuously opposed, both in and out of Parliament, the policy of the Conservative Government, which resulted in the Treaty of Berlin and the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In the autumn of 1877 (Oct. 17—Nov. 12) he paid a visit to Ireland, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. On Nov. 15 in that year, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, succeeding Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to the president of the Greenwich Liberal "Five Hundred," on March 9, 1878, stating that he should only represent the borough until the next general election.

GLAISHER, JAMES, F.R.S., the well-known aëronaut, of humble extraction, was born early in the century, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge. He has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. For the manner in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 7, 1849. In 1865 he was appointed to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the con-

trol of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled "Travels in the Air, a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Ventures; with recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air," 1870.

GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILSON.)

GLEICHEN (COUNT), H.S.H., PRINCE VICTOR FERDINAND FRANCIS EUGENE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CONSTANTINE FREDERIC, of Hohenlohe Langenburg, was born at Langenburg, Nov. 11, 1833. He is brother of the reigning Prince Hermann Ernest Francis Bernard, and son of the late Prince Ernest, and the Princess Feodor, daughter of the late Prince Emich Charles of Leiningen. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe is therefore the nephew of Her Majesty the Queen. He is a retired captain in the Royal Navy, and served in the Baltic campaign of 1854, with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol in 1855, and in the China war of 1857. In common with many members of the Royal family, he possesses a keen taste for the arts, and has exhibited statues at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions of sculpture since 1867. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a fine marble group of "The Deluge;" an ideal figure for his mother's grave at Baden, several statuettes and busts of members of the Royal family, and a monumental figure of Sir George Seymour. In 1875 he undertook, at the desire of Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, a colossal statue of Alfred the Great, in Sicilian marble, for erection in the market-place of Wantage, the birthplace of the Saxon monarch. On the completion of the statue in 1877 it was presented to the inhabitants of the town by Colonel Lindsay. The ceremony of inauguration was performed by the Prince of Wales, the cousin of the sculptor, and was the occasion of great rejoicings in the neighbourhood (July 14, 1877). Prince Victor of Hohenlohe holds the office of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and bears for himself, his wife (Laura, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, G.C.B.), and for his descendants by this marriage, his second title of Count Gleichen.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, the son of a Scotch Bishop, born in 1796, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen. After keeping six terms, he chose the military profession, received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the Duke of Wellington in 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, was severely wounded at the capture of that city, returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and afterwards to the rectory of Ivychurch, both in Kent, and in 1844 was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-General to the Forces: and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, was appointed Inspector-General of Military Schools, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. In addition to "The Subaltern," he has written "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The Life of Warren Hastings," "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chelsea Veterans," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "The Family History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Soldiers Help to Divine Truth," and "Things Old and New." He resigned the office of Chaplain-General to the Forces in 1875.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, BISHOP OF. (*See* ELLICOTT, DR.)

GLOVER, Sir John Hawley, G.C.M.G., son of the Rev. John Glover, British Chaplain at Cologne, was born in 1829, and entered the navy at an early age, being gazetted a lieutenant in 1851. He served in the Baltic in 1854 ; was appointed to command the *Otter* steam vessel on special service on the West Coast of Africa in March, 1855 ; and was promoted to the rank of commander in Nov. 1862. After cruising about for several years on the African coast, he quitted the navy, and became attached to the colonial service as Governor of Lagos, an island and port on the Guinea Coast. Here he established his fame as a successful administrator. One of his most important acts while he occupied this position, was the raising of a force of Mohammedan soldiers, or armed policemen, emigrants from the country of Houssa, and a loyal band of Mussulmen, from the Yoruba country, with which he contrived to repress the turbulent and contumacious tribes in the neighbourhood, and to inspire them with respect for the British Government. Captain Glover resigned the Governorship of Lagos in 1872, and in the following year was nominated Special Commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, and was entrusted with the duty of collecting a force, many thousand strong, to take the Ashantees by the right flank by marching north-west from the Volta river. At the close of Dec. he crossed that stream with a force of 12,000 men, and proceeded towards the river Prah. When within twenty miles of Coomassie, at a place called Adumassie, Commissioner Glover halted until Feb. 8, 1874, on which date he received news of the capture of the Ashantee capital by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Subsequently he opened communications with Sir Garnet, and marched through the capital to the coast without opposition. On his return to England he received for his services the thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George. He was appointed Governor of Newfoundland in Jan. 1876.,

GLYN, Isabella, a distinguished actress, was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1825. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them to oppose her inclination for the stage ; but coming by chance among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, in London, she took the leading female character. At Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage ; and returning home in 1846 was advised to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Mr. Charles Kemble volunteered to aid her in the study of Shakspere, and interesting himself warmly in her professional career, secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Nov. 8, 1847, in the part of Lady Constance in " King John," which led to an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth. On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and commenced a series of performances in Sept., 1848, as Volumnia, in " Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Katherine. During the season of 1849 she appeared not merely in these characters with increasing effect, but in several others, such as Margaret of Anjou ; Portia ; Isabella, in " Measure for Measure ; " Emilia, in " Othello ; Cleopatra ; and Julia, in the " Hunchback." During the third year of her engagement, Miss Glyn achieved another triumph in Southern's tragedy of " Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress, and produced a remarkable impression as Bianca, in " Fazio," and in 1852 by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play

of that name. Miss Glyn has given, in the metropolis and the provinces, readings from Shakspere, which have proved very successful, and reappeared at the Princess's as Cleopatra, in May, 1867. She went to the United States on a lecturing tour in 1870. Miss Glyn was married at Glasgow, in 1853, to Mr. Dallas, but the marriage was, on her petition, dissolved by the Divorce Court in 1874.

GNEIST, Rudolph, Doctor of Laws, regular Professor in the Faculty of Jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, was born Aug. 13, 1816. After the usual course of study at the gymnasium and university, he adopted the legal profession, and in 1833 became "Auscultator." In 1841 he was Assessor before the Superior Court, or "Chamber," and in 1846 Assistant-Judge in the Supreme Tribunal. This post, and with it the judicial career, he abandoned in 1850. Already, in 1839, he was a *privat-docent* in law; in 1844, professor; in 1872-74, rector and prorector. His parliamentary career began in 1848, with a seat, which he still retains, in the Municipal Council. From 1858 to the present time, he has been a member of the Prussian Lower House; in the Imperial Parliament he has sat from the first. In the Prussian House of Deputies he sits for a district in the province of Saxony; in the Reichstag he is elected from the district of Landeshut. In his earlier days he belonged to the so-called "Fraction Vincke;" later he was leader of the Left Centre; and now he ranks among the National Liberals.

GOBAT, The Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, was born Jan. 26, 1799, at Cremuse, in the Canton Berne, Switzerland. In his twentieth year he devoted himself to the study of the Bible, entering, in 1821, the mission house at Bâle. In 1823 he proceeded to Paris and London, where he learnt Arabic, Æthiopic, and Amharic, and entered into the service of the Church Missionary Society. In 1826 he was sent as a missionary to Abyssinia, but owing to the civil war then raging in that country, could not reach his destination until after a three years' residence in Cairo. From 1830 to 1832 he laboured in the highlands of Abyssinia, and returned to Europe, without having been able to effect any important results. In 1835 he made a second journey to Abyssinia, but was completely prevented from accomplishing his designs by sickness, and accordingly, in Sept. 1836, left the country, returned to Europe, and resided, during 1837 and 1838, in Switzerland and Southern Germany. About 1839 he proceeded to Malta as Principal of the Missionary College in that island, and conducted the translation of the Bible into Arabic. In 1846 Dr. Gobat was nominated Bishop of Jerusalem by the King of Prussia, was consecrated in London on July 5, in the same year, and proceeded in the following December to Jerusalem to occupy his see. He is the author of "A Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia," 1847.

GODDARD, Arabella, pianist, daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany, in Jan. 1836, almost from infancy showed an extraordinary taste for music, which was fostered by her parents. On her first appearance in public, at a concert given for some charitable purpose in her native village of St. Servan, when she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan," she was little more than four years of age. At this time the promise of future celebrity in the child was so great, that her parents removed with her to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the revolution of Feb. 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty and the late Prince Albert,

who highly complimented her on her playing. The completion of her musical education was intrusted to Thalberg, under whose able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time she could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was surprising. She first appeared in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30, 1850; and in Oct. made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of Thalberg, with marked success. From that time she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at her Majesty's Theatre were confined principally to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classical compositions. Miss Goddard afterwards became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony; and left England for a tour on the Continent in 1854, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts, and meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, and in 1860 was married to Mr. Davison, a musical critic, though she, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name. Miss Goddard took her farewell of the British public at St. James's Hall, Feb. 11, 1873, and soon afterwards went on a professional tour through Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and the United States. She returned to England in April, 1876.

GODKIN, JAMES, was born at Gorey, co. Wexford, in 1806. He was ordained as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Armagh in 1834, and afterwards became a general missionary to Roman Catholics, in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society. That connection ceased in consequence of his writing a prize essay on Federalism, called "The Rights of Ireland." He came to London in 1847, and became a leader-writer for several provincial journals, Irish and Scotch, and a contributor to reviews and magazines. He was editor of the *Christian Patriot*, a weekly journal, which he established in Belfast, of the *Derry Standard*, and of the Dublin *Daily Express*, which he conducted for about ten years. While in that office he acted for nearly seven years as Dublin correspondent of the *Times*. He is the author of "Ireland and her Churches," "The Land-War in Ireland," "The Religious History of Ireland," "Illustrated History of England" from 1820 to the death of the Prince Consort, "Religion and Education in India," and "The New Handbook of Ireland." Early in life he wrote several controversial works. A few years ago, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, the Queen conferred on Mr. Godkin a pension for "literary merit."

GODWIN, GEORGE, F.R.S., F.S.A., the son of an architect, born at Brompton, Middlesex, in Jan. 1815, was, in 1835, rewarded by a medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects for an "Essay on Concrete," which was afterwards translated into several languages. In 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of London," and in 1839 became one of the founders and honorary secretary of the London Art Union. Amongst his chief works as an architect are St. Mary's, West Brompton, St. Jude's, and St. Luke's, South Kensington, and the restoration of Redcliffe Church, Bristol. He is a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, a Vice-President of the Society of British Architects, and was one of the jurors at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Godwin, who is the author of "History in Ruins," 1853; "London Shadows," 1854; "Town Swamps and Social Bridges;" "Memorials of Workers;" and "Another Blow for Life;" contributed

largely to the *Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal*, the *Art Journal*, &c., and has been editor of the *Builder* since 1844.

GODWIN, PARKE, born at Paterson, New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1816. He was educated at Princeton College, graduating in 1834, studied law and was admitted to practice, but preferred literary pursuits. He married a daughter of William Cullen Bryant, and from 1837 to the present time, with occasional intervals, he has been connected in an editorial capacity with the *New York Evening Post*. He edited in 1843-4 *The Pathfinder*, a literary journal, and was for some years a contributor to the *Democratic Review*. Of *Putnam's Magazine*, he was for a considerable time the principal editor, and always a contributor. Two volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays in this magazine have been collected under the title "Out of the Past." Besides his almost continuous journalistic labour, he has translated and edited Goethe's "Autobiography," Zschokke's "Tales;" "Undine;" "Sintram and his Companions;" and compiled a "Handbook of Universal Biography" (1851; new ed. entitled "Cyclopædia of Biography," 1871); and has written, among other works, "A Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier" (1844); "Constructive Democracy;" and "Vala, a Mythological Tale," (1851). Many years ago he began an elaborate "History of France," of which only the first volume has been published.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, is the daughter of a teacher of languages in Stockholm, in which city she was born, Oct. 21, 1821. At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed, by the advice of Madame Lundberg, a celebrated actress at Stockholm, under Croelius, a famous teacher of music. Count Pücke, manager of the Court Theatre, felt disinclined to act on Croelius's recommendation of his youthful pupil, on account of her want of personal attractions; but after hearing her sing, he caused her name at once to be entered at the Musical Academy, where she made rapid progress. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage until her twelfth year, when her upper notes lost their sweetness. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a grand concert, and the humble part of Alice was declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Her next success was in the part of Agatha, in "Freischütz," and for a year and a half she continued the star of the opera at Stockholm. Having, by a series of concerts in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. A year after her arrival in Paris, she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who was anxious to engage her for Berlin, but she preferred returning to her native city, where she enjoyed a great triumph on her reappearance. In 1844 she went to Dresden, in 1845 sang at the fêtes on the Rhine during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin, and afterwards at Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable," followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in the "Somnambula," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio. "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding musical scholarships in honour of Mendelssohn. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely

in 1851, and was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864 for a limited period. She has shown a generous disposition, and has been instrumental in adding many thousands of pounds to the charitable institutions of every country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MEIER, poet, novelist, and journalist, is the son of Aaron Goldschmidt, and of his wife Lea Rothschild, and was born at Vordinborg in the island of Zealand, Denmark, Oct. 26, 1819. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and first appeared as an author in 1840, when he founded *The Corsair*, a weekly paper, satirical, æsthetical, and political, attacking the then absolute Government of Denmark, and although vehemently persecuted, he contributed to the wide and deep breach in Danish absolutism through which liberty subsequently marched in. In his new magazine, *North and South*, he contended for the moderate exercise of liberty, and for the education of the people, so that they might become fit for the enjoyment and exercise of its rights, and against that policy which has since led to the national disasters. Goldschmidt's æsthetic works are "A Jew," translated into German and English, of which several editions have appeared under the titles of "The Jew of Denmark," and "Jacob Bardixen the Jew;" "Homeless," translated into German and English; "The Heir;" "The Rock;" "Love Tales from Many Lands;" and many smaller tales in Danish, German, and English. Besides these, he has published several dramas, to two of which the laurel crown has been awarded.

GOLDSMID, MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK JOHN, C.B., K.C.S.I., born at Milan, in Lombardy, August 19, 1818, was educated at the private English school of the Rev. Mr. Maturin, in Paris, at King's College School, and at King's College, London. He was appointed ensign in the Madras Army in 1839; lieutenant in 1840; captain in 1851; brevet major in 1856; major in 1861; brevet lieut. colonel in 1863; lieut. col. in 1865; and brevet col. in 1870. From 1839 to 1856 he held several military staff appointments, general and regimental; but from 1852 to 1873 he was chiefly in civil and political employ. From 1865 to 1870 he was chief director of the Government Indo-European Telegraph; from 1870 to 1873, Boundary Commissioner and Arbitrator for the Eastern Frontiers of Persia, with the rank of Major General. He served in the Chinese campaign of 1840-42; and with the Turkish troops in the Eastern Crimea in 1855-56; was employed, after 1854, on several official missions, especially in India, Persia, and intervening countries; among the later of these, to Makran in 1861, 1863, and 1869; through Turkish Arabia and Asia Minor to Constantinople in 1864; to Eastern Persia and Bahuhistan in 1866-70-71; and Western Afghanistan in 1872. He laid down the Perso-Bahuh frontier in 1871; and arbitrated on the Perso-Afghan frontier in 1872. He has published pamphlets or miscellaneous writings of a minor character, and in 1874, a volume entitled "Telegraph and Travel: a Narrative of the Formation and Development of Telegraphic Communication between England and India, under the Orders of Her Majesty's Government; with Incidental Notices of the Countries traversed by the Lines." He was created a C.B. in 1866; K.C.S.I. in 1870; has the 4th class of the Order of the Mejidie, the China Medal, and Turkish War Medal. He is a Fellow and member of Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society.

GOOCH, SIR DANIEL, Bart., M.P., born in 1816 at Bedlington, Northumberland, studied the profession of an engineer at Newcastle, under the late Robert Stephenson, and in the large iron-works of South Wales. He was

chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway for twenty-seven years, is chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, and is a distinguished Freemason, having been at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and is Provincial Grand Master of Berks and Bucks. He was one of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* from the commencement; one of the mortgagees to whom it was mortgaged for £100,000; and when the vessel was sold for £25,000, over and above all liens upon her, was one of the purchasers, with a view to employing her in the laying of the Atlantic cable. Sir Daniel, who was returned for Cricklade in July, 1865, is chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and a director of the Anglo-American Company. The dignity of a baronet was conferred upon him after the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 13, 1866.

GOODALL, FREDERICK, R.A., son of the late Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver (who died April 11, 1870), was born in London, Sept. 17, 1822. At thirteen he was taken from school and placed in the studio of his father to learn the art of engraving; but soon after it was resolved that he should become a painter—still, however, under the superintendence of his father, whose general knowledge of art well qualified him to be the instructor. Mr. Frederick Goodall has said, in an autobiographical sketch, that his father, "instilled into him, at the outset, the necessity of varying his studies, and although he commenced with the idea of becoming a landscape painter, he never lost sight of the figure, but kept during the winter months drawing from casts, and studying anatomy. In the summer months for the first three years he sketched from nature in the vicinity of London, devoting a great portion of the time at the Zoological Gardens sketching the animals, which gave him facility of drawing objects in motion." Before he was fifteen he had won the "Isis," and the large silver medals of the Society of Arts. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour through Normandy. "My father accompanied me thither," says he in the notice just quoted, "and, arrived at Rouen, I was so enchanted with the picturesque views of the city that I did not wish to go any further; to which he consented after some hesitation, for I was not yet in my sixteenth year. He gave me £10, telling me to make it last as long as I could, saying at the same time, 'Be sure you save enough to bring you home again.' This was my first lesson in economy; for after staying there a fortnight, and going down the Seine to Havre, I reached London with a folio of sketches, and £5 in my pocket." In 1839, when but seventeen, he exhibited his first picture at the Academy—"Card Players," a cleverly painted interior of a Normandy cabaret, with French soldiers playing cards. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland, supplied him with materials for a long series of popular pictures, some of which were purchased by, and secured the patronage and encouragement of, Samuel Rogers, Mr. Wells, of Redleaf, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. T. Baring, and other distinguished patrons of art. One of these early pictures, "The Return from Christening," received a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Another, "The Tired Soldier" (painted in 1842, and a remarkable work for a youth of twenty), was purchased by Mr. Vernon. In 1847 the elaborate "Village Holiday," also bought by Mr. Vernon, and now, with the preceding, in the National Gallery, greatly extended his reputation. Other important pictures drawn from old English life were "Hunt the Slipper" and "Raising the Maypole" (1851). A charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro" was in a walk he has seldom trod. In 1853 he was elected an Associate of the Academy. Two years later he

exhibited "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.," a charming work, representing a water party in the Royal barge at Hampton Court; and after this came "The Swing" (1855), and "Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate" (1856), engraved in line by his father. In 1857 Mr. Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia, where he made studies for "Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso," which was not completed for the following exhibition, but exhibited in 1859. The winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859 he spent in Egypt, and the following pictures have been the result of that journey:—"Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur," 1860; "The First Born," 1861; "The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca," 1862; and "The Palm Offering," 1863, in which year he was elected a Royal Academician. Since then he has exhibited "The Song of the Nubian Slave," his diploma work, and "The Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Moses," in 1864; "Rising of the Nile," in 1865; "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1866; "Mater Purissima" and "Mater Dolorosa," in 1868; "Jochebed," in 1870; "The Head of the House at Prayer," in 1872; "An Arab Improvisatore," and "Subsiding of the Nile," in 1873; "Rachel and her Flock," "Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile," "A Fruit Woman of Cairo," "A Seller of Doves," and "The Day of Palm Offering," in 1875; "An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture," "The Holy Mother," and "Sheep-washing near the Pyramids of Geezeh," in 1876; "Glencroe," "The Time of Roses," and "The Water-carriers: Egypt," in 1877; "Oxhey Place, Herts," "The Daughters of Laban," and "Palm Sunday," in 1878.

GOODFORD, The Rev. Charles Old, D.D., eldest surviving son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, High Sheriff of that county (who died in 1835), by Charlotte, sister of the late Sir Montagu Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, Lincolnshire, was born in 1812, and was educated upon the foundation at Eton, proceeding thence as scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839). He was for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and became Head Master in 1853, on the promotion to the provostship of the late Dr. Hawtrey, whom he succeeded in Feb., 1862. He has held the rectory of Chilton Canteloe since 1856. He is the editor of "P. Terentii Afri Comœdiæ," 4to., Lond., 1854.

GOODMAN, Walter, was born in London, May 11, 1838. He received his art education first at Mr. J. M. Leigh's academy, and afterwards at the Royal Academy, where he was admitted a student in 1857. In 1860 he started for the continent, where he remained three years, visiting France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, and in 1864 he left Europe for the West Indies, in company with Señor Joaquin Cuadras, a Spanish artist. There he lived five years, passing most of the time at Cuba in the pursuit of painting. He also acted as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and his familiarity with the Spanish language enabled him to contribute to the Spanish press occasional articles, the most notable being a series of humorous social sketches, under the title of "Un viaje al estranjero," which were afterwards translated by the author for publication in an English journal. Mr. Goodman also adapted the farce of "Box and Cox" for the Spanish stage, and devoted some of his leisure to scene-painting and taking leading parts at a Spanish theatre. During his sojourn in Cuba Mr. Goodman was arrested and imprisoned in the Morro Castle upon suspicion of being connected with political matters. The Cuban revolution led, in 1869, to Mr. Goodman's abrupt departure from the island, and after visiting Porto Rico, Jamaica, Santa Domingo, and other islands, he set sail for the United States. Since his return to

Europe he has devoted his attention to portrait painting, and has exhibited figure-pictures at most of the London and provincial exhibitions. He is also a contributor of drawings on wood, and literary articles to several well-known periodicals. Shortly after his return to England Mr. Goodman began a series of social sketches of life in Cuba, which appeared from time to time in *All the Year Round*. These sketches, with several more, were afterwards republished in the form of a volume under the title of "The Pearl of the Antilles; or, an Artist in Cuba." Mr. Goodman enjoys the singular reputation of being the first European artist to receive a commission from a Chinese. At the beginning of the year 1878, His Excellency Liu Hsi-hung, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, commissioned Mr. Goodman to copy for him the "Madonna in Prayer," by Sassoferrato, in the National Gallery. Mr. Goodman was afterwards commissioned by His Excellency Kuo Ta-jen, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's, to paint his portrait and that of his wife.

GOODWIN, The Rt. Rev. Harvey, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Dean of Ely, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. Entering Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, he graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and incumbent of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858, during part of which time he held the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He was Dean of Ely from 1858 to 1869, when he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in succession to Dr. Waldegrave. He is the author of "A Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie;" "Essays on the Pentateuch;" a "Commentary on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke;" "Hulsean Lectures," in 1855-6; "Lectures on the Church Catechism;" a "Guide to the Parish Church," Parish Sermons, University Sermons, &c.; and of some mathematical treatises, including an "Elementary Course of Mathematics," "Mathematical Problems," "Elementary Statics," "Elementary Dynamics."

GORDON, The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton, G.C.M.G., youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, sometime Prime Minister of England, by his second wife Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas, was born Nov. 26, 1829. In 1854 he was elected in the Liberal interest for Beverley, having defeated Mr. G. W. Hastings, and he retained the seat until the general election of 1857, when he unsuccessfully contested Liskeard against Mr. Ralph Grey, who was afterwards appointed a Commissioner of Customs. Sir Arthur Gordon was assistant private secretary to his father when Foreign Secretary, and also when Prime Minister; and he was specially attached to Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands in 1858. He was appointed Governor of New Brunswick in 1861; Governor of Trinidad in 1866; and Governor of Mauritius in Oct., 1870. In 1871 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. When the Fiji Islands were erected into a separate colony, called the "Colony of Fiji," Sir Arthur Gordon was appointed its first Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Feb. 4, 1875; also Consul-General and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1877. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George in Aug., 1878. Sir Arthur married in 1865, Rachel Emily, eldest daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, the Clerk of the Parliaments.

GORDON, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George, C.B., R.E. (Gordon Pasha), entered the Royal Engineers as a second lieutenant June 23, 1852, and was promoted to be first lieutenant Feb. 17, 1854. He served in the Crimea from Dec., 1854, to May, 1856, was present before Sebas-

topol, and was wounded in the trenches. After peace had been made he was employed in surveying and settling the Turkish and Russian frontier in Asia—a work of no little danger and difficulty owing to the wild character of the tribes of Armenia and Koordistan. Engaged in the expedition against Pekin, he continued on service in China after our difficulties with the Imperial Government had been arranged; and at the close of the year 1861 he made a long journey from that capital to the Chotow and Kalgan passes on the Great Wall, striking down from the latter place through Shensi, and passing Tiayuen, the capital of that province, a city before unvisited by foreigners, unless by Catholic priests in disguise. Next entering the service of the Emperor of China, he was appointed, in March, 1863, commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," and was mainly instrumental in suppressing the formidable Tai-Ping rebellion in that and the succeeding year. The result of his operations was this. He found the richest and most fertile districts of China in the hands of the most savage brigands. The silk districts were the scenes of their cruelty and riot, and the great historical cities of Hangchow and Soochow were rapidly following the fate of Nanking, and were becoming desolate ruins in their possession. Gordon cut the rebellion in half, recovered the great cities, isolated and utterly discouraged the fragments of the brigand power, and left the marauders nothing but a few tracts of devastated country and their stronghold at Nanking. All this he effected, first, by the power of his arms, and afterwards still more rapidly by the terror of his name. A detailed account of his exploits is given in an interesting work entitled "'The Ever Victorious Army;' a History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E.. and of the Suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellion, by Andrew Wilson," published in 1868. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1859; of major in 1862; of lieut.-colonel Feb. 16, 1864; and was nominated a Companion of the Bath Dec. 9, 1864. Colonel Gordon was British Vice-Consul of the delta of the Danube, Turkey, from 1871 till 1873, when he undertook an expedition into Africa under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt, who appointed him Governor of the Provinces of the Equatorial Lakes. Subsequently he was created a Pasha, and in Feb., 1877, the Khedive appointed him Governor of the whole of the Soudan.

GORDON, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STRATHEARN, M.P., son of the late Major John Gordon, was born at Inverness in 1814, and received his academical education in the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1835; was Sheriff of Perthshire from 1858 to July, 1866; and became a Queen's Counsel. In Dec., 1867, he was elected M.P. for Thetford in the Conservative interest, and he continued to represent that borough till its disfranchisement in Dec., 1868. He represented the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen in the House of Commons from Nov., 1869, till his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Gordon was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1866 till March, 1867; Lord Advocate of Scotland from 1867 till Dec., 1868, and again from 1874, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, till Oct., 1876, when he was created a Lord of Appeal under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act (1876), and created a peer for life under the title of Baron Gordon.

GORDON, JOHN, born in Upson county, Georgia, Feb. 6, 1832. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate Army as Captain, and rose to the rank of Major-General. He became prominent towards the end of the war especially during the protracted siege of Petersburg by General Grant, at the close of which he commanded a division of Lee's army. His division,

reduced to barely 8,000 men, was all that remained in arms at the final surrender at Appomatox Court House, the remaining 20,000 who were there paroled having thrown away their arms and scattered into squads in search of food. The State of Georgia having been "reconstructed" as a member of the Union, he was, in 1868, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and, it is claimed, received a majority of the votes, but his Republican opponent was declared to be elected. In 1873 he was chosen Senator from Georgia, his term expiring in 1879. He has taken a leading part in the Senate, and although a Democrat, has given a moderate support to the policy of President Hayes.

GÖRGEI, ARTHUR, General, born Feb. 5, 1818, at Topporcz, in Hungary, entered the military school of Tuln, where he completed the three years' course of study in two. His ability having been recognized, he was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and was in five years promoted First Lieutenant in the Palatinal Hussars. He left the army in order to study chemistry at Prague; but the news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. The firmness of his conduct attracted the attention of Kossuth, and, until he became his rival, Görgei appears to have been his favourite. After the battle of Schwechat he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and in that position showed great military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, it being impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Sturecz mountain. Soon after this his differences with the civil authorities began. Twice he was superseded in his command, and on resuming it, was alternately victor and vanquished. The Governor and Council resigned, Aug. 11, 1849, and Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place. Shortly after this the Hungarian forces laid down their arms. For this Görgei had been called a traitor, though the state of affairs seemed desperate enough to warrant submission. The most suspicious part of the affair is the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, was afterwards allowed to leave on parole, and pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. A narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," appeared in 1851. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GORTSCHAKOFF, ALEXANDER MICHAELOWITSCH, statesman, and cousin of the celebrated general who defended Sebastopol, was born in 1798, and educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. He commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode; was secretary to the Russian embassy in London in 1824, *chargé d'affaires* to the court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time, in 1832, to the legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the Prince Royal of Würtemberg. During the events of 1848-9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. During the dispute respecting the Eastern question, the prince was ambassador at Vienna; at his instance the Russian government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856, and he was recalled to St. Petersburg in that year, to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs, which

office he still holds. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention, and his policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been freely commented upon. In October, 1870, while Paris was being besieged by the Germans, Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, announcing the resolution of the Emperor to be no longer controlled by the treaty of 1856 so far as it limited his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. This led to the Conference held in London in 1871, when the treaty was modified so as to satisfy the demands of Russia. In recognition of his services on this occasion Prince Gortschakoff was accredited with the rank of Highness. He was one of the Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

GÖSCHEN, The Right Hon. George Joachim, M.P., son of the late William Henry Göschen, a London merchant, of German extraction, was born Aug. 10, 1831. He received his education at Rugby, under Drs. Tait and Goulburn, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a first class in classics, in 1853. Formerly he was a merchant in partnership with Messrs. Fruhling and Göschen, of Austinfriars, but he retired from that firm on taking office in the Russell-Gladstone ministry. He was returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and he took an active part in the movement for throwing open the universities to dissenters, and the abolition of religious tests. Mr. Göschen, who was re-elected for the City of London, at the head of the poll, at the general election in July, 1865, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Nov. 20, 1865, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a Cabinet Minister Jan. 26, 1866, retiring with the Russell ministry in June of that year. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, which office he held till March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. At the general election which was held in that year he was the only Liberal candidate returned for the City. The numbers were :—Alderman Cotton, 8,397 ; Mr. Twells, 8,330 ; Mr. Hubbard, 8,210 ; and Mr. Göschen, 6,787. Alderman W. Lawrence and Baron Rothschild failed to secure their election, polling respectively only 6,654 and 6,490 votes. In 1876 Mr. Göschen and M. Joubert were chosen as delegates of the British and French holders of the Egyptian debts to concert measures for the conversion of the debts. They proceeded to Egypt, where they were received by the Khedive (Aug. 14), and eventually an agreement was signed at Cairo (Nov. 18) for a reorganisation of the finances and public debt of Egypt. On July 17, 1878, Mr. Göschen issued an address to the Liberal electors of the City of London, declining to come forward again at the next general election, on the ground that his votes on the County Franchise question had not been in accord with the views generally entertained by the party. Mr. Göschen attended the International Monetary Conference held at the Foreign Office, Paris, in Aug., 1878. He has written largely on financial questions, and his treatise on "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" (5th edit.), 1864, has been translated into French by M. Léon Say. He has published in pamphlet form his "Speech on the Oxford University Tests Abolition Bill," 1865, and his "Speech on Bankruptcy Legislation and other Commercial Subjects," 1868.

GOSS, Sir John, Mus. Doc., was born in 1800, at Fareham, Hants, his father, Joseph Goss, being organist of that place. Early in 1811 he became one of the "young gentlemen" of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the

charge of the late John Stafford Smith; was a pupil of the late Thomas Attwood, and succeeded him as organist of St. Paul's in April, 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss composed the "Te Deum," and the anthem, "The Lord is my Strength," performed at the Thanksgiving Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872, in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a dangerous sickness. This gained for him the honour of knighthood. Sir John Goss resigned the post of organist of St. Paul's in 1872. He is the author of various orchestral compositions (MSS), including overtures in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. Of the glees may be mentioned "There is Beauty on the Mountain" and "O Thou whose Beams." Amongst the anthems may be mentioned his anthem, "If we believe," a dirge composed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, and his anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy. His later compositions include the "Wilderness" and "O Saviour of the World;" besides the Thanksgiving "Te Deum" and anthem already mentioned. He was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Music by the University of Cambridge, June 1, 1876.

GOSSE, Edmund William, only son of Mr. Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., was born in London, Sept. 21, 1849, and educated in Devonshire. He was appointed assistant librarian at the British Museum in 1867; and received in 1875 the post of Translator to the Board of Trade. His poetical writings consist of "Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets" (in conjunction with a friend), 1870; "On Viol and Flute," lyrical poems, 1873; "King Erik," a tragedy, 1876; and "The Unknown Lover," a drama, 1878. His prose writings are contributions to the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Athenæum*, and *Academy*, consisting of critical studies of old English poetry, and of Scandinavian and Dutch literature. He has also supplied articles on poetic literature to the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In 1872 and 1874 he visited Norway, Denmark, and Sweden for the purpose of studying the literature of those countries; and in 1877 he visited Holland with a similar purpose. The results have been a number of studies published in the above-mentioned and other reviews.

GOSSE, Philip Henry, F.R.S., born at Worcester, in 1810, removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he early imbibed a taste for natural history. In 1827 he went, in a mercantile capacity, to Newfoundland, where he occupied his leisure in collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years, he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity, for three years. He afterwards travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making a large collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In 1839 he returned to England, and in 1840 published "The Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zoology of that magnificent island; publishing on his return the result of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," followed by an Atlas of "Illustrations," and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." The composition of numerous works on zoology and other subjects chiefly for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, occupied several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his attention to the microscope, by the aid of which his more recent researches have been conducted. The British Rotifera have constituted his favourite branch of

study, and he has accumulated an immense number of original drawings and observations, with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. Having repaired, on account of ill-health, to the sea-side, Mr. Gosse pursued those investigations, of which an account is given in a "Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he took a prominent part in the formation of those public and private collections of living marine animals which have become so popular, and in 1854 published "The Aquarium." "A Manual of Marine Zoology," and "Tenby, a Seaside Holiday," followed; and in 1857 "Omphalos; an attempt to Untie the Geological Knot." In the autumn of that year he removed from London to reside in the neighbourhood of Torquay, in order to obtain greater facilities for bringing out the most important of his works, "Actinologia Britannica; a History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals," which was completed in Jan., 1860. He has written "Evenings at the Microscope," "Letters from Alabama, on Natural History," "The Romance of Natural History" (1st and 2nd series), "A Year at the Shore," and "Land and Sea." In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the *Philosophical Transactions* of which he had previously contributed two memoirs on the natural history of the class Rotifera.

GOT, François Jules Edmond, a popular French comedian, born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822, received his education at the Collége Charlemagne, and after being employed for a short time at the Prefecture of the Seine, entered M. Provost's class at the Conservatoire, where, in 1842, he carried off the second, and in 1843, the first prize for comedy. After a year's compulsory service in the army, he made his first bow to a Parisian audience in 1844 at the Comédie Française, of which Society he became a member in 1850. M. Got's reputation steadily increased, and he is now most deservedly regarded as one of the cleverest comic actors on the French stage. He excels in the representation of the leading comic parts in the old classical dramas, and has created scores of original characters in modern pieces. M. Got's name has been frequently before the public, in connection with the internal dissensions of the Comédie Française. When M. Got and his colleagues of the Théâtre Français visited London in 1871, they were entertained at a public dinner at the Crystal Palace.

GOUGH, John B., born at Sandgate, Kent, Aug. 22, 1817. In 1829 he emigrated to New York, learned the trade of a bookbinder, and fell into habits of intemperance. In October, 1842, he was induced to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and soon began publicly to advocate the principle. His reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, and reached England. In 1853 the London Temperance League invited him to visit Great Britain. The visit, intended to last only six weeks, was protracted to two years, during which he advocated the cause of temperance throughout the island. He then resumed his labours in America. In 1857 he again came to England, and lectured with still greater success until 1860, when he returned to America. He now began to lecture on other topics with great success, acquiring a large income, and having an elegant residence near Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1846 he published his "Autobiography," and a volume of "Orations" in 1854. In 1873 he announced that he was about to leave the field as a public lecturer; but he has subsequently appeared at intervals down to 1878, when he again visited England.

GOULBURN, Bishop of. (*See* Thomas, Dr.)

GOULBURN, The Very Rev. Edward Meyrick, D.D., Dean of Norwich, son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, born about 1818, was educated at Eton and Balliol Col-

lege, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1841. Having held for some years a college tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Holywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 successor to Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle (now Archbishop of Canterbury) in the Head-mastership of Rugby School, from which post he retired in 1858. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850, was appointed minister of Quebec Chapel and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1858, one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary, and incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859, and Dean of Norwich in 1866. In addition to a large number of single sermons and lectures, Dean Goulburn has published, "The Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, as taught in Holy Scripture," eight Sermons, 1851; "Rudimentary Treatise on the Philosophy of Grammar, with especial reference to the Doctrine of the Cases," 1852; "Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures," 1854, third edit., 1860; "The Idle World: short religious essays upon the gift of speech and its employment in conversation," 1855, second edit., 1864; "Manual of Confirmation," 1855, ninth edit., 1872: "The Book of Rugby School," 1856; a collection of "Family Prayers," 1857, new edit., 1868; "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1857; "Sermons preached on different occasions during the last twenty years," 2 vols. 1862; "Thoughts on Personal Religion," 2 vols. 1862; "The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer; a series of lectures," 2 vols. 1863; "The Functions of our Cathedrals," 1869; "The Pursuit of Holiness," 1869, fifth edit., 1873; "The Ancient Sculptures in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral described and illustrated; with a history of the See and Cathedral of Norwich from its foundation to modern times," London, 1872, &c.; "The Great Commission; meditations on Home and Foreign Missions," 1872; "Is it true? Is it widely received and believed by God's Church? Reasons for neither mutilating nor muffling the Athanasian Creed," 1872; "The Holy Catholic Church; its divine ideal, ministry, and institution," 1873.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 27, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and afterwards studied at Göttingen, where he took his degree in 1848, and was for some time an assistant in the observatory at Altona. After visiting the principal observatories in Europe, he returned to America, and was employed in the Coast Survey, having in special charge the longitude determinations, the methods of which he greatly improved. In 1856 he was appointed director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, New York, retaining the post until the beginning of 1859. In 1868 he was appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic, South America, to organise and direct the National Observatory at Cordova, and having erected the building, he began work, with four assistants, in 1870. Since that time he has completed a set of maps of the stars visible to the naked eye from the observatory, and has also undertaken a series of zone observations on the southern stars. Up to April, 1874, more than 83,000 stars had been observed. In 1849 he founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the *Astronomical Journal*, which he edited until its suspension in 1861, the expenses being defrayed by himself and a few friends. His principal works are: "Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune" (Smithsonian Institution Reports, 1850); "Investigation of the Orbit of the Comet V." (1847); "Discussions of Observations made by the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Chili, to determine the Solar Parallax" (1856); and several charts of stars of scarcely less importance than those already noted.

GOULD, John, F.R.S., ornitho-

logist, born at Lyme, in Dorset, Sept. 14, 1804, at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. He spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years under the care of the late Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly afterwards he removed to London, as a field likely to afford a wider scope for his studies. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession. This was the first collection of any extent which had reached England from the Great Himalaya range, and Mr. Gould hastened to illustrate the more important species in a work which he published in 1831 under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." The success of this publication induced the author to commence another of a more extensive character on the birds of Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the "Ramphastidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the completion of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the spring of 1838, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of six hundred species. He has since published a work on the "Mammals of Australia," a monograph of the "Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America," a "Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming-Birds," a supplementary volume to the "Birds of Australia," comprising the novelties discovered subsequent to the publication of the former seven, and a "Handbook to the Birds of Australia," comprising all the information known respecting the various species to the close of 1865. Mr. Gould, who has devoted much attention to the humming-birds, and formed an unrivalled collection, is engaged upon a still more extensive publication on the birds of Asia, and an entirely new work on "The Birds of Great Britain."

GOUNOD, Charles François, composer, was born at Paris, June 17, 1818. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanglante;" "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic managers that they should possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every chance of developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In this instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded. "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered his success more remarkable was the fact that, though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Médicin malgré lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company under the title of the "Mock Doctor:" of "La Reine de Saba;" "Mirelle," brought out in London in 1864; "Romeo and Juliet," produced at Paris and London in 1867; and "Polyeucte," produced

at the Grand Opéra, Paris, Oct. 7, 1878. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section of Music, in May, 1866, and was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug. 1877.

GOURKO (COUNT), JOSEPH VASSILYÉVICH, one of the most distinguished generals of the Russo-Turkish war, is of Polish origin, and was born in 1828, and educated in the Imperial "Corps de Pages." He was created ensign of the regiment of Hussars of the Imperial Body Guard in 1846. In 1857 he was already captain, and commanded a squadron in the same regiment, and was made in 1860 adjutant to the Emperor. In 1861 he received his colonel's commission. In 1866 Gourko was appointed commander of the 4th Hussar regiment of Marinpol. In 1867 the Emperor named him major-general, and ordered him to be at his *suite*. Then he commanded the Grenadier regiment of the Imperial Guards, and in 1873 the 1st brigade of the 2nd division of the Cavallerie de la Garde. We may add that Count Gourko took part, although in inferior ranks, in the Crimean war, being stationed at Belbeck. His late heroic deeds are almost too well known to be minutely recorded; we will only mention some of the principal feats of this valiant general, who commanded the vanguard of the Imperial army. On the 25th June, 1877, with a detachment of cavalry and a single battery, he attacked and took by assault the strong and powerfully occupied town of Tyrnovo (Tirnowo). On the 5th of July he occupied Kazanlyk and the village of Shipka, and after occupying and defending the passes of Shipka, Hanko, and others, he, together with General Radetzky, traversed the Balkans in the middle of the winter snowstorms and frosts, with but few losses, and led the victorious Russian troops into the fertile valleys beyond, thus occupying Sofia, Philippopolis, and Adrianopolis. The hazardous and almost impossible feat of traversing the Balkans in the middle of winter will for ever remain one of the greatest deeds performed by the soldiers of Russia. Count Gourko has been elevated to the rank of Adjutant-General, is a Knight of St. George of the second class, and of several other high orders. He was made a Count in April, 1878.

GRADY, STANDISH GROVE-, born in 1815, at Killester Park, county of Dublin, fourth son of Henry Grove-Grady, Esq., of Bellewood, Templemore, co. Tipperary. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Jan., 1841, and chose the Home Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Gravesend in Sept., 1848; and Reader to the Inns of Court on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and the laws in force in British India in July, 1869. Mr. Grady is the author of "The Law of Fixtures and Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical and Lay;" "The Law of the Registration of Voters and of Elections;" "Equalisation of the Poor Rates;" "The Present State of our Public Schools;" "Abuses of Public Charities;" "Hindoo Law of Inheritance;" "The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract;" "A Manual of Hindu Law;" joint author of "The Law and Practice at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench," and editor of the "Institutes of Menu," "The Hedaya," and the "Indian Codes."

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE, BISHOP OF. (*See* TURNER).

GRAHAM'S TOWN. BISHOP OF. (*See* MERRIMAN).

GRAMONT, (DUC DE), ANTOINE-AGÉNOR-ALFRED, diplomatist, formerly Duc de Guiche, since the death of his father (March 3, 1854), Prince de Bidache, born at Paris, Aug. 14, 1819, entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to join the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life, Dec. 2, 1852, and was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel; to Stuttgard in 1852; to Turin in April,

1853 ; and as Ambassador to Rome in 1857, which post he held till 1861, when he was nominated Ambassador to Vienna. Whilst at Turin, he used his influence to induce the Sardinians to enter into the alliance of the Western powers against Russia. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in April, 1870, and held that office until the downfall of the empire in September following. He was promoted to the rank of General of Division in 1873. He was made commander of the Legion of Honour. June 3, 1857 ; Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Würtemberg, and of that of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. He married in 1848 a daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, by whom he has four children.

GRANIER, ADOLPHE BERNARD, better known as GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, born at Avcron-Bergelle (Gers), in 1808, was educated in the Lyceum of Toulouse, and went to Paris in 1832, where he wrote in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the direction of M. Victor Hugo. From that time till 1850, when he joined the *Constitutionnel*, to which he contributed for several years, he wrote in or edited various political journals, distinguishing himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents. So violent, indeed, did these become in the ministerial journal, *L'Époque*, which he edited, that the editors of the newspapers assailed refused to reply, which reserve was called "the conspiracy of silence." He entered the Corps Législatif in 1852 as member for Gers, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1863. He has written, among other works, "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," 1837, announced as the introduction of a "Histoire Universelle;" "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anoblies," 1840 ; "Voyage aux Antilles Françaises," 1842-4 ; "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française," 1850 ; a collection of "Œuvres Littéraires," 1852 ; "Les Girondins et les Massacres de Septembre," 1860 ; "Histoire des Origines de la Langue Française," 1873 ; and numerous pamphlets. In 1840 he made a voyage to the French West Indies, where he married a lady of Creole extraction. M. Granier de Cassagnac was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 23, 1857, and Commander, Aug. 30, 1865. On the fall of the empire he went to Brussels, where, towards the close of the year 1870, he founded a new Imperialist journal called *Le Drapeau*. He was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Mirande, in the department of Gers, at the general elections of Feb. 1876, and Oct. 1877.

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, PAUL DE, son of Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, born about 1840, became at an early age a contributor to the minor Parisian journals, and soon acquired notoriety by the fierceness of his personal attacks on his contemporaries and the numerous duels to which they gave rise. In 1866, under the auspices of his father he joined the staff of *Le Pays*, of which soon afterwards he became the principal editor. Since then he has been perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his brother journalists and anti-Bonapartist politicians. It would be difficult to enumerate all the "affairs of honour" in which he has been engaged, but his duel with the late M. Gustave Flourens in 1869, may be mentioned as being one of the most desperate fought in recent times. M. Paul de Cassagnac was decorated with the Legion of Honour on the Emperor's fête-day in 1868, and in July, 1869, was elected a member of the Conseil Général for the Department of Gers. On the declaration of war against Prussia, in Aug., 1870, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was still suffering from a recent wound in the chest, and who had just been appointed a Major of the Garde Mobile of the department of Gers, preferred to enrol himself as a volunteer in the first regiment of Zouaves. Taken prisoner at Sedan he was in-

terned for eight months in a casemate at Kösel in Silesia. On recovering his liberty he went to Venice for the benefit of his health; and afterwards he established in the department of Gers, *L'Appel au Peuple*, a political journal which met with considerable success. Returning to Paris in Jan. 1872, he resumed the editorship of *Le Pays*. In July of that year he was condemned to a week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 francs in consequence of his duel with M. Lockroy. On July 7, 1873, he fought a duel on the Luxemburg frontier with M. Ranc, a Paris journalist; both combatants being wounded, and M. Ranc disabled. He was tried in Paris, July 2, 1874, for the publication in *Le Pays* of articles calculated to disturb the public peace, and to stir up hatred and contempt between citizens. M. Paul de Cassagnac undertook his own defence and obtained a verdict of "Not Guilty," a result which was regarded by the Bonapartists as a signal triumph. In 1874 he published in his journal a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sédan, the whole responsibility of which was thrown on to General Wimpffen's shoulders. The General accordingly instituted a prosecution for libel in the Assize Court of the Seine, but M. Paul de Cassagnac was acquitted by the jury (Feb. 1875). On Nov. 24, 1875, he delivered, at a meeting at Belleville, a speech in which he contended that the restoration of the Empire was the essential condition of the welfare of the people. The *Pays* and other newspapers were prosecuted for printing a report of this discourse, but they were all acquitted. M. Paul de Cassagnac was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Condom in the department of Gers, at the general elections of Feb. 1876 and Oct. 1877.

GRANT, Sir Alexander, Bart., LL.D., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes-Grant, Bart., of Dalvey, North Britain, born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, succeeded his father as eighth baronet, Aug. 1, 1856, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. He became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College at Madras in 1860; Principal of that college in 1862; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in 1863; Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency in 1865; a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1868; in the same year, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh; and in 1872 a member of the Board of Education for Scotland. Sir Alexander Grant edited "The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes," 1854, third edition revised and partly rewritten, 1874; and "Xenophon," forming vol. 8 of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," in 1871.

GRANT, James, born at Elgin, Morayshire, about 1805; became a contributor to the *Statesman*, a London paper, and wrote, in the *Imperial Magazine*, a series of forty essays, under the title of "Solitary Hours." In 1827 he started the *Elgin Courier*. Whilst thus engaged, he found time to produce the *Elgin Annual* and the *Elgin Literary Magazine*, and his contributions to these were highly commended by Sir Walter Scott. In 1834 he removed to London, and after a short connection with the *Chronicle*, then under Mr. Black, attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, of which he became editor in 1850, a position which he held till 1870. Mr. Grant is the author of "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," "The Great Metropolis," "The Bench and the Bar," and "Sketches in London." He has been a frequent contributor to

the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he was for a long time both editor and proprietor, and has written extensively on theological subjects. The series of works of a purely religious character, consisting of 14 volumes, includes "God is Love," "Our Heavenly Home," and "The End of All Things." His latest publications are "Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair, Bart.," 1870; and "The Newspaper Press; its Origin, Progress, and Present Position, 2 vols., 1871. The third and concluding volume of the last-named work was published in 1872, under the title of "The Metropolitan Weekly and Provincial Press."

GRANT, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822. When only ten years old he sailed with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers for Newfoundland, and was several years with the troops in America, his education being principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd foot, joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War; or, Highlanders in Spain," was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." It was followed by "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 1848; "Memoirs of Kircaldy of Grange," 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 1850; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary Queen of Scotts," 1851; "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écossais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," 1855; "The Yellow Frigate," 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," 1856; "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," 1856; "Laura Everingham," 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," 1858; "The Cavaliers of Fortune," 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," 1859; "Legends of the Black Watch," 1859; "Mary of Loraine," 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," 1861; "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," 1862; "Captain of the Guard," 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," 1863; "Second to None," 1864; "King's Own Borderers," 1865; "Constable of France," 1866; "The White Cockade," 1867; "First Love and Last Love, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny," 1868; "The Secret Despatch," 1869; "The Girl he Married," 1869; "Lady Wedderburn's Wish, a Tale of the Crimean War," 1870; "Only an Ensign," 1871; "Under the Red Dragon," 1872; "British Battles on Land and Sea," vol. i., 1873; "British Heroes in Foreign Wars," new edit., 1873; "Shall I Win Her?" 1874; "Fairer than a Fairy," 1874; and "Six Years Ago," 1877. Most of these works have been printed in the United States; all have been translated into German and Danish, and several into French. Mr. Grant has been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *United Service Magazine*, &c. In 1852 he prepared the "Memorial" which was presented to the House of Lords by the duke of Richmond, in the name of 200 Peninsula lieutenants, craving the rank of captains without increase of pay. It was not acted upon, owing to the opposition of the late duke of Wellington. In Dec. 1875 Mr. Grant abjured Protestanism, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

GRANT, James Augustus, C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S., F.L.S., Retired Lieut. Col. of the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., born at Nairn in 1827, was educated at the grammar-school, and Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1845 to the Indian army, served under Gen. Whish at both sieges of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough, for which he received the medal and two clasps; was Adjutant of the 8th N.I. for five years; and baggage-master to Sir James Outram's force in Aug., 1857; did duty with the 78th Highlanders, under Gen. Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded while in command of two companies of the 78th Highlanders who formed the rear guard of the army. In 1863 he explored the sources of the Nile in company with the lamented Capt. Speke, who published an account of their joint travels and discoveries in Africa in 1864, for which he was made a C.B. (civil division) in Sept., 1866. He was head of the Intelligence Department with the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India for his services in that capacity. He is the author of a "Walk across Africa," "Summary of the Speke and Grant Expedition" in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1872, and of "The Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition," forming the 29th vol. of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, 1872. He is gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and has received medals from Pope Pius IX. and King Victor Emmanuel.

GRANT, Sir Patrick, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, co. Elgin, born at Duthill, in that county, in 1804, entered the military service of the East India Company in 1819. During the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4 Captain Grant served on Sir Hugh Gough's Staff as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and obtained his brevet majority for Maharajpur. As Adjutant-General in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, he fought under the same chief at Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon, and received two severe wounds, besides having his horse thrice shot under him. For his services in this war he was made a C.B., and gained another step in brevet rank. In the same capacity he again followed Lord Gough through the Punjaub campaign, sharing in the hard-won fight of Chilianwalla and the crowning victory of Gujarát. At the end of the campaign he was made an A.D.C. to the Queen with the rank of Colonel. In 1849-50 Colonel Grant again served as Adjutant-General in Sir C. Napier's campaign against the hill-tribes of Kohat. In 1856, as Major-General and K.C.B., he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, and on the death of General Anson, in the first days of the Mutiny in 1857, Sir Patrick went over to Calcutta as acting Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, pending the arrival of Anson's successor, Sir Colin Campbell. After the Mutiny he was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and in March, 1867, was preferred to the Governorship of Malta. The latter post he resigned through ill-health in April, 1872. In 1874 he was appointed to the post of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, left vacant by the death of Sir Sydney Cotton.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839, graduated in 1843, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and, after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859

to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privaey he was drawn out by the eivil war, and having aeted first as aide-de-eamp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was made a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in eommand in Cairo, he seeured Padueah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, eondueted a reeonnaissanee to the rear of Columbus. Fort Henry fell Feb. 6, and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him uneonditionally, being followed by the evaeuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the distriet of West Tennessee, and his forees advaneed up that river to Pittsburg Landing, and fought, April 6 and 7, the battle of Shiloh, at whieh the Confederate general A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was seeond in eommand to General Halleek during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take eommand of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vieksburg, on the Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union troops, under Gen. Roseerans, at Chiekamauga, Tennessee, in September, he was assigned to the eommand of the largely reinforeed army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Chattanooga, elose by. In Mareh, 1864, President Lineoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, and eonferred on him the powers of General-in-Chief of the vast armies in the field. Invested with this authority, and having reorganized the army of the East, and arranged with General W. T. Sherman, the Commander of the army of the West, to move against Gen. J. E. Johnston, at the same time that he moved against Gen. Lee, he prepared for a vigorous and protraeted eampaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flanking movements, whieh the skill and taet of Gen. Lee rendered abortive, Gen. Grant erossed the James River, between the 12th and 15th of June, 1864, and proeeeded to lay siege to Riehmond and Petersburg from the north and north-east, while a very considerable army was eutting off their supplies, and destroying their railroads at the south and south-west. At length one railroad after another having been eut, and the two eities of Riehmond and Petersburg redueed to great straits, while the army of Gen. Lee was rapidly diminishing, the last line was broken on April 2, 1865, and Lee and the remnant of his army fled westward, pursued by Grant. On the 9th of April, 1865, Lee surrendered with his entire eommand to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender of the other armies, in North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas followed soon after, and the war ended. After its elose the gratitude of the people to Gen. Grant found expression in numerous and valuable gifts. On July 25, 1866, Congress having ereated the grade of General of the Army, hitherto unknown in the army of the United States, he was eommissioned General the same day, and Major-General Sherman promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Differing in his views from President Johnson, whose poliey had alienated very many of his former friends, a eoolness sprang up between the President and the General ; this was aggravated by the attempted removal of Seeretary Stanton by the President, and still further by the nomination of Grant for the Presideney by the Republiean party in May, 1868, and from that time till the elose of Mr. Johnson's term of offiee, in Mareh, 1869, their only intereourse was offieial. Gen. Grant was eleeted President in Nov., 1868, reeeiving 214 out of the 294 eleetoral votes of the 26 States then reeognized as belonging to the Union. He was inaugurated Mareh 4, 1869. His administration was, upon the whole,

highly satisfactory; and in 1872 he was nominated for a second term of four years by the Republican National Convention. But in the meanwhile dissatisfaction had grown up among some prominent members of the Republican party. These, taking the name of "Liberal Republicans," nominated for President Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York *Tribune*. The Democratic National Convention also nominated Mr. Greeley, although he had always been a strong opponent of the Democratic party. At the Presidential election held in Nov., 1872, Grant received 268 electoral votes, and Greeley 80. But reckoning by the actual votes cast for each candidate, the election was much more close. The whole number of votes cast was 6,431,149; of these there were for Grant 3,597,070, for Greeley 2,834,079; giving for Grant a majority of 762,991. Mr. Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872, just after the result of the election was evident. During the second administration of President Grant, grave difficulties arose, growing mainly out of financial questions and the disturbed condition of the South. The elections held in the autumn of 1874 resulted generally in favour of the Democratic party, who secured a majority in the Congressional House of Representatives, which convened in Dec., 1875, while the hitherto large Republican majority in the Senate was greatly diminished. Still Grant was by many considered the strongest candidate whom the Republicans could present at the next Presidential term. But it has come to be a usage, almost equivalent to positive law, that no person shall be made President for more than two quadrennial terms, and Grant was not formally pressed for a re-nomination. Soon after the expiration of his term, on March 4, 1877, he set out upon an extended visit to Europe. Although now merely a private citizen, he has been received in every country which he has visited with the consideration due to his former elevated civil and military position.

GRANVILLE, (EARL), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, K.G., eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attaché to the embassy at Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in 1851 obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation, at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and

retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec., 1865. In Dec., 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. He occupied the latter position until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet in Feb., 1874. At the commencement of the following year, when Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, Lord Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Hartington being chosen as its spokesman in the House of Commons.

GRAVES, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, was born Nov. 6, 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours, and of which he became a Fellow. He was for some time Dean of the Chapel Royal in Ireland, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick June 29, 1866.

GRAY, Asa, M.D., born at Paris, New York, Nov. 18, 1810. He graduated M.D. at Fairfield Medical College, in 1831, but soon relinquished the practice of medicine, and devoted himself, under Professor Torrey, of New York, to the study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition; but the delay of that enterprise led him, in 1837, to resign his post. In 1842 he was elected Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard College. In addition to his lectures at Cambridge, he has delivered three courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston; published in 1836 his "Elements of Botany," enlarged into the "Botanical Text-book:" and in 1838 commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America," to be completed in three large volumes. He published in 1848 the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," and the first volume of the "Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata," in which one species of each genus is described; and the first volume of his "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes," in 1854. He has since published the following works, mostly text-books, "How Plants Grow;" "Lessons in Botany, with drawings from Nature;" "The School and Field-book of Botany," "The Manual of Botany;" "Structural and Systematic Botany," a revised edition of the "Botanical Text-book," with 1,300 illustrations; "Flora of the Southern United States." He visited Europe in 1838-9, and again in 1850-51, and has contributed numerous papers to scientific periodicals and to the transactions of learned societies. In 1873 he retired from the labour of active teaching, in order to devote himself to strictly scientific pursuits, and to the care of the herbarium of Harvard College; and in 1874 was chosen one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Agassiz. In 1878 the Académie des Sciences of Paris elected him a corresponding member in the Section of Botany.

GREECE, King of. (*See* George I.)

GREEN, Mrs. Mary Anne Everett, whose maiden name was Wood, was born at Sheffield in 1818, and, in early life, resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and received an excellent education. Her intellectual tastes were fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and having now freer access to libraries and MS. collections, she conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the sixth and last in 1855. Mrs. Green edited "Letters of Royal

and Illustrious Ladies," published in 1846; "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society, in 1856; the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," in 1857; and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, chiefly on antiquarian subjects. She has been intrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendering the State Papers in the Record Office. The papers of the reign of James I., 4 vols., were published in 1857-9, and of those of Charles II. seven volumes appeared 1860-68. Mrs. Green was then requested to complete the calendar of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth, left unfinished by the late Mr. Lemon, which, with addenda from Edward VI. to James I., forms 6 vols. published. She is now occupied upon the papers of the Interregnum, of which 5 vols. are published. In 1845 she married Mr. G. P. Green, artist, of Cottingham, near Hull, and of London.

GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, next after Washington the foremost general in the war of the Revolution, born in Rhode Island, April 8, 1811. He was educated at Brown University, lived in Europe for nearly twenty years, and from 1837 to 1845 was United States Consul at Rome. On returning to the United States in 1847, he became Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University. Besides contributing to periodicals, he has edited "History and Geography of the Middle Ages," Addison's Works, and written the "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," for Spark's "American Biography," which, greatly enlarged, was published as the "Life of Gen. Nathaniel Greene" (2 vols., 1867-68); "Biographical Studies" (1860); "Historical View of the American Revolution" (1865); and a criticism upon Bancroft's account of Gen. Greene, (1866). In 1872 he was appointed non-resident Professor in Cornell University.

GREG, WILLIAM RATHBONE, born at Manchester, in 1809, was appointed a Commissioner of Customs in May, 1856, and was Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office from Nov., 1864, till 1877, when he resigned. Mr. Greg is the author of "Essays on Political and Social Science;" "Enigmas of Life," 1872, fifth edit., 1873; "Literary and Social Judgments;" "Political Problems;" "Creed of Christendom," 3rd edit., 2 vols., 1873; "Rocks Ahead, or, the Warnings of Cassandra," 1874; and "Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideas of the Artisan Class," 1876. He is a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the signature "W. R. G." Mr. Greg is married to a daughter of the late Right. Hon. James Wilson.

GREGG, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, younger son of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Law, of Dublin, was born in 1834, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1857; M.A., 1860). He was formerly rector of Clonmel, Queenstown, Ireland, and afterwards precentor of Cork and incumbent of St. Finbar in that city. He was appointed to the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Finbar, Cork, in 1874, and in March, 1875, he was elected to the Bishopric of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, which had been left vacant by the death of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D. On June 27, 1878, he was elected in the room of his father, the late Dr. John Gregg, to the bishopric of Cork. Canon Henry Jellett, D.D., was also nominated for the see, but in the final poll the Bishop of Ossory obtained 109 out of 160 clerical votes. Bishop Gregg married in 1863, Elinor, daughter of Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, of Frankfield, co. Cork.

GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, born in 1817, was educated privately, and served his apprenticeship as a mill-

wright and engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, under Mr. James Walker, in a graving dock in Woolwich dockyard, in 1840 became Resident Engineer of the London and Croydon Railway, and carried out some important works in the widening of that line, and the necessary alteration of bridges, &c., without impeding the heavy traffic of the railway. The Croydon and Epsom Railway was constructed under his direction, and in 1846 he succeeded the late Mr. Brunel as Chief Engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in which capacity he constructed and laid out several railways in the West of England. In 1855 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, an office which he held for about three years, until the committee was reconstructed. He has for several years been professionally connected with the General Post Office, his principal duties being the settlement, by arbitration with railway companies, of the rates of payments for mail trains. He has laid out and reported on many works abroad ; the drainage of the Lake Fucino in Italy, and the construction of the Beziers and Graissessar Railway in France, having been commenced under his direction and from his designs. He is Engineer of the Somerset Central and Dorset Central Railways, Consulting Engineer of the Ceylon and Pernambuco Railways, and in 1868 was elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

GREGORY, The Rev. Robert M.A., son of Robert Gregory, Esq. of Nottingham, born in 1819, was educated at private schools and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A., 1843 ; M.A., 1846). In 1850 he gained the Denyer Theological Prize at Oxford. He was ordained at Christmas, 1843, curate of Bisley, in Gloucestershire, where he remained till 1847, when he became curate of Panton and Wragby, in Lincolnshire. There he stayed till 1851, when he became curate of the parish church of Lambeth, which he held until he was appointed in 1853 perpetual curate of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth, which living he resigned in 1873. In 1868 he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's. In 1870 he was appointed Rural Dean of Camberwell, which post he resigned in 1873. In 1868 he was elected Proctor for the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, which he held till the election in 1874, when, having ceased to hold a benefice in the diocese of Winchester, he was no longer eligible ; and he was then elected for the Chapter of St. Paul's. In 1868 he was appointed Treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. Canon Gregory was a member of the Ritual Commission, and also of the Royal Commission upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Act. In 1873 he was elected a member of the London School Board for the City division, and he sat on the Board till 1876, when he did not seek re-election. On Aug. 9, 1878, he was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the Parochial Charities of the City of London. He married, first, in 1844, Mary Frances, younger daughter of William Stewart, Esq., of Frescati, near Dublin (she died in 1851) ; secondly, in 1861, Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. Canon Gregory is the author of : "Plea for Small Parishes," 1849 ; "The Difficulties and Organisation of a Small Metropolitan Parish," 1866 ; "Sermons," 1869 ; "Lectures at St. Paul's, 1871-72 ;" "The Cost of Voluntary Schools and of Board Schools," 1875 ; "Is the Canadian System of Education Rates possible in England?" 1875 ; "Position of the Celebrant Aspect in Convocation," 1875 ; "The Position of the Priest ordered by the Rubric in the Communion Service," 1876.

GREGORY, The Right Hon. William Henry, is the only son of the late Mr. Robert Gregory, of Coote Park, co. Galway, and grandson of the late Right Hon. William Gregory, who was Under-secretary for Ireland for several years under the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was born in 1817, and educated at Harrow, where he gained the Peel medal, a scholarship, and other prizes; and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1842 as a Conservative, on a casual vacancy in the representation of the city of Dublin, arising through the death of Mr. John Beattie West, when he defeated Lord Morpeth (afterwards Earl of Carlisle), by a majority of all but 400 votes; but at the general election of 1847 he failed to secure his re-election, being defeated by Mr. John Reynolds by just 100 votes. He did not again enter Parliament until 1857, when he was returned for Galway county as a Liberal Conservative. He gave an independent support to Lord Palmerston, but voted with Lord Derby on his Reform Bill in March, 1859, and against the Reform Bill brought forward by Lord John Russell in 1866. Mr. Gregory is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county with which he is connected by the ties of property, and as High Sheriff of which he served in 1849. He became well-known in the world of art and of art education, and took an active part in general politics, especially where Ireland was concerned, in the House of Commons. In 1871 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland. He retired from the representation of Galway on being appointed Governor of Ceylon, Jan. 8, 1872. While occupying this position, Mr. Gregory restored the King's palace at Kandy, one of the most splendid of oriental edifices. He resigned the Governorship of Ceylon in 1877.

GRÉVY, François Paul Jules, a French statesman, born at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Jura, Aug. 15, 1813, was educated in the College of Poligny, afterwards studied law in Paris, and in due course was admitted an advocate. He took part in the Revolution of July, 1830, and subsequently was much employed at the bar as a defender of members of the Radical party who were charged with the commission of political offences. In 1848 he was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly, heading the list of the successful candidates for the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grévy frequently ascended the tribune, and proved himself to be one of the most able speakers among the democratic party. While maintaining an independent attitude, far removed from the Socialists and not so far from the Mountain, he usually voted with the extreme Left. Above all, his name is connected with a Radical amendment on the question of the Presidency. He proposed that articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run in the following terms :—"Article 41. The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Council of Ministers." "Article 43. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot, and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45. The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period. The appointment is always revocable." This amendment was rejected by 633 votes to 158, at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, when the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage and hold office for four years. After the election of the 10th of December, M. Grévy opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état*, he held aloof from politics, and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed *bâtonnier* of the order of

Advocates, and the following year he was again returned as Deputy for the Jura. On Feb. 17, 1871, M. Grévy was elected President of the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, and now removed to Versailles, and in discharging the duties of this important office he displayed remarkable tact, judgment, and moderation. He resigned this office in April, 1873, when he was succeeded by M. Buffet. In Oct., 1873, he published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Necessary Government," in which he declared that "France has been transformed, and has become a pure Democracy;" that "her first mistake was not to have founded a Constitutional Monarchy when she possessed the elements of one;" and that "her second mistake would be to attempt to establish it when those elements no longer exist." At the general election of Feb., 1876, he was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Dôle in the department of the Jura, and on the meeting of the Chamber he was elected its President, which office he still retains, having been re-elected by the new Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 10, 1877.

GREY, The Rt.Hon. Sir George, G.C.B., son of the late Sir George Grey, Bart., resident commissioner at Portsmouth dockyard, and nephew of the late Earl Grey, was born at Gibraltar, May 11, 1799. Having been educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a first-class in classics, and graduated M.A., he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and returned in 1832 to the House of Commons as member for Devonport, which he continued to represent till 1847. For a few months in 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and occupied the same post, under Lord Melbourne, from April, 1835, till 1839, when he became Judge-Advocate, an office which he exchanged in 1841 for that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retiring with his colleagues in that year. On the formation of Lord Russell's first administration in 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the capacity of Home Secretary during the commotions of 1848, Sir George won golden opinions from all parties, and his prudence and vigour did much to preserve peace and order in that troublous period. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was returned for North Northumberland, was defeated at the general election in July, 1852, was elected for Morpeth in Jan., 1853, and after holding aloof from the Coalition ministry for a time he, in June, 1854, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, he returned to the Home Office, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Lord Palmerston's return to power in June, 1859, took the Home Office in 1861, and retired with the Russell administration, in June, 1866. Sir G. Grey was created a G.C.B. (civil) in 1849. On the dissolution of Parliament in Jan., 1874, he retired from public life.

GREY, Sir George, K.C.B., posthumous son of Lieut.-Col. Grey, of the 30th foot, who fell at Badajoz in 1812, was educated at Sandhurst College, and entered the army about 1829, but soon after retired with the rank of captain. In 1839 he took a leading part in exploring the interior of what is now denominated Western Australia; in 1841 was appointed Governor of South Australia, and held that post till 1846, when he was nominated Governor of New Zealand. There he displayed such administrative talents that he was created in 1848 a K.C.B. (civil division), and in 1854 was advanced to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, which he held until 1861, when he was requested by the Colonial Office to resume the governorship of New Zealand, in the hope that his tact and firmness would bring the war raging there to a satisfactory conclusion. In this he succeeded, and the insurrection of the Maories in 1863-4 was, under his auspices, by the energy

and skill of General Cameron, suppressed. He returned to England in Nov. 1867. Sir G. Grey is the author of "Journals of Discovery in Australia," 1841; "Polynesian Mythology and Traditions of New Zealand," 1855; and "Proverbial Sayings of the Ancestors of the New Zealand Race," 1858.

GREY (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY GREY, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1802, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830-34, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826, as member for Winchelsea, in 1830 for Higham Ferrars, at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland, and after the passing of the Reform Bill for the northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the Cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1835 became Secretary at War. Having at the general election of 1841 lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel government. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey, who figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby, was not included in the Coalition cabinet, did not approve the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia, and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. His lordship is the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration." 1853, and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.

GRINDON, LEOPOLD HARTLEY, born at Bristol, March 28, 1818, was educated at Wrington, Somersetshire, and the Bristol College, and was appointed Lecturer on Botany at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, in 1851, which appointment he resigned after about twenty years. His chief works are:—"The Manchester Flora;" "British and Garden Botany;" "Manchester Walks and Wild Flowers;" "Life; its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" "The Divine Benevolence in the Little Things of Nature;" "Figurative Language: its Origin and Constitution;" "Man and Woman the Archetypes of Nature;" "Emblems: a Bird's-eye View of the Analogies and Symbolism of the External World;" "The Trees of Old England;" "Echoes in Plant and Flower-life;" and "Manchester Banks and Bankers," 1877.

GROSS, SAMUEL D., M.D., born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1805. He graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia the same year. After having filled professorships in several medical schools, he became, in 1856, Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. Besides editing for several years the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, he has published the following professional works: "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints" (1830); "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" (1839); "Wounds of the Intestines" (1843); "Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Organs" (1851); "Foreign Bodies in the Air-passages" (1850); "Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases" (1853); "Report on the Causes which retard the Progress of American Medical Literature" (1856); "System of Surgery"

(1859, 3rd edit., 1864); "American Medical Biography" (1861); and "Manual of Military Surgery" (1861).

GROUSSET, PASCHAL, a French communist, born in Corsica about 1845. He is the son of a President of a college, and early went to Paris to study medicine, but became a journalist, and eventually joined Rochefort in the *Marseillaise*, and wrote for the *Revanche*, a Corsican journal. Prince Pierre Bonaparte having challenged Rochefort for articles which Grousset had written, the latter sent Victor Noir and Ulrich de Fonvielle as his seconds to the Prince, by whom Noir was killed, Jan. 10, 1870. The Prince was tried and acquitted, and Grousset was arrested and fined for his violent articles in the *Marseillaise*. He became Director of that journal after the proclamation of the Republic, Sept. 4, but suspended its publication in consequence of Rochefort's disavowal of its tendency. The fiercest of the journals which he next edited was *La Bouche de Fer*. He became the Foreign Minister of the Central Committee after the insurrection of March 18, 1871, and on being elected to the Commune, he continued to hold the same position, and in April he became a member of the new Executive Commission. He was arrested on June 3, disguised in the attire of his mistress, being betrayed by his bearing, which had made him conspicuous as the most fashionable member of the Commune. He was transported to New Caledonia in 1872, but escaped in March, 1874.

GROVE, GEORGE, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820, was educated as a civil engineer. In 1841 he was entrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron lighthouse constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica, and in 1844 of a similar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company in 1852 was appointed its secretary, a position he occupied till the end of 1873. Mr. Grove is now a member of the Board of Direction of the Company, and is also associated with the house of Macmillan and Co., publishers. For them he is understood to have edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for some years. He is also editor of a "Dictionary of Music and Musicians (A.D. 1450-1878)," now publishing in quarterly parts. Mr. Grove was one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith, and has taken an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the patronage of her Majesty. The University of Durham conferred on Mr. Grove (June 26, 1875) the honorary degree of D.C.L. in recognition of his eminent services to literature. His analyses of classical orchestral music for the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace are well known. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bradley.

GROVE, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of John Grove, Esq., Swansea, a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born July 11, 1811. He was educated by the Rev. E. Griffiths, of Swansea, the Rev. J. Kilvert, of Bath, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1833. Two years later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Being temporarily prevented by ill-health from following the legal profession, he turned his attention to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and he took an active part as member of the Council, in

the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected, after a severe struggle, in 1847. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and one of the Royal Commissioners on Patent Law. He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, as evidenced by the recent progress of science, his object being to show that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, result from gradual minute variations. The honour of knighthood was bestowed upon him (Feb. 21, 1872) a few months after his elevation to the judicial bench (Nov., 1871) as a Justice of the Common Pleas. That office he held until Nov., 1875, when, through the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. Sir William has made several important discoveries in electricity and optics, and he is the author of a remarkable lecture, printed in 1842, on "The Progress of Physical Science since the opening of the London Institution." In this lecture he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion. This doctrine is further developed in his famous essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," which appeared originally in 1846, reached a sixth edition, "with other contributions to science," in 1874, and has been translated into French and German. In 1847 he received the medal of the Royal Society for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." Sir William has contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the "Philosophical Magazine;" and he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academics of Rome and Turin.

GRUNEISEN, Charles Lewis, born in Bloomsbury parish, London, Nov. 2, 1806, is son of Charles Gruneisen, from Stuttgard, who was naturalized by Act of Parliament Dec. 23, 1796. He was educated at home by a private tutor, and at Pentonville Academy, his studies being completed in Holland. He was appointed sub-editor of the *Guardian*, Conservative organ, in 1832; editor of the *British Traveller* in 1833; had the foreign department of the *Morning Post* and sub-editorship in the same year; and in 1837-8 was the War Correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Spain. Don Carlos (Carlos Quinto) conferred two crosses on Mr. Gruneisen before the departure of the latter from Spain, namely, the Cross of the Order of Charles III. and the Cross created to commemorate the victory of the battle of Los Navarros, Mr. Gruneisen having with some risk saved the lives of several prisoners who were about to be killed by the Carlists. Mr. Gruneisen was taken prisoner by the Christinos, and had a narrow escape of being shot. His case came before Parliament. After great sufferings at Logroño on the Ebro, Mr. Gruneisen was released through the influence of Lord Palmerston and Count Molé, the Premier of Louis Philippe. From 1839 to 1844 he was the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and afterwards its musical critic; editor of the *Great Gun* in 1844; musical critic of the *Britannia* and *Illustrated London News* up to 1853; went as special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* in 1845 to follow the tour of the Queen and the Prince Consort in Germany; was the originator, and main founder of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1847; joined the *Morning Chronicle* as musical critic in 1846; was one of the chief founders of the Conservative Land Society in

1852, and became a director thereof. In 1853 he was appointed secretary of that Society, and he retained that post till Dec., 1872. Mr. Gruneisen succeeded the late Mr. H. F. Chorley as musical critic of the *Athenæum*, which position he still holds. Mr. Gruneisen while in Paris from 1839 to 1844, organised an express system to convey correspondence to the London journals. He also carried out during the fine months a complete communication with London from Paris by despatches, conveyed by pigeons. Mr. Gruneisen from 1832 down to the present period, has taken an active part in all proceedings, electoral or otherwise, to uphold the Conservative cause, and has been in constant communication and correspondence with the leading statesmen in various countries. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; member of the Society of Arts and of the Royal Literary Fund; and one of the trustees of the Newspaper Press Fund. He has published a short Memoir of Meyerbeer; a brochure, entitled, "The Opera and the Press;" and a Lecture on the Civil War in Spain.

GUBERNATIS, Angelo De, an Italian author, born at Turin, April 7, 1840, was educated in the University of Turin, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philology. He was appointed in 1860 professor of rhetoric in the gymnasium of Chieri, near Turin; was sent in 1862 at the expense of the government to Berlin, where he studied under Professors Bopp and Weber; became extraordinary Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Florence (*Istituto di Studii Superiori*) in 1863, and ordinary professor in 1869. Signor De Gubernatis has attained celebrity as a dramatist, a lyric poet, a journalist, a critic, an orientalist, and a mythologist. He made his *début* with his tragedy entitled "Pier delle Vigne." The principal character was sustained by the celebrated actor Ernesto Rossi, and the piece proved a great success. Afterwards he published the following dramas in verse, "La Morte di Catone," "Romolo," 1874; "Il Rè Nala," "Il Rè Dasarata," "Mâyâ," "Romolo Augustolo," and "Savitri: Idillio Drammatico Indiano," 1878. He has founded five journals—*L'Italia Letteraria* (1862), *La Civiltà Italiana* (1869), *La Rivista Orientale* (1867), *La Rivista Europea* (1869), and the *Bollettino Italiano degli studii orientali* (1876). He is the Italian correspondent of the *Athenæum* and of the *Contemporary Review* of London, of the *International Review* of New York, of the *Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin, and of the *Wiestnik Evropy* of St. Petersburg. Among his scientific works the following deserve special mention, "Piccola Enciclopedia Indiana" (Florence, 1867); "Fonti vediche dell'epopea" (Florence, 1867); "Memoria sui viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie Orientali" (Florence, 1867); "Storia comparata degli usi nuziali Indo-Europei" (Milan, 1869); "Storia comparata degli usi funebri e natalizii" (Milan, 1877); "Zoological Mythology: or, the Legends of Animals" (2 vols., London, 1872, translated into German, Leipsic, 1873, and into French, Paris, 1874; "Letture sopra la Mitologia Vedica" (Florence, 1874); "Ricordi biografici" (Florence, 1873); "Storia dei viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie" (Leghorn, 1875); "Matériaux pour servir à l'Histoire des Études Orientales en Italie" (Paris and Florence, 1876); and "Mythologie des Plantes," 2 vols. (Paris, 1878). He is general secretary of the Italian Oriental Academy. In May, 1878, he delivered in the Taylor Institute at Oxford a series of three lectures on the life and works of Manzoni. He acted as general secretary to the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept. 1878.

GUDIN, Théodore, marine painter, born in Paris, Aug. 15, 1802, became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised

both in oil and water-colours. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1822, and obtained the second-class medal in 1824. The picture which secured his fame was the "Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus," which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is in the Bordeaux Museum. "The Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger," in 1835, which was still more admired, is in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected M. Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 to 1848, during which period he produced no fewer than sixty-three paintings, chiefly naval actions, many of large size. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in details, slovenly in touch, and outré in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scotch scenery, "The Banks of the Don," "Coast Scenes near Aberdeen," &c., and still more in "L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera." His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. He received a medal of the first class at the French Exposition of 1855. Since the death of Lady James Hay (whose daughter he married in 1861) M. Gudin has quitted France, and taken up his residence with his wife's family, in Scotland. He was well known in Paris for the literary and artistic *fêtes* which he gave when residing in that city. M. Gudin, made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1828, was promoted Officer in 1841, and Commander in 1855.

GUELL Y RENTE, Don Jose, poet and politician, was born at Havana in 1819, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having commenced his education at the College of St. Charles, in Cuba, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law at the age of twenty-one, returned to practise as a barrister in his native city, and after staying there two years, again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda de Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assisi, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, on account of the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married June 28, 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment which had been passed against them, Don Jose Guell y Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the *pronunciamiento* of 1854, and mainly contributed to Espartero's accession to power. In the constitutional Cortes he sat for the city of Valladolid, until another ministerial conspiracy hurled Espartero from power, and he has since devoted himself wholly to literature. In addition to numerous contributions to the Liberal press of Spain, especially in the *Novedades*, Don Jose Guell y Rente has written "American Legends," "The Virgin of the Lily," "The Grand-daughter of a King," "A Parallel between Isabella I. and Isabella II.," "Christian, Philosophical, and Political Studies," "Legends of a sorrowing Soul," and "American Traditions." Many of these works have been translated in France, where their author enjoys a considerable reputation.

GUÉRARD, Eugène von, was born in Vienna, where his father, Bernard von Guérard, who was descended from an old Lorraine family, was court painter. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for art, and was sent to Italy when fifteen years old, where he studied the old masters in Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city he be-

came the pupil of Giovanni Bassi, and enjoying the friendship of such men as Reinard, Koch, Cavallari, and Thorwaldsen, the young painter made rapid progress in art, his tastes lying chiefly in the direction of landscape. In 1832 he proceeded to Naples, where he remained for six years, actively engaged in depicting the lovely scenery of the Two Sicilies ; two of his earliest works having been purchased by Queen Isabella. Recalled to Germany by the death of his father, he established himself at Düsseldorf, where he prosecuted the study of architecture, perspective, and the history of art, at the Royal Academy, under Schirmir and W. von Schadow, from 1839 till 1846. Between the latter year and 1852 he made various excursions into Belgium, Holland, and the German principalities, for artistic purposes ; and several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, while others were bought by American tourists. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and in 1854 fixed his residence in Melbourne, Victoria. During the last ten years he has visited the wildest and least-known portions of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania, and has done much to render Australian scenery familiar to European eyes.

GUERICKE, HENRY ERNEST FERDINAND, D.D., Ph.D., theologian, born at Vettin (Prussia), Feb. 23, 1803, studied theology at Halle, where he became, in 1829, Assistant Professor. Nominated in turn Examiner and Pastor, he lost, between 1833 and 1838, all his preferments on account of his attachment to the opinions of the old Lutherans, and was not reinstated till 1840, after the death of Frederick William III. He has written various critical works on the New Testament, a "Manual of Church History," 1833 ; "General Christian Symbolics," 1839 ; a "Treatise on Christian Archæology," in 1847 ; "History of the Reformation," 1855 ; and, in conjunction with Rudelbach, "A Review of Lutheran Theology."

GUIBERT, HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE, Archbishop of Paris, was born at Aix, Dec. 13, 1802, and early distinguished himself in his theological studies, which he completed at Rome. Indeed, he passed so good a final examination, as to draw upon him the eyes of the then Pope. Subsequently he became Vicar-General of Ajaccio and Bishop of Viviers (Ardèche). His diocese being small and not over-populous, he was able, while here, to devote himself to his favourite study of theology, and to compose several religious treatises which are very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Morlot as Archbishop of Tours, Feb. 4, 1859, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, to which see he was promoted on the nomination of M. Thiers, President of the Republic, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was created a Cardinal by Pope Pius IX. in Dec. 1873. He was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 11, 1859. Many of his pastoral letters have been published.

GUILLAUME, JEAN BAPTISTE CLAUDE EUGÈNE, a distinguished French sculptor, born at Montbard (Côte d'Or), Feb. 3, 1822, and after passing through the usual course of studies in the college of Dijon, went to Paris to become a pupil of Pradier at the École des Beaux-Arts, where he obtained the prize of Rome in 1845. On the re-organization of the École des Beaux-Arts at the close of 1863, M. Guillaume was appointed to a professorship, and a twelvemonth later was nominated Director of that institution. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1862 ; promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867 ; and elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. It was stated, in May, 1878, that he was about to be nominated Director of Fine Arts in succession to M. de Chennevières. This artist is famous for

his fine works; his name is familiar to those visitors at the London International Exhibition of 1862 who noticed "The Tomb of the Gracchi," which was suggested by the double busts of the great brethren placed as on a tomb, and side by side. His statue of Napoleon I., which was at the French Universal Exhibition of 1867, attracted great attention. Among the other productions of his chisel are "Theseus finding his Father's Sword on a Rock; "Anacreon's Guests," a bas-relief; bust of M. Hittorff in the Universal Exposition of 1855; "The Lives of SS. Clotilde and Valère," bas-reliefs, in the new church of St. Clotilde: the statue of L'Hôpital, in the new Louvre; the "Monument of Colbert," at Rheims; and a bust of Monscigneur Darboy.

GULL, Sir William Withey, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was born Dec. 31, 1816, being the youngest son of Mr. John Gull, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex. He was educated privately, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in 1841, and M.D. in 1846, at the London University; and it is worthy of note that he was the first medical graduate who was nominated on the Senate by the Crown. Dr. Gull was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1847-49; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and for twenty years acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, retiring from that position about 1867, though he resumed his connection with the institution in 1871 by accepting the post of consulting physician. On Jan. 20, 1872, he was created a baronet, in recognition of the services rendered by him during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales at the close of the previous year; and in the following month he was appointed one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary. Sir William Gull is President of the Clinical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the General Medical Council, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford (1868), and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1869). He is the author of "Gulstonian Lectures on Paralysis;" of treatises on "Hypochondriasis," and on "Abscess of the Brain;" "Reports on Epidemic Cholera. Drawn up at the desire of the Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians," (in conjunction with Dr. William Baly), 1854; "An Oration delivered before the Hunterian Society, February 13, 1861;" "Clinical Observation in Relation to Medicine in Modern Times," an address delivered in the Divinity School, Oxford, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association in that city in 1868; and "The Harveian Oration, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, June 24, 1870." The latter work led to the publication of "The Mystery of Life; an Essay in reply to Dr. Gull's attack on the Theory of Vitality in his Harveian Oration for 1870. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S." London, 1871. Sir W. Gull has also been a frequent contributor to the reports of Guy's Hospital. His speciality lies in clinical practice. He married, in 1848, Susan Anne, daughter of Colonel J. Dacre Lacy of Carlisle.

GÜNTHER, Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf, M.A., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., born at Esslingen (Würtemberg), Oct. 3, 1832, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn, entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum in 1858, and was appointed Keeper of the Department of Zoology in 1875; since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to the administration of the extensive collections under his charge. Dr. Günther, who is a member of several academies and learned societies at home and abroad, has published:—"Die Fische des Neckars," Stuttgart, 1853; "Medicinische Zoology," Stuttgart, 1858; "Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum," London, 1858; "Catalogue of the Batra-

chia Salientia in the Collection of the British Museum," 1859; "The Reptiles of British India," 1864; "Catalogue of Fishes," vols. 1-8, London, 1859-70; "The Fishes of the South Seas," Hamburg, 1873-78; "The Gigantic Land Tortoises, Living and Extinct," London, 1877; and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Proceedings of the Zoological and Linnean Societies, and other periodicals. He is the founder of the "Record of Zoological Literature," of which he has edited the first six volumes (1864-70); and co-editor of the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History."

GURNEY, THE REV. ARCHER THOMPSON, born in 1820, was for some years a barrister of the Middle Temple. Having been ordained in 1849, he filled various posts, was for four years curate at Buckingham, and more recently officiated for twelve years as chaplain to an English congregation in the Cour des Coches, Paris. He resigned that charge in 1870. Mr. Gurney was evening Lecturer of Holy Trinity, Westminster, 1872-74, and curate of Holy Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1874-75. He is the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr;" of "Sermons," in English and in French; a treatise, called "Restoration;" "Reasons for Living and Dying in the Communion of the Church of England;" and of some volumes of poems—"Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GUTHRIE, JAMES CARGILL, born August 27, 1814, at Airniefoul Farm, in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire, of which farm his father was tenant, being descended from a long line of proprietors and agriculturists in the Vale of Strathmore. He can trace his descent from James Guthrie, the famous Scotch worthy, and his mother was descended from the no less famous Donald Cargill, who suffered for the same cause in 1681. He was educated at the parish school of Kinnettles and Montrose Academy. Being intended by his parents for the Church, he then successfully studied for some years in the University of Edinburgh. Disappointed in his early hopes and ambition, he then entered the mercantile world, and all his writings and published works have consequently been produced amidst the cares of a busy life. He was appointed in 1868, Principal Librarian to the Dundee Free Library, the first institution of the kind established under the Free Libraries' Act in Scotland. In 1851, his first work, "Village Scenes," a long descriptive poem, appeared anonymously. It is now in its fifth edition. In 1854, he published "The First False Step," now in its third edition; in 1859, "Wedded Love," now in its second edition; in 1865, "My Lost Love, &c.;" followed in 1867, by "Summer Flowers." In 1871, he published "Rowena," a semi-dramatic poem in blank verse; and in 1878, "Woodland Echoes," a volume of miscellaneous poems and songs. In 1875, he published his first prose work, "The Vale of Strathmore," a second edition of which is already demanded. He is also the author of several popular songs, among which may be noticed, "The Bonnie Braes o' Airlie;" "The Flower of Strathmore;" "Hail, Loch Maree!" "Bonnie Nelly, Winsome Nelly," which have taken a high place among standard Scotch songs. In 1829, when a mere youth, he assisted to establish and conduct the *Christian Reporter*, the first cheap religious periodical published in Scotland.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, was born at Culhorn, Stranraer, N.B., 1835, being son of the late George Guthrie, Esq., of Applcby and Ernambric. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1861. Mr. Guthrie was appointed one of the Commissioners under the Truck Commission Act, in Dec., 1871; Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland, from Oct., 1872, to Feb., 1874; and Sheriff-substitute of Lan-

arkshire at Glasgow, Jan., 1874. He edited the *Journal of Jurisprudence* (Edinburgh) from 1866 to 1874; and was one of the Reporters of Court of Session Cases, Scotland, from 1871 to 1874. He has published a translation of Savigny on "Private International Law," (System of Modern Roman Law, vol. viii.) 1869; an edition of Erskine's "Principles of Scots Law," 1870, second edit., 1874; two editions of Bell's "Principles of the Law of Scotland," 1871 and 1876; and "The Law of Trade Unions in England and Scotland," 1873.

GUY, William Augustus, M.B., F.R.S., born at Chichester, 1810, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, at Guy's Hospital, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.B. in 1837, having obtained previously the Fothergillian prize medal in 1831 for an essay on asthma. Dr. Guy was appointed in 1838 to the chair of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London; and became physician to King's College Hospital, having the care of the outpatients, in 1842; Dean of the Medical Department from 1846 to 1858; and Professor of Hygiene in 1869. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, held office as Censor in 1855, 1856, and 1866; as Examiner in 1861-63; and was appointed Croonian and Lumleian Lecturer in 1861 and 1868. Dr. Guy has also held the following appointments:—Hon. Secretary to the Statistical Society, 1845; Vice-President, 1869; President, 1873; Hon. Secretary to the Health of Towns Association, 1846; Medical Superintendent of Millbank Convict Prison, 1859; Examiner in Forensic Medicine at the University of London, 1862; Swincy Prizeman, 1869; Vice-president of the Royal Society, 1876-77. He is the author of a long series of essays on the pulse and respiration and other points in physiology, on statistics and the numerical method, on health, disease, crime, vagrancy, &c., in *Guy's Hospital Reports*, the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodical publications; of "Principles of Forensic Medicine," and "Public Health." He is also editor of Hooper's "Physician's Vade-Mecum;" of Walker's "Original," first published as a periodical; and, as is well understood, of "The Evils of England," and of several cheap tracts on topics of social science, and on the Eastern Question, under the signature of a "London Physician." Throughout his career Dr. Guy has devoted his attention to sanitary reform, statistics, social science, and allied subjects of public interest. In Feb., 1878, he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts.

GUYOT, Arnold Henry, LL.D., born near Neufchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1807. He was educated at the College of Neufchâtel, the gymnasiums of Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, and the University of Berlin. At Carlsruhe he formed an intimate friendship with Agassiz, which influenced his whole subsequent career. He studied theology, but his natural tastes and associations led him to devote himself to physical science. In 1835 he took the degree of Ph.D. in the University of Berlin, and proceeded to Paris, where he spent five years in severe study, making scientific tours during the summers in France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. His investigations at this time and subsequently, in relation to glaciers, were of great interest and importance. From 1839 to 1848 he was Professor of History and Physical Geography in the Academy or University of Neufchâtel. In 1848 a political revolution broke up the academy, and Agassiz, who had already emigrated to the United States, induced Guyot to follow him thither. He resided for several years at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1848-9 he delivered a course of lectures in French, on "The Relations between Physical Geography and History," at Boston, which were

translated by Professor Felton, and published under the title of "The Earth and Man," 1849. He was next employed by the Massachusetts Board of Education to instruct the teachers in normal schools and teachers' institutes in the best methods of teaching geography; and subsequently by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the physical structure and elevation of the Alleghany system of mountains. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Physical Geography in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Besides delivering courses of scientific lectures, and contributing to periodicals, he has published a series of geographical works, including "Primary Geography" (1866); "Intermediate Geography" (1870); and "Physical Geography," with a set of large wall maps (1872). With President Barnard of Columbia College, New York, he has edited Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77).

H.

HAAG, Carl, a painter, born at Erlangen in Bavaria, in 1820, began his artistic education at the Academy of Nuremberg, in 1837, afterwards continuing it at Munich and Rome. In 1847 he settled in this country, and his admiration for the perfection of English water-colour painting induced him to abandon oil, and adopt water-colour in preference. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He has been a constant contributor to the Exhibitions of that Society, the subjects of his earlier pictures being chiefly from the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. In 1853 he was introduced at the Court of Queen Victoria by the late Prince of Leiningen; and Her Majesty gave him many commissions for sketches of life in the Highlands of Scotland, and also for important pictures, such as "The Royal Family ascending Loch-na-Gar;" "Evening at Balmoral—the Stags brought Home;" "The Queen and Prince Consort fording Pool Tarff," and others, which were exhibited, and have since been engraved. Mr. Haag is an honorary member of the Société Royale des Aquarellistes of Brussels. He received the Royal Bavarian Cross of Merit in 1872, and the Order of the Mejidie in 1874.

HABBERTON, John, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1842. At the age of eight years he was taken to the West, where he learned the trade of a printer. He entered the army, and served through the Civil War, and was subsequently a printer, bookseller, and journalist. His first literary work was a series of sketches of Western life. This was followed by a volume of "Selections from the Spectator." In 1876 appeared "Helen's Babies," of which nearly a quarter of a million copies have been sold in the United States, besides large editions in England, France, and Germany. He has since written "The Barton Experiment," "The Jericho Road," "Other People's Children," "The Scripture Club of Valley Rest," "The Roger de Coverley Papers," "Some Folks," (1877); "Selections from the Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder," "The Crew of the Sam Weller," and, in conjunction with Charles L. Norton, "Canoeing in Kanuckia" (1878).

HADFIELD, The Right Rev. Octavius, Bishop of Wellington, in New Zealand, was consecrated to that see in Oct. 1870, but without the royal mandate. He had previously been archdeacon of Kapiti, and commissary to Dr. Abraham, the first Bishop of Wellington.

HAGHE, Louis, artist, born at Tournay, in Belgium, in 1806; practises his art in England, where he has resided for many years; is President of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, one of the leading members of the New Water-Colour Society, to the exhibitions of which he has been a constant contributor. His picture, "L'Hôtel de Ville de Courtray," which at once decided his

position, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Haghe draws his materials from the picturesque cities of his native country. Fine old Flemish interiors, containing, generally, some feature characterized by special wealth of carved detail, and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit, are peopled with figures in the costume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under circumstances in keeping, suggested by history. Mr. Haghe is well known as a lithographer, and in addition to lithographing the designs of others, has published many important works of his own, illustrating the archæological treasures of his native country. He was made Membre de l'Académie de Belgique in 1847, also Member of the Academy of Antwerp, and Knight of the Order of Leopold I. He received the gold medal for his lithographie works exhibited in Paris in 1834, and the second-class medal for water-colour painting at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1855. The Haywood gold medal of the Manchester Academy was also awarded to him. He obtained a second-class medal in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

HAHN-HAHN (Countess von), Ida Maria Louisa Frederika Gustava, born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, June 22, 1805, is the daughter of the Count von Hahn, who had tastes so essentially theatrical, that he assumed the direction of a dramatic company. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter. Her marriage, in 1826, to Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proved an uncongenial one, and in 1829 she obtained a divorce. She devoted herself at this epoch of her life exclusively to poetical composition, and published volumes of verse between 1835 and 1837. A series of novels, containing idealised pictures of aristocratic life in Germany, appeared in rapid succession. The most popular are — "The Countess Faustina," "Ulric," "Sigismund Foster," and "Cecil," a continuation of the latter. Impelled by great restlessness of spirit, the Countess von Hahn-Hahn started for the East, and traversed Syria, and the Holy Land, producing, in 1844, her "Oriental Letters." Having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, she traced the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in "From Babylon to Jerusalem," published in 1851. The following works by the Countess Hahn-Hahn have been translated into English :—"The Countess Faustina," 1844 ; "Letters from the Orient," published in the "Novel Times," 1845 ; "Letters of a German Countess, written during her Travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, &c., in 1843-4," London 3 vols. 12mo., 1845 ; "From Babylon to Jerusalem," 1851 ; "From Jerusalem," 1852 ; "Society : or, High Life in Germany," 1854 ; "A Few Words about the Good Shepherd," 1858 ; "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," 1867 ; and "Eudoxia, a Picture of the Fifth Century," 1868.

HALE, Edward Everett, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839 ; studied theology ; and was pastor of Unitarian churches at Worcester and Boston until 1868. He has been connected, as editor or contributor, with several magazines, and has published : "The Rosary" (1848) ; "Margaret Percival in America" (1850) ; "Sketches of Christian History" (1850) ; "Kansas and Nebraska" (1855) ; "The Ingham Papers ;" "The Man without a Country ;" "Daily Bread and other Stories" (1870) ; "Ten times One is Ten" (1870) ; "Ups and Downs ;" "His Level Best ;" "Sybaris and other Homes" (1870) ; "Christmas Eve," "In his Name," and "Working Men's Homes." 1874.

HALE, The Right Rev. Matthew Blagden, D.D., son of the late Mr. Robert H. Blagden Hale, of Alderley Park, Gloucestershire, was born in 1811, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1835 ; M.A. 1838).

After holding for some time the vicarage of Stroud, Gloucestershire, he was appointed Archdeacon of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847, and consecrated the first Bishop of Perth, in Western Australia, in 1856. In 1875 he was translated to the bishopric of Brisbane, Queensland, which had become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Tufnell.

HALES, JOHN WESLEY, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, Oct. 5, 1836, being the son of a Nonconformist minister. He was educated at Glasgow High School and University, Durham Grammar School, and Cambridge University. He was elected Fellow of Christ's College in 1860; called to the bar in 1867; appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at King's College, London, Dec. 1877, succeeding to the chair vacated by Dr. Brewer. Mr. Hales co-edited "The Percy Folio Manuscript," 3 vols., in 1867-8; wrote on "The Teaching of English," in Farrar's "Essays on a Liberal Education," 1867; edited "Longer English Poems" (now in the 6th edition) 1872; Milton's "Arcopagitica" (Clarendon Press) 1874; is one of the two general editors of the "London Series of English Classics;" and has contributed various papers on English literature to the *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, and *Fraser's Magazine*.

HALIFAX (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, born Dec. 20, 1800, graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, succeeded his father as third baronet, Dec. 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax, of Mont Bretton, Feb. 21, 1866. In 1826 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby, and afterwards sat for Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon. In 1832 he was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1835 Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's first administration from 1846 till 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet in Dec. 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1855 till 1858; and Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council, in Lord Palmerston's second administration, from 1859 to June, 1866. He became Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration, in July, 1870. He is Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

HALL, MRS. ANNA MARIA, whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Wexford, and by the mother's side, mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London, and was married to Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," which appeared in 1828, did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. A volume for children, "Chronicles of a School-room," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel-writer, in 1832. It was followed by "Tales of Woman's Trials," in 1834; "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II., in 1835; "Uncle Horace," and "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character." The "Groves of Blarney," a tale which occupies part of the first volume of this work, was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838; her drama, "The French Refugee," having previously made a hit at the St. James's Theatre. "Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes," perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Stories of the Irish Peasantry" were published in a collected form, after their appearance in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. Hall's name was associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c." She wrote "The White-Boy," a novel, 1845; "Midsummer Eve," a fairy tale, originally produced in the

pages of the *Art Journal*, published in 1847; "A Woman's Story," 1857; "Can Wrong be Right?" 1862; and "The Fight of Faith," a story of Ireland, 1868-9. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals, Mrs. S. C. Hall has written a collection of illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius and virtue in England, which appeared under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the *Art Journal*, and assisted her husband in "The Book of the Thames" and "The Book of South Wales." She is the authoress of several books for children; amongst them, of "Daddy Dacre." "The Prince of the Fair Family," an illusurated fairy tale, appeared in 1866. Mrs. Hall has also written several stories and sketches to illustrate the value of temperance.

HALL, The Hon. Sir Charles, son of the late John Hall, Esq., of Manchester, was born there April 14, 1814. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Nov., 1838; was for some time conveyancing counsel to the Court of Chancery; and was elected a bencher of his inn in 1871. He was one of the Vice-Chancellors of England from Nov., 1873, when he was knighted, till Nov., 1875, when he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), his former title being preserved by Act of Parliament.

HALL, James, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, Sept. 12, 1811. He studied at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York, and in 1837 was appointed on the New York Survey, his report on which was published in a quarto volume, with illustrations by his wife, in 1843. While thus engaged he directed his attention to the palæozoic formations of the western part of the State, and in the course of several years prepared four illustrated quarto volumes upon the "Palæontology of New York" (1847, '52, '59, '67). In 1855 he was appointed Geologist of the State of Iowa, and published two volumes of "Geological Reports of Iowa" (1858-60). He also undertook the study of the graptolites of the so-called Quebec group of Canada, the results being published as a monograph in 1865, and subsequently, with additions, in the Twentieth Report of the New York State Cabinet of Natural History. In 1850 he was elected by the Geographical Society of London one of its fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same body. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and in the United States, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers, and has described the fossils collected by the government explorers in the Western Surveys, in the successive volumes of the "Pacific Railroad Survey."

HALL, The Rev. Newman, is son of the late Mr. John Vine Hall, the author of the well-known tract, "The Sinner's Friend," and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Born at Maidstone, May 22, 1816, he was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B., and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842, and remained at that post till 1854, when he succeeded the Rev. James Sherman as minister of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in the Blackfriars-road, London. Mr. Hall, in 1850, opposed the popular cry against what was called "Papal aggression," being directly in antagonism to most of his brother ministers. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of Union and Freedom. He afterwards made two extensive tours in the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain, and of promoting international good-will. His object was to show that the great mass of the people were in perfect harmony with the American nation.

At Washington he was invited to open Congress with prayer. He preached in the House of Representatives, and the next day delivered an address on "International Relations," when General, afterwards President Grant, and the members of both Houses of Congress were present. While in America he received £3,500 towards an International Monument to Abraham Lincoln. A like amount was subscribed by British citizens, and the total sum was expended in the erection of the "Lincoln Tower" adjoining the new "Christ Church," a large and handsome Gothic structure in the Westminster Bridge-road, built by voluntary subscriptions to perpetuate the institutions of Surrey Chapel. The total cost of the church, lecture hall, tower, &c., with freehold site, was £60,000. The church was consecrated July 4, 1876, on which day and the following day sermons were delivered by clergymen of various denominations, Established and Nonconformist. The doctrinal basis is broad Evangelical, and the service is that of the Church of England, with slight modifications. Christ Church holds about 3,000 worshippers, and the various schools and charities connected with it expend about £3,000 annually for the benefit of the poor population around. Mr. Hall, who is a most eloquent preacher, has written numerous devotional treatises, one of which, entitled "Come to Jesus," has reached a circulation of nearly three millions, in upwards of 20 languages. He has also written an argumentative treatise on sacrifice, in opposition to the views of Mr. Maurice and others; a volume of sermons, entitled "Homeward Bound:" "The Land of the Forum and the Vatican, or Thoughts and Sketches during an Easter Pilgrimage to Rome," 1854, new edit. 1859; "Hints on Preaching," 1858; "From Liverpool to St. Louis," 1870, a reprint of papers which appeared in *The Broadway Magazine;* a small volume of devotional poetry, entitled "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine," 1871; a tractate on "Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy," 1875; and several small works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during thirty years.

HALL, Rear-Admiral Robert, C.B., was born July 5, 1817, at Kingston, Upper Canada, and educated at various private schools. He entered the Royal Navy in June, 1833, and has served nearly continuously to the present time; was promoted to be lieutenant in 1843, commander in 1852, captain in 1855, and rear-admiral on the retired list in 1873. He served as sen. lieut. of H.M.S. *Centaur*, on the West Coast of Africa, and was engaged in a joint expedition, English and French, in the rescue of an Englishman who had been captured by pirates, and the destruction of their village, &c. As acting-commander he served for two years in H.M. sloop *Hound*, on the same station, employed in the suppression of the slave trade. As commander, he served for a short period in H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, the first screw line of battle ship. Subsequently he commanded H.M. steamship *Stromboli*, and was engaged in the operations which resulted in the capture of Bomarsund; and afterwards, when attached to the Black Sea Fleet, in the operations before Sebastopol and the blockade of Odessa, and was acting-captain of the *Hodwold* at the taking of Kertch. He was promoted into the *Miranda* on the death from wounds received in action of Capt. G. M. Lyons, C.B., and served in her in command of a squadron in the Straits of Kertch, and was in command of the naval portion of a combined expedition which captured and destroyed the fort establishments at Taman. After the conclusion of the war he was sent to the coast of Albania to protect the Christians in that province, whose lives were in danger from the fanaticism of the Turks. He commanded H.M. steam frigate *Termagant* on the south-east coast of America and the Pacific, from 1859 to 1872, and in April,

1873 was appointed private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, which appointment he held for three years, until April, 1866, when he was selected to be Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard. In 1871 he became Third Lord of the Admiralty, and Comptroller of the Navy, which appointment he relinquished in 1872 on becoming Naval Secretary to the Admiralty. He was naval aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1870 to 1872. Rear-Admiral Hall is a Companion of the Bath and Officer of the Imperial Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, F.S.A., the fourth son of Colonel Robert Hall, born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801, is a barrister-at-law, and commenced his professional labours as a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Amulet*, a favourite annual, and is best known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall succeeded the poet Campbell, in 1830, as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* in 1839, and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances ; but by dint of perseverance, at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a large amount of public support. That work has had considerable influence on the progress of British art and art-manufacture, and to the labours of its editor may in some measure be attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the " old masters " to the modern artists. Mr. Hall has edited the " Book of Gems," " Book of British Ballads," " Baronial Halls," and other illustrated works. In 1851 he published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an " Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," the most authentic pictorial presentation of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant ; in 1862 a similar work, descriptive of the International Exhibition ; and in 1867 a work of the same character concerning the Universal Exhibition at Paris. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and of those in the private collection of Her Majesty. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities, and his recollections of these embodied in Lectures, he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading cities and towns of England. In 1870 he published a handsome volume of these records, entitled " A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age." A list of the several works, original and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, would occupy more space than can be spared in this work, as it amounts to three hundred and forty volumes. Mr. Hall has assisted in founding some excellent charities of London ; amongst which may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption, the Governesses' Institution, the Pensioners' Employment Society ; and he acted as one of the hon. secretaries of the Nightingale Fund.

HALLÉ, CHARLES, pianist, a native of Germany, at an early age established himself at Paris, and acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method in the interpretation of the classical compositions of the best masters for his instrument. His future indeed seemed secure, for his services as a professor were eagerly sought, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, proved calamitous to him, as it did to many other musicians in the French capital. Mr. Hallé repaired to England, and at the matinées of Mr. John Ella, the director of the Musical Union, found the desired opportunity of appearing before the English public at the height of the London season. He soon afterwards established himself at Manchester as

Director of the Musical Institution there, and has materially contributed towards improving the musical taste of the inhabitants, as well as promoting in that centre of commercial activity a knowledge of the best orchestral works of the great masters. Though settled at Manchester, Mr. Hallé often appears before a London audience, and for many seasons has been heard at the Monday Popular Concerts. He has published a few compositions of a very high order.

HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, was born in 1806, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts, and in Dec., 1853, was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was made by Lord Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (Civil division).

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, F.R.S., is a son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1820. At an early age he showed considerable taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shakesperian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are "A Life of Shakespeare;" "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon;" "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words;" "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales," 1849; "An Account of the New Place, Stratford-on-Avon," 1864; an edition of "Shakespeare," in sixteen vols. folio, brought out by private subscription, and completed in 1865; and "Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare in a discursive Series of Essays on a variety of Subjects connected with the Personal and Literary History of the Great Dramatist," Part I., 1874.

HAMERTON, Philip Gilbert, was born at Laneside, near Shaw, Lancashire, Sept. 10, 1834, his father being a solicitor in Shaw, and cadet of an ancient Yorkshire family, the Hamertons of Hellifield Peel and Hollins. He was educated at Burnley and Doncaster Grammar Schools, and afterwards prepared by private tutors for Oxford, but a taste for the fine arts led him to study landscape painting in London with Mr. G. P. Pettit. He began to exercise his pen very early in life by contributing to the *Historic Times* a series of articles, entitled "Rome in 1849," and in 1851 he published a work on Heraldry. In 1855 appeared a volume of verse, "The Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems," with sixteen woodcut illustrations from drawings by the author. In the same year Mr. Hamerton went to Paris to study painting and the French language and literature. A strong affection for Loch Awe led him to encamp there in 1857, for the purpose of painting from nature, and in 1858 he took a lease of an island in the lake, with a house upon it (Innistrynich), and made this his principal head-quarters for some years, the results being a series of pictures, some of which were afterwards exhibited in Manchester and London, and two volumes entitled "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands, and Thoughts about Art," (1862), published as separate works in subsequent editions. Mr. Hamerton left Loch Awe for France in 1861, living first at Sens and afterwards in the neighbourhood of Autun. His residence at Sens was chiefly productive of pictures, but on the establishment of *The Fine Arts Quarterly Review* he became a frequent contributor, and he also contributed to the *Fortnightly* when under the

editorship of Mr. Lewes. In 1866 Mr. Hamerton became art-critic to the *Saturday Review*, but resigned this post in 1868, remaining, however, connected with the Review as an occasional contributor, principally on French literature. In 1868 he published "Etching and Etchers," a critical and practical treatise on the art of etching, and the masters who have excelled in it, with plates; this edition was published at £1 11s. 6d., and a copy of it is now worth £10. A guinea edition of the same work (stereotyped) appeared in 1876 with twelve plates, ten of which are copies executed by the author. In 1868 appeared an essay on French art, entitled "Contemporary French Painters," followed in the next year by another of the same kind, "Painting in France after the decline of Classicism." In 1869 Mr. Hamerton ventured into fiction with "Wenderholme, a Story of Lancashire and Yorkshire," in three volumes, afterwards condensed in the second edition (1876) into one. During the year 1869 he planned a new art periodical, the *Portfolio*, which is distinguished by careful writing and artistic illustration, chiefly in the form of etchings by the best masters in Europe. Some of Mr. Hamerton's more recent literary works have first appeared in the pages of the *Portfolio*. Of these may be mentioned "The Unknown River, an Etcher's Voyage of Discovery," with 37 etchings by the author (1871); "Chapters on Animals" (1874); "The Sylvan Year," partly illustrated by the author (1876); and "The Life of Turner" (1878). One of the most widely known of this author's works, "The Intellectual Life," appeared in 1873. A work of a very opposite character, a story for boys, called "Harry Blount," appeared in 1875. In the following year was published "Round my House," an account of the author's personal observations of rural life and character in France. A new work, "Modern Frenchmen" (1878), contains various studies of remarkable Frenchmen, little known in England. Besides his editorship of the *Portfolio*, Mr. Hamerton is director of the art department in the *International Review*, and an occasional contributor to *l'Art*, in the French language, which he writes with the same facility as his own. He is also the author of the articles on "Drawing" and "Engraving" in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In recognition of his standing as a writer on art, he has been elected an honorary member of the Burlington Club, *membre protecteur* of the Belgian Etching Club, &c.

HAMILTON, The Right Hon. Lord George Francis, M.P., is the third son of the Duke of Abercorn, by Lady Louisa, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford. He was born at Brighton in Dec., 1845, and received his education at Harrow. In 1864, he was appointed an ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and in 1868 was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he contested the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest, and was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being as follows:—Lord G. Hamilton, 7,850; Viscount Enfield, 6,507; Mr. Henry Labouchere, 6,397. This decisive Conservative victory occasioned great surprise in political circles, as Middlesex had previously been regarded as one of the most impregnable strongholds of the Liberal party. At the general election of Feb., 1874, Lord George Hamilton again came in at the head of the poll, receiving 10,343 votes, against 5192 recorded for Viscount Enfield, the most popular of the Liberal candidates. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Administration in Feb., 1874, his lordship was nominated to the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India; and he was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, April 4, 1878, in succession to Viscount Sandon. On the latter occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council.

His lordship married, in 1871, Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood.

HAMILTON, The Very Rev. Henry Parr, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Dean of Salisbury, son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, physician in Edinburgh, and professor in the University, born 1794, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was elected to a Fellowship. Having held for some years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Deanery of Salisbury. He has written "The Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Lower Classes," and several sermons.

HAMILTON, Sir Robert North Collie, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Silverton, county Lanark, born April 7, 1802. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1819, and after holding several civil and political offices, became in 1842 political agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in which post he displayed great readiness and ability during the Indian mutiny; and for his services was created a K.C.B. (Civil division), and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert, who is married to a daughter of the late General the Honourable Sir George Anson, G.C.B., was in England when the mutiny broke out, and returned at once to Calcutta, whence he was sent by the Governor-General with full powers, to accompany the force under Gen. Sir Hugh Rose. He was present in every engagement, and in the field throughout the whole campaign, until tranquillity was restored in Central India, when he was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave the country, and to give up the appointment to the Supreme Council in India, which had been conferred upon him. He received the medal and clasp. Since his return he was High Sheriff of Warwickshire, in which county he is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. Sir R. Hamilton contested South Warwickshire in the Liberal interest at the general election of Dec. 1868, and failed by 29 votes.

HAMMOND (Lord), The Right Hon. Edmund, son of the late Mr. George Hammond, for many years Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, born in London in 1802, was educated at Harrow, Eton, and University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1825, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship. He entered the Civil Service of the Crown in 1823, as a clerk in the Privy Council Office, whence in the following year he was transferred to the Foreign Office. Here he rose by gradual promotion until, in April, 1854, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1866. In March, 1874, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hammond, of Kirk Ella, Kingston-on-Hull. He married in 1846, Mary Frances, third daughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr, and granddaughter of William, fifth Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had issue several daughters, but no son.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, born at Annapolis, Maryland, Aug. 28, 1828. He graduated M.D. in the University of New York in 1848, and in June, 1849, entered the medical service of the United States army as assistant-surgeon, in which he remained till 1860, having attained the staff rank of Captain. During this time he visited and carefully studied the military hospitals and the military medical service of the leading European states. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland. At the commencement of the civil war he resigned his professorship, and entered the army almost at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons. But on the reorganization of the Medical Bureau

in April, 1862, he was, at the earnest solicitation of the Sanitary Commission, appointed Surgeon-General of the army. He introduced many improvements into the Army Medical Service, the erection of hospitals, and the attendance and treatment of the patients; but he had offended some of his superiors in the War Department, and had wounded, by his rapid promotion, the jealousies of some of the senior surgeons. Some irregularities in his awarding of contracts were discovered, for which he was tried and sentenced to dismissal from the medical service in 1864. He was soon afterwards appointed Professor in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Physician-in-Chief to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, a position which he still holds. He is also the editor of *The Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and has published "Military Hygiene" (1863); "Sleep, and its Nervous Derangements" (1869); "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism" (1870); "Medico-Legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland" (1870); "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System" (1871); "Insanity in its Relations to Crime" (1873); and "Over Mental Work, and Emotional Disturbances" (1878).

HAMPTON (Lord), The Right Hon. John Somerset, is the only son of the late William Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., of Westwood. He was born at his father's seat, Feb. 20, 1799, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1831 assumed the name of Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle, the Baronet of Westwood. He was nominated in 1834 Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Droitwich, which he represented till the general election of Feb., 1874, when he lost the seat. Sir John Pakington opposed the free-trade measures of the late Sir R. Peel, who created him a baronet in July, 1846, and when, in 1848, during Lord Russell's first administration, the state of the West India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was the chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty, took a prominent part in the discussions that ensued. Sir John Pakington was appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was sworn a Privy Councillor; and was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He discharged the duties of this office so efficiently, that on the retirement of Lord Derby in June, 1859, the Queen conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division. Sir John, appointed to his former post at the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, on the resignation of Gen. Peel, succeeded him as Secretary of State for War, March 8, 1867, and retained that office until Dec., 1868. He presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Leeds in Oct., 1871. In March, 1874, he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Hampton, of Hampton Lovett, and of Westwood in the county of Worcester. He was appointed First Civil Service Commissioner in Nov., 1875, in the room of the late Sir Edward Ryan. His Lordship has been three times married, firstly, in 1822, to Mary, only child of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq.; secondly, in 1844, to Augusta, daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester; and thirdly, in 1851, to Augusta, daughter of the late Thomas Champion de Crespigny, Esq., and widow of Colonel Davies, M.P., of Elmley-park. The heir to the peerage, and also to the baronetcy, is his lordship's only son by his first marriage, the Hon. John Slaney Pakington, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford,

and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, who was born in 1826, and married in 1849 Lady Diana Boyle, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Glasgow.

HAMPTON, WADE, born in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. His father, who died in 1835, was probably the wealthiest planter in the United States, being, it is said, the owner of more than 3,000 slaves. The son graduated at the University of South Carolina, studied law, and subsequently became a member of the State Legislature. At the commencement of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and raised a regiment of cavalry; was made a Brigadier-General, served during the peninsular campaign of 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. In 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General, and commanded a body of cavalry in Virginia. Early in 1865 he was sent to South Carolina, and commanded the rear-guard of the Confederate army, which was falling back before General Sherman. Large quantities of cotton had been stored at Columbia, the capital of the State, which, upon the approach of the Union forces, was piled up in an open square, ready to be burnt. Fire was set to this, which resulted in a conflagration by which a great part of the city was destroyed. A sharp discussion arose between Generals Hampton and Sherman, each charging the other with the wilful destruction of Columbia. But, according to the best evidence, as far as either was concerned, the conflagration was purely accidental. It is certain that after Sherman entered the city, he used every effort to check the conflagration which was then raging. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, and although the Republican candidates for Presidential electors were chosen, his personal popularity, and the general confidence reposed in him, secured for him a considerable majority. His wise course as Governor, and especially his just treatment of the newly enfranchised coloured population, have contributed greatly to repair the late disorders in the State.

HANCOCK, JOHN, born in 1808, a brother of the late Albany Hancock, the comparative anatomist and naturalist. For many years he has devoted great attention to the science of ornithology, and his accurate studies of the habits of British birds have for many years rendered him one of the highest authorities on the subject. By careful observation of the anatomy of birds his groups and individual preserved specimens possess a value in the eyes of the scientific naturalist rarely met with. During the long period which Mr. Hancock has devoted himself to ornithology, he has got together a collection illustrative of the science of immense extent and value.

HANCOCK, WINFIELD SCOTT, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824. He entered the West Point Academy in 1840, graduated in 1844, and in 1846 received his commission of Licutenant of infantry. He served during the Mexican war, was promoted for his gallantry, and having filled several subordinate posts, was made Assistant Quartermaster in the Western department, with the rank of Captain on the Staff, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He accompanied Gen. McClellan's army to the peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, he commanded a division, which suffered severely, and for his meritorious conduct on this occasion received a commission as Major-General of Volunteers. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. When the advance of the Union and Confederate forces encountered at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and the

Union forces were driven back, Hancock was sent forward by Meade to decide whether a general battle should be risked there, and if so, although he was out-ranked by Howard, who was on the field, was ordered to take the command until Meade should come up. In the decisive engagement, July 3, Hancock's own division bore the prominent part, although he himself was severely wounded early in the action. He recovered sufficiently to return to duty Dec. 27, 1863, but was unable to command a body of troops till April, 1864, when he was promoted to the command of the 2nd Army corps, and was engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19, 1864, when the breaking out of the old wound received at Gettysburg compelled him to leave for a time. He returned to his command in July, and remained with it till Nov. 26, 1864, being subsequently engaged in lighter duties till the close of the war. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General of the regular army in Aug., 1864, Brevet Major-General, March 13, 1865, and Major-General, United States Army, July 26, 1866. After the war he was successively Commander of the Middle Department (1865-66), of the Department of the Missouri (1866-67), of the Department of Louisiana and Texas (1867-69), and of the Department of the Dakota (1869-72). Upon the death of General Meade, Nov., 1872, although Gen. Hancock was politically opposed to President Grant, and although personally they were not even upon speaking terms, the President, in acknowledgment of the great military services of Hancock, appointed him to the command of the Department of the East, with his head-quarters at New York, a position which he still holds (1878), being one of the three major-generals in the United States army. In 1868 Gen. Hancock was a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and in the Democratic nominating convention he received, on the 18th ballot, 144 votes, the highest number (with the exception of 145, cast for Mr. Pendleton, on the 12th ballot) cast for any candidate, until, on the 22nd ballot, Horatio Seymour, who had before positively declined the candidature, was suddenly nominated by way of compromise, and received a unanimous vote, but at the ensuing election was defeated by Gen. Grant.

HANNA, The Rev. William, LL.D., son of the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D., born in Belfast in 1808, was educated at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1835. He is the author of "Wycliffe and the Huguenots," of the "Biography of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers," published in 1849, and of other works.

HANNAFORD, Samuel, born in 1828, spent the earlier part of his life in England and Ireland. In 1851 he published a "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns" in the neighbourhood of Totnes, in Devonshire, and for some years was a constant contributor of botanical papers and natural history notes to the *Naturalist* and other scientific journals. In August, 1852, he proceeded to Australia, settling down in Melbourne, Victoria, the fauna and flora of which colony he at once commenced to investigate. At this period he contributed several scientific papers to the *Home Companion* and the *Journal of Australasia*. In 1856 a work from his pen, under the title of "Jottings in Australasia, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria," was issued, and had a large circulation. Whilst residing at Geelong, he edited for five years the *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*, initiated and became honorary secretary of the Horticultural Improvement Association, and wrote a small work entitled "Sea and Riverside Rambles." Removing to Tasmania, a new field for inquiry was thrown open to him, the result of which was the publication, in 1866, of a volume on the "Wild Flowers of Tasmania." Whilst

engaged as editor of the *Launceston Times*, Mr. Hannaford wrote the nucleus of a Guide-Book to Tasmania, and a pamphlet on the "Poets and Poetry of Ireland." In 1869 he became connected with the *Tasmanian Times*, in the south of the island, on the staff of which journal he remained until the resuscitation, under the auspices of the Government, in 1870, of the Tasmanian Public Library, when he was chosen secretary and librarian to that institution.

HANNAH, The Ven. John, D.C.L., born in 1818, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his B.A. degree in 1840 as a first-class in classics. He was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he obtained a large university connection as a private tutor; became Rector of the Academy at Edinburgh in 1847; and succeeded Bishop Wordsworth in 1854, as Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, an educational establishment which combines a Divinity department for training young men for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, with a public school after the English model. Dr. Hannah was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, for 1863, his subject being "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture;" and was presented to the vicarage of Brighton in 1870. He became Prebendary of Chichester in 1874, and Archdeacon of Lewes in 1876. He is the author of "Discourses on the Fall and its Results," and of several separately published lectures and sermons. He has also edited, with notes, "The Poems and Psalms of Henry King, D.D.," 1843; poems by Sir H. Wotton, Sir W. Raleigh, and others, 1845; and the "Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose," 1870.

HANNEN, The Right Hon. Sir James, eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the city of London, was born in 1821, and received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, on which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords, he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the Treasury. In Aug., 1868, he was nominated a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce in succession to Lord Penzance, in Nov., 1872, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

HARCOURT (Marquis d'), Bernard Hippolyte Marie, a French diplomatist, third son of the late Duc d'Harcourt, was born in 1821, and was successively attached to the embassy at Madrid (1839), the mission of M. Lagrenée in China (1843), and the legations at Frankfort and Berne (1847). He was next appointed First Secretary of Embassy at Madrid in 1849, and Plenipotentiary at Baden and Stuttgart in 1851. M. Thiers' government nominated him Ambassador to the Holy See, in which capacity he presented his credentials to the Pope on April 26, 1871. In May of the following year he was succeeded as Ambassador to the Vatican by M. de Bourgoing, and was sent to London to replace the Duke de Broglie as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but he only occupied that position a short time, being transferred to Vienna in Oct., 1873. In May, 1875, he was again appointed Ambassador at London in the place of the late Comte de Jarnac.

HARCOURT, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon, M.P., Q.C., second son of the Rev. William Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbishop

of York, born Oct. 14, 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and went the Home circuit. He unsuccessfully contested the Kircaldy burghs in 1858. In Dec., 1863, he conducted the defence of Col. Crawley, who was tried before a court-martial at Aldershot. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1866; and was returned to the House of Commons for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest in 1868. He still represents that constituency. Mr. Harcourt was elected Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, March 2, 1869. He was a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws, and of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalization Laws. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Nov., 1873, on which occasion he was knighted, and he held that office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following February. He was one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and has written various political pamphlets and letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus." The latter were reprinted in a volume, with considerable additions (1863). He married, first, in 1859, Thérèse, daughter of Lady Thérèse Lewis—aunt to the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the late Sir Geo. Cornewall Lewis, Bart.—by her first husband, T. Lister, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1876, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, Esq., some time United States Minister in London.

HARDINGE (Viscount), Charles Stewart Hardinge, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till Sept. 24, 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title; and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He acted as private secretary to his father in India, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, served for five years as Major in the Kent Artillery, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Kent Administrative Battalion Volunteers. He published in 1847 some elaborate "Views in India," in imperial folio, which show that he is an artist of more than ordinary merit.

HARDY, Thomas, novelist, was born June 2, 1840, at a village in Dorsetshire, and educated at different schools. He was destined for the architectural profession, and in his 17th year was articled as pupil to an architect practising in the county-town, during which period an able classical scholar gave attention to his higher education. After serving his time he went to London, and, allying himself with the modern school of Gothic artists, acquired additional experience in design under Mr. Arthur Blomfield, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., son of the late Bishop Blomfield. His first literary performance was an essay on Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture, which received the prize and medal of the Institute of British Architects in 1863; he also was awarded in the same year Sir W. Tite's prize for architectural design. He now formed the idea of becoming an art-critic, and engaged in further studies for that purpose, but printed nothing. After hesitating for a few years between architecture and literature, he at length tried his hand on a work of fiction, which was published in 1871, and was equally praised and condemned. In 1872 he published the rural tale entitled "Under the Greenwood Tree," and in 1873 "A Pair of Blue

Eyes," both of which were well received. These were followed, in 1874, by his best-known novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd," and by "The Hand of Ethelberta," in 1876.

HARE, AUGUSTUS JOHN CUTHBERT, the youngest and now the only surviving son of Francis George Hare, was born at the Villa Strozzi, at Rome, March 13, 1834, and was adopted, as an infant, by the widow of his uncle, Augustus William Hare. He was educated at Harrow, and at University College, Oxford. Mr. Hare resided formerly at his family home of Hurstmonceaux, but now lives at Holmhurst, near Hastings. He has published "Epitaphs for Country Churchyards," 1856; "Murray's Handbook for Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire," 1860; "A Winter at Mentone," 1861; "Murray's Handbook for Durham and Northumberland," 1863; "Walks in Rome," 1870; "Wanderings in Spain," 1872; "Memorials of a Quiet Life," 1872; "Days near Rome," 1874; "Cities of Northern and Central Italy," 1875; and "Walks in London," 1877.

HARGRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, the discoverer of the gold-fields in Australia, son of Lieut. J. E. Hargraves, of the Sussex militia, born at Gosport about 1815, went to sea at the age of fourteen, and became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia when eighteen years old. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, went to the gold-diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return he made explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He proceeded to Sydney, communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary, and was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields in Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a gold cup of £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He received testimonials from the other Australian colonies in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England. A very interesting narrative of his success, entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields," appeared in 1855.

HARINGTON, THE REV. EDWARD CHARLES, M.A., a direct descendant of the celebrated Sir John Harington of Kilston, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, born about 1807, was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and was appointed, in 1847, Chancellor, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He has written a learned treatise "On the Object, Importance, and Antiquity of the Rite of Consecration of Churches;" "Notes on the Church of Scotland," published in 1844; "The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England, unbroken," in 1846; "The Reformers of the Anglican Church and Macaulay's England," and "Reconstruction, Reconciliation, &c., of the Churches," in 1850; "Bradford the Martyr and Sir John Harington;" "Rome's Pretensions tested;" "The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the ancient British Church;" "Pope Pius IX. and the Book of Common Prayer;" and "The Fifty-fifth Canon and the Kirk of Scotland."

HARPER, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY, D.D., Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1807, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1840). After having been private tutor to the sons of Sir Charles Coote, he officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which society he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, whence he was appointed, in 1856,

first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese was reconstituted in 1869 and made metropolitan over the sees of Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, and Nelson.

HARRIS, The Hon. Sir Edward Alfred John, K.C.B., second son of the late Earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, born May 20, 1808, was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He was member for Christchurch, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's (the Earl of Malmesbury) tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore, was transferred to Peru as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires the same year, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. In 1858 he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Berne. He obtained his flag April 12, 1862; was created a C.B. the next year; advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral May 24, 1867; was nominated Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, Aug. 22, 1867; and was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1872.

HARRIS, George, LL.D., F.S.A., born in 1809, entered the navy as a midshipman, but left it on account of ill-health. He was formerly a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1843, and went the Midland circuit; was the acting judge of the Birmingham County Court for two years, under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, and was appointed one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy in 1862, from which post he retired in 1868. Mr. Harris is the author of "The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke," 1847, which was dedicated to the late Prince Consort, who took much interest in the work, and placed at Mr. Harris's disposal certain of the MSS. at Windsor Castle. Mr. Harris is also the author of "Civilization considered as a Science;" "The True Theory of Representation in a State;" and "The Theory of the Arts," which has been translated into French. He was the originator of the Commission for inquiring into the collections of ancient historical manuscripts, the proposal for which was made in a paper he read before the Social Science Association in 1857, and was warmly espoused by Lord Brougham, and a very influentially signed memorial in its favour was presented to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Harris is the Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute, and was for some time President of the Manchester Anthropological Society. He is also a member of the British Association, before which he read papers in 1871 and 1872; and a Fellow and one of the Council of the Royal Historical Society. In 1876 he published his "Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man," which was the labour of more than forty years. Valuable notes were contributed to it by several distinguished writers, both English and foreign, among them Mr. Darwin, Professor De Quatrefages, Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Newman, Prof. Huxley, and Dr. Richardson. It is being translated into French, German, and Russian.

HARRISON, Frederic, M.A., was born in London, Oct. 18, 1831, being the eldest son of Frederic Harrison, Esq., of Threadneedle Street, and of Lancaster Gate, London, by Jane, only daughter of the late Alexander Brice, Esq., of Belfast. He was educated at King's College, London (1843-49) under Dr. J. R. Major, was elected Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford (1848); took the degree of B.A., 1853 (when he was in the 1st class in Classics). After residing for some time as Fellow and Tutor of his College at Oxford, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, studied in the chambers of Sir Henry Maine

and the late Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wickens, and was called to the bar in 1859. He has since practised as a Conveyancer, and in the Courts of Equity. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Royal Commission upon Trades Unions, 1867-69; Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law, 1869-70; and in 1877 was appointed by the Council of Legal Education, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. He has given much attention to the questions and institutions relating to working men, and has studied their co-operative, industrial, and educational societies, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire. He has been connected with the Working Men's College, the Working Women's College, &c., and finally with the Positivist School, of which he was one of the founders in 1870. He is the author of some articles in the *Westminster Review* between 1860 and 1863, of numerous essays in the *Fortnightly Review* from 1865, and in the *Nineteenth Century* and *Contemporary Review* from 1876. He published "Order and Progress," 1875; and an English translation of "Social Statics, or the Abstract Theory of Human Order," being vol. ii. of Comte's "Positive Polity," 1875. Mr. Harrison is a follower of Auguste Comte, whose philosophical, social, and religious doctrines he has presented in various writings and lectures.

HARROWBY (Earl of), The Right Honourable Dudley Ryder, K.G., eldest son of the late earl, born May 19, 1798, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards M.A. and D.C.L. In 1819 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Tiverton, which he represented till 1830, and sat for Liverpool from 1831 until 1847. He was Secretary to the India Board during the earlier part of Earl Grey's administration, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and exchanged that post for the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he resigned in Dec., 1857. Lord Harrowby, who obtained the blue riband of the Garter in 1859, is well known as a philanthropist and a supporter of religious societies and charitable institutions.

HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., born at Plymouth, in April, 1806, is the son of Mr. Samuel Hart, who, while apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath, had studied art, and painted under Northcote in London in 1785. In 1820 he removed with his family to London, and in 1823 Solomon entered the Royal Academy as student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait miniature of his father, a branch of art he exchanged for oils. "Instructions," his first exhibition oil picture—at the British Institution in 1828—was immediately sold, and this confirmed the artist in his choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1830, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. This was followed by "Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf," in 1830; "English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century," in 1831; "Giacopo Guerini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to death the Doge Gradenigo," in 1832; "Wolsey and Buckingham," purchased by Lord Northwick, in 1834; and "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," in 1835. The two latter pictures increased his professional reputation, and led to his election as an Associate. "Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father" was exhibited in 1836; followed by "Hannah, the Mother of Samuel," "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm," "Henry I. receiving the Intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck," &c. In 1840 he became R.A., and during a visit to Italy in 1841-2 made an elaborate series of drawings — originally intended for publication — of architectural in-

teriors, and of sites famous in history. Mr. Hart made use of the abundant materials collected, in several pictures, amongst which may be mentioned, "Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of the Ognessanti, Florence," "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena," "Interior of the Cathedral at Pisa," and "An Offering to the Virgin." The list of this artist's works, with which the public are familiar, would occupy more space than we have at command. "Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," "The Three Inventors of Printing," "Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World," and "The Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.," are among the best known. In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was appointed by the Queen Librarian of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hart has, in addition to his larger works, painted landscapes, and some portraits.

HARTE, FRANCIS BRET, born at Albany, New York, Aug. 25, 1839. He went to California in 1854, and was successively a miner, school teacher, express messenger, printer, and finally editor of a newspaper. In 1864 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, holding the office until 1870. He contributed many poems and sketches to periodicals, and in 1868, upon the establishment of the *Overland Monthly*, he became its editor, and contributed to it several notable tales and sketches. In 1869 appeared in it his humorous poem "The Heathen Chinee." In 1871 he went to the Eastern States, and took up his residence first in New York, and subsequently in Boston. He was appointed United States Consul at Crefeld in 1878. His works, most of which originally appeared in periodicals, include "Condensed Novels" (1867, enlarged edition, 1871); "Poems" 1870; "Luck of Roaring Camp, and other Sketches" (1870); "East and West Poems" (1871); "Poetical Works," illustrated (1871); "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands" (1872); a collection of "Select Poems" (1874); and "Story of a Mine" (1878).

HARTINGTON (MARQUIS OF), THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, M.P., eldest surviving son of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, by Lady Blanche Georgina Howard, 4th daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle, was born July 23, 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854, and was made LL.D. in 1862. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest. At the opening of the new Parliament in 1859, he moved a vote of no confidence in Lord Derby's Government, and it was carried by 323 votes against 310. In March, 1863, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year. At the general election of Dec., 1868, Lord Hartington lost his seat for North Lancashire, but was immediately afterwards returned for the Radnor boroughs, having first received the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He held that office till Jan., 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. His lordship went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. When Mr. Gladstone, shortly before the assembling of Parliament in 1875, announced his intention of abandoning the post of leader of the Liberal party, a meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at the Reform Club (Feb. 3), under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. On the motion of Mr. Villiers, seconded by

Mr. Samuel Morley, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Marquis of Hartington should be requested to undertake the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. His lordship accepted this responsible position, and has since been the acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. He received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, Nov. 5, 1877.

HARTLEY, SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, F.R.S.E., son of the late W. A. Hartley, Esq., of Darlington, born at Heworth, Durham, in 1823, is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was for many years resident engineer at Plymouth for the late J. Locke, Esq. In 1855-56 he served in the Crimea as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and in 1857 was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission for improving the navigation of the Danube. He has received the Turkish war-medal from the Queen, the Imperial Order of the Medjidic from the Sultan, the Telford Medal, the Stephenson prize, and the Manby premium from the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was knighted by patent in 1862.

HATHERLEY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, F.R.S., (second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years one of the members for the City of London, and brother of the late Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., who died Feb. 21, 1866,) born in 1801, was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours, obtained a Fellowship, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Oxford from Aug., 1847, till Dec. 1852, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 till 1851, and was Solicitor-General from 1851 till he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in Dec., 1852. He resigned the latter post in March, 1868, when he was appointed a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in Dec., 1868, the dignity of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was conferred on Sir William Page Wood, who on the 10th of that month was created Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire. On Oct. 15, 1872, he resigned the office of Lord Chancellor in consequence of failing eyesight, and was succeeded on the woolsack by Lord Selborne. Lord Hatherley is author of "Continuity of Scripture, as declared by the Testimony of our Lord, and of the Evangelists and Apostles," 3rd edition, 1869.

HATTON, JOSEPH, was born at Andover, in 1839, being son of the late Mr. Francis Hatton, a Derbyshire newspaper proprietor and publisher. He commenced his career of journalism and authorship at an early age, upon his father's paper, the *Derbyshire Times*. He has edited several leading provincial newspapers, and was the proprietor of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. In 1861 he published a little work containing sketches and stories which had been printed in the *Bristol Mirror*, a journal which he edited for several years. In 1862-63 he edited the *Durham County Advertiser*, and contributed largely to local and London periodicals. He was afterwards a constant contributor to *London Society*, *Belgravia*, and other magazines. He wrote the papers on "Pits and Pitmen," in *The Graphic*. In 1865, "Bitter Sweets : a Love Story," appeared in three vols., and in the following year, "Against the Stream." This was followed in 1867 by "The Tallants of Barton." In 1868 he was appointed editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which in his hands entirely changed its long-established character as an antiquarian periodical, and became a shilling magazine of general literature. To the new series of this periodical he contributed "The Memorial Window," a novel entitled "Christopher Kenrick," and many miscellaneous papers. After conducting the magazine for

six years, he relinquished the editorial chair, upon which occasion he was presented with a service of plate and an address by the leading contributors. He founded *The School-Board Chronicle*, and started the first illustrated newspaper ever published in the provinces, *The Illustrated Midland News*. His latest works are "Pippins and Cheese," "Kites and Pigeons," "With a Show in the North: Reminiscences of Mark Lemon," 1871; "The Valley of Poppies." 2 vols., 1871; "In the Lap of Fortune," 3 vols., 1872; "Clytie," 3 vols., 1874; "The Queen of Bohemia," 2 vols., 1877-78; "Cruel London," 3 vols., 1878. In dramatic literature Mr. Hatton, in collaboration with the late John Oxenford, adapted from the French "Much too Clever," for the Gaiety, Mr. Toole playing the leading part. He is the author of a dramatic version of his own story of "Clytie," produced at the Olympic with Miss Henrietta Hodson for the heroine; a version of "The Scarlet Letter," played in the provinces; and he is the joint author of the successful drama of "Liz," produced at the Opera Comique, Miss Rose Leclerq sustaining the title *rôle*. In collaboration with Mr. James Albery, Mr. Hatton wrote *No. 20; or the Bastille of Calvados*, an original romantic drama for the Princess's Theatre, in which Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Fowler played the leading characters. For two years Mr. Hatton was responsible for the conduct of *The Hornet*, which improved in tone, while it lost none of its point and brightness, under his editorship. In 1876 he made a tour through the United States and Canada; and he is now the resident London correspondent of *The Times* of New York, his letters to which journal are largely quoted in the United States.

HATTON, J. L., was born in Liverpool about 1815. He is almost entirely self-educated, having only had a few lessons in the elements of music. Mr. Hatton came to London at the age of twenty: assisted in "Acis and Galatea," at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1843; and his operetta, "Queen of the Thames," was produced at that theatre in 1844. He visited Vienna and brought out an opera, "Pascal Bruno," in the same year. The English opera "Rose: or Love's Ransom," was produced at Covent Garden in 1864; subsequently he became Musical Director at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Hatton wrote original music to "Sardanapalus," "Pizarro," "Henry VIII.," "Richard II.," "King Lear;" overture and entr'actes to "Faust und Marguerite," &c.; cantata "Robin Hood," performed at the Bradford Musical Festival; a large number of part songs—"When Evening's Twilight," "The Tar's Song," "The Bait," and a hundred others; a dozen or more Anthems; two full Cathedral Services in C and E; some 150 songs, some of which have obtained much celebrity.

HAUSSMANN, Baron Georges Eugène, administrator and senator, born at Paris, March 27, 1809, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique, studied with a notary, and became an advocate. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively sous-préfet of Nérac, Saint-Girons, and Blaye, and under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, was Prefect of Var, the Yonne, and Gironde. The President, appreciating his administrative talents, appointed him Préfet of the Seine, in succession to M. Berger, June 23, 1853. Under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works were executed in Paris of such a nature as to almost render it a new city. Amongst these may be mentioned the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and of more than twenty boulevards in the old parts of Paris, various public gardens, squares, barracks, the Halles Centrales, the new Prefectures of Police, more than a dozen bridges, the rebuilding of various mairies, in addition to numerous hospitals, asylums (especially the Hôtel Dieu). and

many other public works. After several loans had been contracted for the purpose of carrying out these improvements the municipality of Paris, acting under the powers conferred upon them by special laws, raised a further sum of 250,000,000 francs in 1865, and 260,000,000 francs more in 1869. Meanwhile the financial administration of M. Haussmann had given rise to the most animated discussions in the Corps Législatif and in the columns of the press, it being alleged that the Prefect had raised, by means of bonds, hundreds of millions of francs over and above the large amount he was legally authorised to expend in the construction of public works. Eventually M. Haussmann requested the Emperor to place the budget of the city under the control of the Corps Législatif, and accordingly the examination of his accounts became the principal business of the session that commenced early in 1869, the result being that authority was given for a new loan of 260,000,000 francs, which was eagerly subscribed by the public. On the formation of a parliamentary cabinet by M. Émile Ollivier, he was asked to tender his resignation of the office of Prefect of the Seine, and on his refusal to do so he was "relieved of his duties" by an imperial decree, dated Jan. 5, 1870. M. Haussmann was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 17, 1856, and Grand Cross Sept. 8, 1862. In Aug. 1857, he was created a Senator, and, in 1867, elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was likewise a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. After the fall of the Empire Baron Haussmann prudently quitted France for a time. On his return he was appointed (Sept. 3, 1871) director of the Crédit Mobilier, and in this capacity he did much to restore the influence and improve the situation of that financial institution. At the election of Oct. 1877 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the arrondissement of Ajaccio in Corsica, his candidature having received the official approbation of the Government.

HAUSSONVILLE (Comte d'), Joseph Othenin Bernard de Cléron, a French politician and Member of the Academy, born at Paris, May 27, 1809, is the son of a peer of France, who died in 1846. Entering the diplomatic service, he acted as Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Turin, and Naples. Subsequently he took an active part in the proceedings of the French Chamber, to which he was returned in 1842, and again in 1846, as Deputy for Provins. After the revolution of February he retired from public life. On April 29, 1869, he was elected to the stall in the Academy, vacant by the death of M. Viennet. The Comte d'Haussonville is the author of "Histoire de la Politique Extérieure du Gouvernement Français de 1830 à 1848," 2 vols., 1850; "Histoire de la Réunion de la Lorraine à la France," 4 vols., 1854-59, 2nd edit. 1860; "L'Église Romaine et le Premier Empire," 4 vols., 1868-70; and "Sainte-Beuve," 1875. He has also written a number of political pamphlets and articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Comte d'Haussonville is brother-in-law of the Duc de Broglie.

HAWEIS, The Rev. Hugh Reginald, M.A., was born at Egham, Surrey, April 3, 1838, being the son of the Rev. W. Haweis, M.A., rector of Slaugham, Sussex, and Mary Davis Haweis. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. (B.A. 1859; M.A. 1864). He was first appointed curate to the Rev. John Packer, incumbent of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, and next in 1863, appointed curate to the Rev. G. Dickson, incumbent of St. James-the-Less, Westminster. In 1866 Mr. Haweis was appointed incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, a living in the gift of the First Commissioner of Works—then the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P. He has for twelve years occupied the pulpit of St. James's, Westmoreland Street.

On several occasions he has opened St. James's Hall, Regent Street, for special services on Sunday mornings, and he has been appointed a special preacher by the Dean of Westminster at one of the Services for the People at Westminster Abbey. Mr. Haweis took great interest in the Italian revolution under Garibaldi, and was present at the siege of Capua, where he had several narrow escapes. He afterwards published in the *Argosy* an account of these events and a memoir of Garibaldi, who subsequently wrote, at his request, other memoirs of his life for *Cassell's Magazine*. Mr. Haweis has also been an indefatigable advocate of the Sunday opening of Museums, and in the recent parliamentary debates was freely quoted upon the subject. He has also occasionally appeared on a secular platform as a lecturer on social or artistic questions. He was one of the first to advocate and establish the Penny Readings for the People, since grown popular throughout the country, and he also takes the heartiest interest in the progress of musical art, of which he has been an ardent votary from his earliest youth. In 1877 Mr. Haweis was gazetted acting chaplain to the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. He is a voluminous contributor to the periodical press, including the *Quarterly Review*, the *Contemporary Review*, and *Good Words;* he was appointed editor of *Cassell's Magazine* in 1868; and he was on the original staff of the *Echo*, for leading articles and musical criticism. He is the author of "Music and Morals," "Thoughts for the Times," "Speech in Season," "Current Coin," "Arrows in the Air," "Pet," a book for children, "Ashes to Ashes," a cremation prelude; the hymn "Homeland;" and "Unsectarian Family Prayers." All these works have gone through many editions, and been re-issued in America.

HAWKINS, Benjamin Waterhouse, F.G.S., born in Devonshire Street, London, Feb. 8, 1807, was educated at St. Aloysius College. His earliest attempts in art were made under the instruction of the late W. Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Hawkins has devoted himself to the study of natural history since 1827, and to that of geology since 1852. In 1842 he was invited by the late Earl of Derby to reside at Knowsley, to make studies from the living animals, and was occupied in this manner until the end of 1847. During these five years and a half he obtained that facility for sketching the animal form which constitutes the attractive feature of his popular lectures on Geology and Zoology, so well known at the Crystal Palace, and various scientific and literary institutes in England and Scotland. He was assistant-superintendent at the Great Exhibition of 1851; in 1852 was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and devoted three years and a half to the construction of the thirty-three life-size models in the Crystal Palace Park, many of them being of colossal proportions. In one of these (the Iguanodon) he carried out, Dec. 30, 1853, his idea of giving a dinner to Professor Owen, Professor Forbes, and twenty scientific and literary gentlemen. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. In Feb. 1868 he went to New York and lectured on scientific subjects to large audiences in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Soon afterwards he was engaged at a salary of 5000 dollars per annum, to devote eight months of his time in each year to making models of extinct animals in the Central Park, New York, and delivering lectures. Mr. Hawkins is the author of "Popular Comparative Anatomy," published in 1840; of "Elements of Form," in 1842; of "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame," in 1860; and in conjunction with Professor Huxley,

of an "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy," in 1865, and of "Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep for Art Students."

HAWKINS, CÆSAR HENRY, third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, 1st baronet, some time Serjeant-Surgeon to George II. and III., was born towards the close of the last century. After having been for a few years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was in 1829 elected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured on surgery. He resigned in 1861, was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which he is a Trustee, was for some years an Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has twice been President. In 1849 he was chosen to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Albert honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Hawkins has held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, and the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions."

HAWKINS, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eldest brother of Mr. C. H. Hawkins, born in 1789, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., in high honours in 1811, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. Having discharged several college offices with energy and ability, he was chosen in 1828 to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel College, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral and the Rectory of Purleigh, Essex, are annexed. He was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford in 1847, resigning that post in 1861. Dr. Hawkins (who was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Arnold) is the author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1840, of "Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament;" and of a variety of Sermons, and has edited "Milton's Poetical Works, with Notes."

HAWKINS, FREDERICK W., only son of the late William Hamilton Hawkins, of *The Times*, was born in London in 1849. After receiving a liberal education he was taken on the literary staff of that journal. In 1869, at the age of nineteen, he brought out a biography, in 2 vols., of Edmund Kean, which met with considerable success. He acted as dramatic critic of *The Times* during the last illness of Mr. John Oxenford, and is now connected with the same paper in a higher capacity. Mr. Hawkins is the chief proprietor of *The Theatre*. This was commenced in January, 1877, as a weekly newspaper, but in Aug., 1878, it appeared in the form of a first-class illustrated monthly magazine and review, devoted to subjects connected with the stage.

HAWKINS, THE HON. SIR HENRY, son of John Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Herts, by Susannah, daughter of Theed Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, was born at Hitchin, in 1816, and educated at Bedford School. Adopting the law as his profession, he entered the Middle Temple, and was a very diligent Special Pleader before his call to the bar in 1843 at the Middle Temple. After a year or two he rapidly rose into a very large practice as a junior. He attached himself to the Home circuit, and after he obtained his silk gown, in 1858, he was for many years one of its leaders. He also became a Bencher of the Middle Temple. As a junior, Mr. Hawkins was one of the counsel (with Serjeant Byles) for Sir John Dean Paul, in 1855; and (with Mr. Edwin James) for Simon Bernard, who was tried as

accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1858. After he became a Queen's Counsel he was engaged in nearly every important case that came before the Superior Courts. He was associated with the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the great Roupell cases against the claims advanced upon the evidence of Mr. Roupell. In the famous convent case, "Saurin *v.* Star," tried in 1869, Mr. Hawkins led for the defence; and he was leading counsel for Mr. W. H. Smith, whose seat for Westminster he successfully defended before Mr. Baron Martin. He was associated with the present Lord Coleridge in the first Tichborne trial, when he particularly distinguished himself by his exhaustive cross-examination of Mr. Baigent. In the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury, Mr. Hawkins led for the Crown, and the skill he displayed in this trial—the most protracted and the most remarkable in the annals of jurisprudence—greatly increased his reputation as an advocate. In the Probate Court Mr. Hawkins led the case in support of the Will of the late Lord St. Leonards, which he established both before the Judge Ordinary and the Court of Appeal. The Gladstone and the Von Reable cases were among his victories in the Divorce Court. Mr. Hawkins was counsel in numerous election petitions; was engaged for many years in every important compensation case; acted for the Crown in the purchase of lands for the National Defences, and for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the new Law Courts; and was Standing Counsel for, and held the general retainer of, the Jockey Club. He was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench division) Nov. 3, 1876, and transferred to the Exchequer division, when he received the honour of knighthood.

HAWKSHAW, Sir John, F.R.S., F.G.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Hawkshaw, of Leeds, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. Carrington, of Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, was born at Leeds in 1811, and received his education in the grammar school of that town. He was, on leaving school, placed as a pupil with Mr. Charles Fowler, who was at that time chiefly engaged in the construction of turnpike roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and subsequently he became an assistant to the celebrated engineer Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was constructing several important works for the Government in Ireland. In 1831 Mr. Nimmo died, and, at the early age of 20, Mr. Hawkshaw was engaged to undertake the management of the Bolivar Copper Mines in South America. He returned to England in 1834. He now became engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. Afterwards he was engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed), and to several railways in the North and in other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw was nominated one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, when that body was formed by the Crown, and in 1860 he was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between rival schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germain's, in Norfolk, in 1862, he was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large syphons for the fallen sluice. In the following year, on a vacancy occurring in the representation of Andover, he became a candidate for that borough, but was unsuccessful, and he has never since then endeavoured to enter Parliament. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1862-63. In 1870 he proposed the famous scheme for a submarine tunnel between Calais and Dover, the borings for which have been recently commenced. In 1873 he received the

honour of knighthood. He was President of the British Association at the Bristol Meeting in 1875. The following are some of Sir John Hawkshaw's great engineering works :— the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia; the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads, the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland, the Charing Cross and Cannon Street line, with the two massive Bridges over the Thames, the East London Railway, the Government Railways in Mauritius, the Albert Dock at Hull, the South Dock of the East and West India Dock Company, the foundation of the new forts at Spithead, and the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea. Sir John has written pamphlets on mining and engineering subjects ; papers read before the Geological Societies of London and Manchester ; and "Reminiscences of South America ; from Two-and-a-half Years' Residence in Venezuela," 1838.

HAY, The Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., C.B., F.R.S., a rear-admiral, Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, Wigtonshire, was born Feb. 11, 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as a midshipman during the operations on the Syrian coast in 1841, including the siege of Acre, where he distinguished himself in command of a boat, and as flag-lieutenant of Sir Thomas Cochrane, took a distinguished part in the operations on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He commanded the *Columbine* as senior officer at the destruction of some pirate vessels in China, in 1849, for which service he was promoted, and received a service of plate from the merchants of China. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian war of 1854-6, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the *Indus* in North America and the West Indies from 1857 till 1859, was one of the Greenwich Hospital Commission in 1860-1, and Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee from 1861 till 1864. He succeeded his father as third baronet, March 19, 1861, was elected in 1862 for Wakefield in the Conservative interest, lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865, was defeated at Tamworth the same year, and elected in May, 1866, for Stamford, which constituency he still represents. In the same year he was made a rear-admiral, and he was placed on the retired list of that rank in April, 1870. Sir John, who was a Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1866, to Dec. 1868, has received three war medals and the Medjidie 4th class. Sir John is the author of "The Flag List and its Prospects ;" "Our Naval Defences ;" "The Reward of Loyalty," being suggestions in reference to our American colonies, 1862 ; a Memorandum on his compulsory retirement from the British Navy, 1870 ; "Remarks on the Loss of the *Captain*," 1871 ; "Ashanti and the Gold Coast, and what we know of it ; a Sketch," 1874.

HAYDEN, Ferdinand Vandeveer, M.D., born at Westfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 7, 1829. He graduated at the Albany Medical School in 1853, and soon after explored the "Bad Lands," in Dakotah Territory, where he discovered a remarkable deposit of extinct animals, and made a large and valuable collection of fossil vertebrates. In the spring of 1854, he ascended the Missouri river almost to its source, returning in 1856 with another large collection of fossils, and was appointed Geologist on the staff of Lieut. Warren, who was engaged in making a reconnaissance of the North-west. In 1861 he entered the army as a medical officer, remaining in the field till the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he made another expedition to the Upper Missouri, in behalf of

the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, making numerous collections of fossils. In 1867 the United States Geological survey of the territories was commenced under his charge, for which Congress made appropriations, increasing each successive year. In 1872 he resigned his professorship in order to devote himself exclusively to the survey, which is still being carried on under his direction (1878). During the last 25 years his scientific explorations have extended over a great part of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the territories of Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico.

HAYES, Augustus Allen, M.D., born at Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 28, 1806. He graduated at a private Military Academy in Norwich, Vermont, in 1823, and studied medicine at the Hanover Medical College of New Hampshire. In 1825 he began to investigate the medicinal properties of American plants, and discovered the alkaloid sanguinaria, a colourless compound, producing salts of a most brilliant colour. In 1827, having become Assistant Professor in the Hanover Medical College, he commenced an examination into the properties of chromium. In 1828 he removed to Boston, and was, at different periods, director of a manufactory of colours and chemical productions at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and a consulting chemist of various establishments. In 1837 he conducted an elaborate investigation into the different modes of generating steam, and invented a new method for the arrangement of steam boilers, since generally adopted in the United States. He also perfected methods for refining copper and iron, and for producing saltpetre from caustic potash and nitrate of soda. He has contributed valuable articles to scientific papers, and is State Assayer for Massachusetts.

HAYES, Isaac Israel, M.D., born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He graduated as M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed surgeon of Dr. Kane's second Arctic expedition, with which he returned to the United States in 1855. He had become convinced that there was an open polar sea around the North Pole, and was anxious to head an expedition for its exploration. After almost five years of effort, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Henry Grinnell, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and others, to fit out such a vessel, which sailed from Boston in July 1860. He penetrated in a sledge expedition as far north as 81° 37′, and made explorations and observations in regard to the country and its inhabitants. On his return, in Oct., 1861, he volunteered as a surgeon in the Union army. After the restoration of peace, he published "The Open Polar Sea." He had previously given some reminiscences of his first voyage in "An Arctic Boat Journey" (1860); and afterwards described some of the incidents of his second journey in his "Cast away in the Cold" (1868). In 1869 he again visited Greenland, and explored the southern coasts of the peninsula in company with the painter Bradford, who had chartered a steamer for that purpose, and published an account of the expedition, under the title of "The Land of Desolation" (1870). In 1870 he was desirous of leading the Arctic expedition, for which Congress made an appropriation, but the command was given to Charles Francis Hall. In 1867 he received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society of London, and in 1870 one from the Société de Géographie of Paris. For several successive biennial terms, down to 1878, he has been a prominent member of the New York State Legislature.

HAYES, Rutherford Birchard, twentieth President of the United States, born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1822. His parents emigrated from New England; and his father dying, he was adopted by a maternal uncle, a wealthy merchant and land-

owner, from whom he ultimately received a considerable fortune. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1842, studied law at the Law School of Harvard College, entered upon practice first at Fremont, Ohio, and subsequently at Cincinnati. The civil war having broken out, he was in June, 1861, made major of a regiment of Ohio volunteers. His regiment was ordered to service in Western Virginia, was subsequently joined to the army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and took part in the operations pertaining to the Confederate invasion of Maryland, in Sept. 1862. At the engagement of South Mountain, just before the battle of Antietam, Major Hayes was severely wounded. Having recovered from his wound, he was in Nov. 1862 made Colonel of his regiment, which was subsequently on duty in Ohio and elsewhere. He was subsequently made Brigadier-General, and afterwards Major-General of volunteers. In June, 1865, he resigned his commission, having been in the meanwhile elected a Representative in Congress from Ohio, taking his seat in December, 1865. He was re-elected at the following term, but resigned in 1867, having been elected Governor of Ohio, to which office he was re-elected in 1869. In 1875 he was again the Republican candidate for Governor, and although the State had for some years been Democratic, he was elected by a small majority. He now became prominent among the Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1876. At the nominating convention Mr. Blaine, of Maine, received the highest number of votes at several ballots, but failed of having a majority of the whole. At the seventh ballot, nearly all the opponents of Mr. Blaine united upon Mr. Hayes, the result being that he received 384 votes, Mr. Blaine 351. When the election had taken place, it seemed certain that, of the 369 electoral votes, 184 would be cast for Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, being one less than a majority; 172 were equally sure for Mr. Hayes; but there were thirteen electors, in respect to whose election there were grave questions in dispute. Of these, eight were for Louisiana, four for Florida, and one for Oregon, from which States there were two sets of electors, each claiming to have been duly chosen. If only one of these votes should be counted for Mr. Tilden, he would have a majority and would consequently become President. In order to secure the election of Mr. Hayes, all of these thirteen votes must be counted for him. Singularly enough, neither the Constitution nor any existing law provided for such an emergency, and as the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, and the Democrats in the House, it was certain that the two branches of Congress would not agree upon any bill which would give the counting of the disputed votes to their opponents. In this emergency, a bill was passed creating a special Electoral Commission of fifteen for counting the votes. It was to consist of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. This commission, by a majority of one, decided that the disputed votes should all be counted for Mr. Hayes, giving him a majority of one vote, and he was declared duly elected. When the new Congress was convened, the Democrats had a small majority in the House; while the hitherto large Republican majority in the Senate had become almost nominal. Moreover, when the policy of the President developed itself it proved distasteful to the great mass of the Republicans in the Senate. The two special points of his policy were to effect sweeping reforms in the Civil Service, and to conciliate the Southern States, where the Democrats had now acquired an almost unbroken ascendancy. Nearly all the Republican leaders in Congress under the lead of Mr. Conklin, set themselves in direct opposition to the administration, while the Democrats were inclined to give a moderate support

to the President. This was especially the case with the Southern members. But more important than any mere party question was that of finances. The so-called "Silver Question" early assumed a prominent place. In effect, it was whether silver should be restored to its former place as currency, as well as gold, and should be coined in large quantities. The old silver dollar had for several years almost entirely disappeared. Few had indeed ever been coined, and none at all in recent years. Owing to the change in the relative commercial value of the two metals, a silver dollar of the old weight was worth only about 90 cents in gold. A bill was introduced providing for the issue of this coin in large quantities. It was opposed by a majority of both parties in the commercial States of the East, and favoured by a majority of both parties in other sections. The President and his Cabinet were known to be opposed to the measure. The bill was passed by both Houses by large majorities; was vetoed by the President; and early in March, 1878, was again passed by more than the requisite majority of two-thirds, and so became law.

HAYMAN, The Rev. Henry, D.D., was born in 1823, and entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1832, whence, after gaining the chief prizes in Greek verse and Latin prose, he proceeded as scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1841. He became a fellow of his college in 1844, and in the following year was placed in the second class both in classics and in mathematics. He then came to London, and was for a short time one of the assistant-masters at the Charterhouse, and successively curate at St. Luke's, Old Street, and at St. James's, Piccadilly, when the present Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, was rector. In 1854 he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple Church, and in the following year head master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark. Subsequently he became head master of Cheltenham Grammar School, and in 1868 of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. When Dr. Temple was promoted to the see of Exeter, Dr. Hayman was elected his successor as head master of Rugby School, Nov. 20, 1869. Though a most accomplished scholar, Dr. Hayman did not possess the tact and temper requisite for the successful management of a great public school. He came into conflict with the assistant-masters, a distressing controversy, carried on with considerable asperity on either side, ensued, and eventually on Dec. 19, 1873, the trustees of the school resolved to remove him from the head-mastership, the dismissal to take effect from April 7, 1874. At the close of the latter month, Mr. Disraeli appointed Dr. Hayman to the Crown rectory of Aldingham, Lancashire, worth £1,000 a year, with a house, and a population of only about 1,000. In a letter communicating the offer of the living, Mr. Disraeli avoided giving any opinion on the controversy just referred to, but merely expressed his sympathy with a distinguished scholar, who had had to contend with circumstances of trying difficulty, which had exhausted his worldly means, and who, with the anxious responsibility of a large family, had recently been deprived of a high office and an honoured home. Dr. Hayman's published works consist of the first volume of an edition of Homer's Odyssey; some passages in Greek and Latin composition; and pamphlets, among which is a tract on the Odyssey; and "Rugby School Sermons," with an introductory essay "On the Indwelling of the Holy Spirit," 1875.

HAYTER, Henry Heylyn, Government Statist of Victoria, eldest son of the late Henry Hayter, was born at his father's country residence, Edenvale, Wiltshire, England, in October, 1821. He was educated at a private school and at the Charterhouse, where he boarded in the house of the head master, Dr. Saunders, now Dean of Peterborough, and was

a contemporary of Sir G. F. Bowen, the present Governor of Victoria, and of Sir Charles Ducane, the late Governor of Tasmania. Mr. Hayter went to Victoria in December, 1852, and, after embarking in various pursuits entered the Government service in the department of the Registrar-General, where he was for many years at the head of the statistical branch. When a Royal Commission was appointed, in 1870, to inquire into the working of the public service, Mr. Hayter was chosen as its secretary. The commission sat for upwards of three years, and brought up an exhaustive report, in which the commissioners expressed their high sense of the value of Mr. Hayter's services. Mr. Hayter's labours on the commission did not prevent him from attending to his ordinary official duties, which were much increased by the census of 1871, the whole of the details of which, both as regards the collection of the returns and their subsequent compilation, were devised and planned by him, and carried out under his control and management. These labours, which at the time involved the sacrifice of almost the whole of his private leisure, together with the loss of children, affected Mr. Hayter's health, and in 1872 he was granted leave of absence for a short period, which he spent in New Zealand, where during his stay, at the request of Mr. (now Sir) Julius Vogel, he investigated the working of the Registrar-General's department of that colony, and made suggestions for its improvement, and for the better taking and compilation of the census, the whole of which were adopted. In May, 1874, the Registrar-General of Victoria having been transferred to the post of Secretary for Lands, the Government determined to erect the statistical branch into a separate department, and to appoint Mr. Hayter as its head, under the title of Government Statist. Soon after his assumption of that office, Mr. Hayter originated the work he is best known by—the "Victorian Year-book." This has now been published for four consecutive years. Mr. Hayter is also the author of "Notes on the Colony of Victoria—Historical, Geographical, Meteorological, and Statistical," portion of which has been reprinted for use in the Victorian State schools; "Notes of a Tour of New Zealand," and of a great number of statistical reports and other official documents. He represented Victoria at a statistical conference of the Australasian colonies, held in Tasmania during the early part of 1875; is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London, and of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He is nephew to Sir W. G. Hayter, Bart.

HAYTER, The Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough, Bart., youngest son of the late John Hayter, Esq., of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, born Jan. 28, 1792, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a second-class in classics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Nov., 1819, practised for some years in the Court of Chancery, but retired in 1839, having shortly before obtained a silk gown. In July, 1837, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Wells, which he represented until the general election in July, 1865, when he retired from political life. He was Judge-Advocate-General from Dec., 1847, till May 1849, when he became Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and in July, 1850, Parliamentary Secretary. The delicate and responsible duties of this latter post he discharged, except in the short period during which Lord Derby's first administration held office, till 1858, when he retired, and was rewarded for his services by a baronetcy. In 1861 he was entertained at a banquet given in his honour at Willis's Rooms, by upwards of 300 members of the House of Commons, and presided over by Lord Palmerston, when a handsome service of plate was presented to him. Sir William is a Deputy-Lieutenant for

Berks, a Beneher of Lincoln's Inn, and a Privy Councillor.

HAYWARD, ABRAHAM, Q.C., eldest son of Joseph Hayward, Esq., late of Lyme Regis, author of "The Science of Horticulture," "The Science of Agrieulture," &c., was born at Wishford, Wilts, Oet. 21, 1803, and educated at Blundell's Grammar Sehool, Tiverton, under the Rev. Dr. Richards. He was articled, in 1818, to a solieitor, with the view of following that braneh of the law, but was entered at the Inner Temple in Oct., 1824, and after practising as a Speeial Pleader, was ealled to the bar in Trinity Term, 1832. He joined the Western eircuit, and in 1845 was made a Queen's Counsel. Mr. Hayward first attracted the attention of the literary world in 1833 by his prose translation, with notes, of Goethe's "Faust," whieh has gone through nine editions. He had alreadv printed (in 1831) for private circulation, "Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudenee; translated from the German of Savigny." He established *The Law Magazine, or Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence*, in 1828, and edited it till 1844; was a constant contributor to reviews and journals, and published from time to time selections from his articles :—"Juridical Tracts," 1856; "Biographical and Critical Essays," first series, 2 vols., 1858; seeond scries, 2 vols., 1873; third series, 1 vol., 1874. His "Art of Dining," "Whist and Whist-players," and "Morc about Junius," were published separately. Amongst his other known publieations are, "Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale), with Notes and Introduction," 1861; and "Diaries of a Lady of Quality, with Notes," 1864.

HAYWARD, CHARLES FORSTER, F.S.A., architect, born at Colchester in Jan., 1831, reeeived his education at University College, London, and professionally studied in the offiees of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, Mr. P. C. Hardwick, and the late Professor Cockerell. He was eleeted a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Arehitects in 1861; Fellow of the Soeiety of Antiquaries in 1867; appointed District Surveyor by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871. Mr. Hayward was eleeted Honorary Seeretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, and held the appointment for many years. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Institute's Architectural Committee for the Exhibition in Paris in 1867. Mr. Hayward has erected many buildings in London and the provinees — ineluding the Duke of Cornwall Hotel at Plymouth, the Sanatorium, the Science Sehools, and other buildings for Harrow, School-houses for Charterhouse, Mill Hill, &c.; and he is also known as an occasional contributor to professional journals.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, only son of the essayist, born in Wiltshire, Sept. 26, 1811, was called to the bar in 1844, and appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in 1854. His first literary produetions were, for the most part, translations and compilations; but in 1851 a pamphlet by him on the Registration of Assurances attraeted some attention. Mr. W. Hazlitt, who edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," compiled a Classical Gazetteer: and, in conjunction with Mr. Roche, produeed a useful Manual of Maritime Warfare, and editions of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1861 and 1869.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM CAREW, born Aug. 22, 1834, the eldest son of Mr. William Hazlitt, was edueated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple as a student in 1859, and was called to the bar in Nov., 1861. Mr. Hazlitt is the author of "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., 1860. The first draft of this work appeared in a smaller form in 1857. Mr. Hazlitt has also written a novel, "Sophy Laurie," 3 vols., 1865. Among the works edited by him are the poems of Henry Constable, 1859;

Richard Lovelace, 1864; and Robert Herrick, 1869, 2 vols.; "Old English Jest-Books," 3 vols., 1864; "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England," 4 vols., 1864-6; "The Works of Charles Lamb" (anonymous), 4 vols., 1866-71; "Memoirs of William Hazlitt" (1778-1830), 2 vols., 1867; "Bibliography of Old English Literature," 1867; "English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, with Notes," 1869; "Popular Antiquities of Great Britain" (based on Brand and Ellis), 3 vols., 1870; an entirely new edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry," 4 vols., 1871, in which last work he had the co-operation of several eminent antiquaries; an edition of Blount's "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors," 1874; and "Mary and Charles Lamb: Poems, Letters, and Remains; now first collected, with Reminiscences and Notes," 1874.

HEATH, FRANCIS GEORGE, youngest son of Edward Heath, Esq., is a descendant of a wealthy Huguenot family who took refuge in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born at Totnes, Devonshire, January 15, 1843, and educated at Taunton. When a very young child, he commenced writing the "Autobiographies of Animals." In 1862 he entered the Civil Service, securing the eighth place in a competition of sixty candidates for twenty appointments. For many years he took an active part in promoting and supporting movements for the preservation and extension of open spaces, chiefly in the metropolis. It was mainly owing to his indefatigable efforts that the enlargement of Victoria Park, secured by the Victoria Park Act of 1872, was effected. He has also laboured assiduously in furtherance of the movement for the preservation of Epping Forest—now preserved for the enjoyment of the public by the Epping Forest Act of 1878, and by his pen, no less than by his personal exertions, he has largely aided the work of directing public attention to the necessity of retaining open spaces in the midst of densely populated cities. As a quarterly reviewer, leader writer for a London morning paper, and contributor to various magazines and reviews, he has written extensively on social questions. When, in 1872, the famous "strike" of agricultural labourers took place in Warwickshire, Mr. Heath undertook a tour of inquiry amongst the peasant population of the west of England; the result being the production of his first book, "The 'Romance' of Peasant Life," a little volume giving a distressing account of the condition of the agricultural labourers of the western counties. The work excited a considerable degree of public attention, and led, shortly after its publication, to a marked improvement in the condition of the labouring population of the west of England. It rapidly passed into a second edition, and was followed in 1874 by the "English Peasantry," a larger and more comprehensive work on the condition of English agricultural labourers. In 1875, Mr. Heath, with the object of promoting the importation into the drearier parts of dismal town centres, of some of the "green life" of the country, published "The Fern Paradise: a plea for the Culture of Ferns." The descriptions of Devonshire scenery in this work were received with singular favour by the press, and the volume passed, in a comparatively short time, through four editions. A larger volume, "The Fern World," appeared in August, 1877, and reached a fourth edition before the end of that year. This was followed in 1878 by an illustrated edition of "The Fern Paradise," and by "Our Woodland Trees."

HEATH, THE REV. DUNBAR ISIDORE, M.A., born in 1816, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as fifth Wrangler, in 1838, and received from that college, of which he was a Fellow, the vicarage of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. He was prosecuted by his diocesan before the Court of Arches, for expressions in

his "Sermons on Important Subjects," published in 1859, alleged to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine Articles, and was, in 1861, sentenced to deprivation of his benefice, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. This case is noteworthy for being the first enforcement during three centuries of the Act of 13th Elizabeth. Hence it has become a precedent in the other ecclesiastical suits, by which the relations between Church and State are being largely modified. Mr. Heath resigned the vicarage of Brading in 1862. He has written "The Future Kingdom of Christ," 2 vols., 1852-3; "The Exodus Papyri," 1855; "A Record of the Patriarchal Age, or the Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C. 1900, now first translated from the Egyptian," 1858; and "Defence of my Professional Character," 1862.

HÉBERT, ANTOINE AUGUSTE ERNEST, artist, born at Grenoble, November 3, 1817, went to Paris in 1835, and studied in the studio of David d'Angers. In 1839 he exhibited at the Louvre his "Tasso in Prison," which was bought by the Government for the Musée of Grenoble. Aided by the advice and kindness of M. Paul Delaroche, he competed, in 1839, at the École des Beaux-Arts, and shortly after gained the great prize of Rome, the subject of his picture being "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." He remained in Italy eight years, and sent various paintings and sketches to Paris. After his return, M. Hébert exhibited, amongst other works:—"Rêverie Orientale;" "Paysanne de Guérande battant du Beurre;" "La Mal'Aria;" and gained a high reputation as a colorist, and for the originality of his designs. After another journey to Italy, and a visit to Dresden, M. Hébert produced "La Crescenza;" "Les Fienaroles;" "Les Filles d'Alvito;" "Les Fienaroles de San Angelo;" exhibited at the Salon in 1857;" "Rosa Nera à la Fontaine;" "La Jeune Fille au Puits;" "Pasqua Maria;" "Perle Noire, le Banc de Pierre," in 1865; a portrait of "David d'Angers," in 1867; "La Pastorella," and "La Lavandara," in 1869; "Le Matin et le Soir de la Vie," and "La Muse populaire Italienne," in 1870; "La Madonna Addolorata," and "La Tricoteuse," in 1873. He was Director of the Academy of France at Rome, from Dec. 1866, to 1873, and in 1874 he was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. M. Hébert obtained a first-class medal in 1851, another in 1855, the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1853, the rank of Officer of that order in Aug., 1867, and the rank of Commander in 1874.

HECKER, THE REV. ISAAC THOMAS, born at New York, Dec. 18, 1819. He was educated in his native city, and entered into business with his brothers. In 1843, he joined the Brook Farm Community in West Roxbury, and after spending some months there, associated himself for a time with the "Consociate Family," at Fruitlands, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Thence he returned to New York, and in 1845 was received into the Roman Catholic Church. After passing a novitiate of two years at St. Trond, in Belgium, he entered the Society of the Redemptorist Fathers in 1847, and from 1847 to 1851 was engaged in mission work in England, and received priest's orders from Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman, in 1849. In 1851 he returned to the United States, and for the next six years was, in company with several members of his order, constantly engaged in missionary labours. In the autumn of 1857 he visited Rome, and, with several of his colleagues, was released from his connection with the Redemptorists, and authorised to found a new missionary society under the name of "The Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." This was fully organised in 1848, and their first house built in New York in 1859-60. The Paulist Fathers, of whom Father Hecker is the chief or superior, are almost

entirely of American birth, and converts, and have proved a very efficient organisation for the propagation of their faith. *The Catholic World*, a very ably conducted monthly magazine and review, is their principal organ. They are very active and earnest in their labours. In 1869 Father Hecker was present at the Vatican Council in Rome, as the Procurator of Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio. In 1873, his health being greatly impaired, he travelled in Europe and the East. Since his reception into the Catholic Church, he has published "Questions of the Soul," 1855; "Aspirations of Nature," 1857; "Catholicity in the United States;" and several other works.

HEDLEY, The Right Rev. John Edward, born at Morpeth, April 15, 1837, was educated by the Benedictines in St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, near York. He entered the order of St. Benedict in 1854, and was ordained a priest in 1862. He was connected with the school at Ampleforth for several years, taught mental philosophy there for two years; was placed in 1862 at St. Michael's Priory, Hereford (Benedictine House of Theological Study) where he was Professor of Theology till 1873. On Sept. 29, 1873, he was consecrated Bishop of Cæsaropolis *i.p.i.*, and auxiliary to Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia, in the pro-cathedral of St. Michael's, Hereford. Bishop Hedley has contributed articles to the *Dublin Review* and has published five lectures on "Light of the Holy Spirit in the World" (London, 1873), five others on "Who is Jesus Christ?" and "The Spirit of Faith," five lectures, 1875.

HEFELE, The Right Rev. Karl Joseph Von, D.D., Bishop of Rottenberg, a distinguished German ecclesiastical historian, born March 15, 1809, at Unterkochen, in Würtemburg, district of Aalen, received a public school education at Ellwangen and Ehingen; next applied himself for five years at the University of Tübingen to philosophical and theological studies, and graduated there in 1834. In 1836 he settled as private tutor, and in 1840 received a professorship in the Catholic theological faculty at Tübingen, where he represented the departments of Church history, Christian archæology and patrology. In 1838 he became Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards Knight of the Order of the Würtemberg Crown. From 1842 to 1845 he was a member of the Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies. He was consecrated bishop of Rottenberg in 1869, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to take part in the proceedings of the Vatican Council. It was reported that he was an "inopportunist;" but however this may be, he has given in his entire adhesion to the definition of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. In Oct., 1874, he declined the archbishopric of Freiburg offered to him by the Baden government on the ground that he could not take the oath which was demanded from the Bishops in Prussia and Baden, and could not promise obedience to the newly-promulgated ecclesiastical laws. His most important work of research is the "History of Councils" (published in parts at Tübingen, 1855-69), based on the most profound study of original materials. It has been translated into English by the Rev. Wm. R. Clark, M.A., vicar of Taunton, under the title of "A History of the Christian Councils, from the Original Documents, to the close of the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1871. Among Bishop Hefele's other works are especially to be noticed:—"The Introduction of Christianity into South-Western Germany" (Tübingen, 1837); "Cardinal Ximenes and the Ecclesiastical Condition of Spain in the 15th Century" (2nd edit., Tübingen, 1851), and "Contributions to Church History, Archæology, and Liturgy (*Liturgik*)," in two parts (Tübingen, 1864-65). He has also published a Selection of the Homilies of Chrysostom in a German translation (*Chrysostomus-Postille*, 3rd edit., Tübingen,

1857), and an edition of the works of the Apostolic Fathers (4th edit., Tübingen, 1855). An English translation by the Rev. Canon Dalton, of his "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," appeared at London in 1860.

HELLMUTH, The Right Rev. Isaac, D.D., Bishop of Huron, was born in Poland, and is of Jewish extraction. Having been converted to Christianity and ordained in the Anglican Church, he settled in Canada about 1856. By his energy Huron College was established for the education of the future clergy of the diocese. A few months afterwards the London Collegiate School, since named Hellmuth College, was erected. Meanwhile Dr. Hellmuth had been appointed successively Archdeacon and Dean of Huron. Finding that the boys' College (Hellmuth College) was a perfect success, he proceeded to establish a similar college for ladies, which was opened in 1869. On Aug. 24, 1870, he was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Huron, with the title of Bishop of Norfolk, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, Canada West. In 1871, on the demise of Bishop Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth succeeded him in the see of Huron.

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann Louis, a distinguished German physiologist and natural philosopher, is the son of a professor in the gymnasium of Potsdam, in which town he was born, Aug. 31, 1821. After studying medicine in the Military Institute at Berlin, and being attached for a time to the staff of one of the public hospitals there, he returned to his native town as an army surgeon. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin; in 1855 Professor of Physiology at Königsberg, whence he removed, in 1858, to Heidelberg, where he also filled the chair of physiology. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Physiology at Berlin. The works of M. Helmholtz, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. Among those most deserving of notice are:—"On the Preservation of Force," 1847; "Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856; and "Theory of the Impressions of Sound," 1862. His "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects," translated into English by Dr. E. Atkinson, were published in London in 1873; and his work on "Sensations of Tone, as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," translated from the third German edition by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, appeared in 1875. Professor Helmholtz has also contributed to scientific journals accounts of many of his experiments in acoustics, optics, and electricity. On Dec. 1, 1873, the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him in recognition of his eminent services to science.

HELMORE, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., son of a dissenting minister, born at Kidderminster, May 7, 1811, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He served for two years as curate in the parish of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and held a priest-vicar's stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1842 he became Vice-Principal and Precentor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea; in 1846 was appointed Master of the Children of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. James's, &c.; and in 1847 Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty's Chapels Royal. He is the author of "The Psalter Noted," "The Canticles Noted" (for chanting), "A Brief Directory of Plain Song," "Manual of Plain Song," also appendices and accompanying harmonies to all these; "The Hymnal Noted," "Carols for Christmas," "Carols for Easter," and "A Catechism of Music" (1878). He has translated "Fétis on Choir and Chorus Singing;" has edited "The St. Mark's College Chaunt Book," "The Canticles Accented," and has set to music some of Dr. Neale's translations of Hymns of the Eastern Church; "Peace, it is I," "The Day is Past and Over," and "'Tis the Day of Resurrection."

HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col. Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcott, K.C.B., son of Rear-Admiral George Henderson, was born about 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862, was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. He was created a Companion of the Bath Dec. 7, 1868, and appointed on Feb. 12, 1869, Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, in the room of Sir Richard Mayne, deceased. In March, 1878, he was created a K.C.B.

HENLEY, The Right Hon. Joseph Warner, M.P., only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, born in 1793, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he has represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest since the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was re-appointed to that office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, Feb. 1859. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1852. In Jan. 1878, he resigned his seat and retired from public life.

HENNESSY, William Maunsell, was born at Castlegregory, co. Kerry, in 1828, and educated at private schools. He was one of the writers of the *Nation* newspaper from 1853 to 1856, in which latter year he obtained, by public competition, an appointment in Dublin Castle. Mr. Hennessy is an eminent Celtic scholar and archæologist. He was promoted for his efficiency to a responsible position in the Public Record Office of Ireland. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, to the "Proceedings" of which he has contributed several important papers, including a remarkable treatise on the "Ancient Irish Goddess of War," and another on the Irish system of "Trial by Ordeal." Mr. Hennessy has edited, besides other works, the "Chronicon Scotorum," and the "Annals of Loch-Key," published in the Rolls' series of National Chronicles. He is one of the writers of the *Revue Celtique*, and has also contributed to the *Revue Critique*, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, and to the *Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachforschung*. He is one of the writers of the *Academy*, in which he published a remarkable article on the "Ossianic" controversy.

HENRICI, Olaus, Ph.D., was born March 9, 1840, at Meldorf, in Holstein, and received his early education in the gymnasium of his native town. In 1856 he left Meldorf in order to study for some years in the workshops of a mechanical engineer. In 1859 he proceeded to the Polytechnic School in Karlsruhe, where he remained until 1862, when he entered the University of Heidelberg. Here, in 1863, he graduated with special honours as Ph.D. Dr. Henrici next proceeded to Berlin in order there to prosecute his mathematical studies. In 1865 he became private docent or tutor in the University of Kiel, but left soon afterwards for London. In 1869, Dr. Henrici was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University College, London. In 1868 he was elected a member, and in 1869 one of the vice-presidents of the London Mathematical Society. The learned Professor is the author of the following papers, "Bemerkung zu 'Hesse' Zerlegung der Bedingung für die Gleichheit der Hauptaxen eines auf einer Oberfläche zweiter Ordnung liegenden Kegelschnittes" (in Crelle's Journal, vol. 64, 1864); "Transformation von Differentialausdrücken erster Ordnung zweiten Grades mit Hülfe der verallgemeinerten elliptischen Co-

ordinaten" (Crelle's Journal, vol. 65, 1865); "On certain Formulæ concerning the Theory of Discriminants; with Applications to Discriminants of Discr., and to the Theory of Polar Curves" (in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathem. Society, vol. ii., read in Nov., 1868); and "On Series of Curves, especially on the Singularities of their Envelopes: with Applications to Polar Curves," also in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathematical Society, vol. ii.

HENRIQUEL-DUPONT, Louis-Pierre, engraver, was born in Paris, June 13, 1797, and having been intended for the profession of a painter, was placed in the studio of M. Pierre Guérin. After remaining there three years, he applied himself to engraving, and in 1818 set up for himself. His first production, the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," gained the second medal at the Exhibition of 1822. He produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroche; "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent; "The Disciples at Emmaus," after Paul Veronese, &c.; and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 he received the Grand Medal of Honour, was decorated Aug. 14, 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1849. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869.

HENRY, The Hon. William Alexander, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30, 1816, and educated for the legal profession, was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in Nov., 1840, and was shortly after elected a member of the legislative assembly. The question of responsible government at that period agitating British North America, was strenuously opposed in Nova Scotia, and the other provinces. Mr. Henry, however, upon his entry into the legislature, supported it, and in 1842 a vote of want of confidence was carried against the Government, which opposed the system, and in 1843 ministers resigned. An appeal having been made to the country, Mr. Henry and his friends were defeated by a small majority. At the general election of 1847, however, the friends of responsible government were successful, and Mr. Henry has since been returned on the principle he first enunciated. At the meeting of Parliament in 1848, the Government was displaced by a resolution of want of confidence. In 1849, Mr. Henry was appointed a Q.C., and accepted a seat in the ministry. In the Court of Chancery and Equity he has introduced various reforms, which have proved of great benefit to the community. In 1854 he accepted the post of Solicitor-General, and joined the administration, and in 1856, waiving his claims to a vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he accepted the office of Provincial Secretary. This position he held for about eight months, and in 1859 again became Solicitor-General. A general election took place soon after, and in 1860 the Government was displaced, their opponents holding office until after the general election of 1863, when Mr. Henry became for the third time Solicitor-General. He has taken a prominent part in the question of the union of the North American provinces; in 1865 was appointed a member of a delegation to London, respecting the construction of railways; and in the winter of 1866 represented his government at Washington, in an unsuccessful negotiation for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States. In July, 1866, he was again appointed a delegate on the "Union" question, and with his colleagues from Nova Scotia, and the delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, met in London, and adopted a scheme of union for submission to the Home Government, which has been adopted.

HENTY, GEORGE ALFRED, was born at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 8, 1832, and educated at Westminster School and at Caius College, Cambridge. He left Cambridge to go out to the Crimea in the Purveyor's Department. Returning invalided, he was promoted to the rank of Purveyor to the Forces, and was sent out to Italy to organize the hospitals of the Italian legion. At the end of the war he returned home, and had charge first of the Belfast and afterwards of the Portsmouth districts. He resigned his commission, and for several years was occupied in mining operations in Wales, Italy, &c. Then he went upon the staff of the *Standard* newspaper. As a special correspondent of that journal he went through the Italo-Austrian war, was with Garibaldi in his campaign in the Tyrol, at the opening of the Suez Canal, with the Abyssinian Expedition to Magdala, and the Ashantee Expedition to Coomassie. He also went through the Franco-German war, and the Communal Siege of Paris, and was also with the Carlist Insurrections. Mr. Henty is the author of "A Search for a Secret," "All But Lost," "Out on the Pampas," "The Young Franc-Tireurs," "March to Magdala," and "The March to Coomassie," 1874.

HERAUD, JOHN A., epic poet and dramatic writer, was born in London in 1799. Self-educated, and originally intended for business, he commenced writing for the magazines in 1818. In 1820 he published his local poem "Tottenham," and in 1821 his "Legend of St. Loy;" wrote articles for the *Quarterly* and other reviews, and for three years assisted in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*. His poem of "The Descent into Hell" appeared in 1830, and "The Judgment of the Flood" in 1834, and both were republished many years afterwards, enlarged and re-arranged. He has written "Videna," a tragedy, acted in 1854; "Wife, or no Wife," "Agnolo Diora," and a version of M. Legouvé's "Medea," "The Roman Brother," and "Salvator, or the Poor Man of Naples," two tragedies; "The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola," and some orations and lectures on Coleridge, and on poetry. He was for three years editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently of the *Christian's Monthly Magazine*. In 1865 Mr. Heraud published "Shakspere; His Inner Life, as intimated in his Works." In 1870 he reappeared as a poet, in a volume entitled "The In-gathering," which was followed, in 1871, by another "war-epic," on the conflict between France and Prussia, under the title of "The War of Ideas." His latest work is, "Uxmal: an Antique Love Story;" "Macée de Lésdepart: an Historical Romance," 1878.

HERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., born Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs; was sent to London in 1826, and became a student of the Royal Academy. Having lost his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study, and directing his attention to portraiture, before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, among others, from her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830-5) consist of portraits, and he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour," in 1834; "Haidee," and "Prayer," in 1835; "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri," in 1836; and "Desdemona interceding for Cassio," in 1837. Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in 1839, "Constancy,—'Love outwatched the drowsy guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" and in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 he painted a picture from the ages of chivalry, entitled "The Signal," for

which he received the prize at the British Institution. In 1841 he exhibited "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice," and was elected an Associate of the Academy. The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity into Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by which the artist's best fame has been attained. His principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," exhibited in 1843; "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution," now in the Vernon Gallery; "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant," in 1845; and "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth," in 1847. In 1846 he was elected R.A., and in 1848 invited to assist in decorating the new Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted to him was the illustration of Shakspere's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. "Leah Disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, was exhibited at the Academy in 1849. To Mr. Herbert was assigned the decoration of the Peers' robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum, in addition to the original price agreed upon. He and Mr. Maclise were long engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method has been adopted in this country; a process which secures great durability. His fresco "Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law," is in the principal committee-room of the House of Lords. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose painting of "Philip and Velasquez," exhibited in that year, gave the highest hope of future eminence. Since that date Mr. Herbert's subjects have been almost wholly of a religious cast, being mostly taken from the life of St. Mary Magdalen. In Dec., 1869, Mr. Herbert was elected a foreign corresponding member of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts, in the room of the late Baron Leys.

HERBERT, Ruth, the daughter of a Somersetshire squire, born in 1834, made her first appearance in London at the Olympic Theatre in 1856, on which occasion she performed the character of Clarisse in "Retribution," a drama, and at once established herself in the foremost rank of her profession. In 1864 she undertook the management of the St. James's Theatre, and added greatly to her reputation by her powerful delineation of Lady Audley, in a piece founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel. It is not only in romantic drama that Miss Herbert has distinguished herself. Her representation of the heroines of old comedy and in the plays of Sheridan, is considered one of the most successful of modern times. Her name is especially identified with the character of Lady Teazle, and the "School for Scandal," produced under her management, achieved the longest run since its first production. In the direction of the St. James's, Miss Herbert displayed considerable energy.

HEREFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Atlay, Dr.)

HERVEY, The Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, fourth son of Frederick William, first Marquis of Bristol, and uncle to the present marquis, was born Aug. 20, 1808, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1830). Having held a country curacy for a year, in 1833 we find him appointed rector of Ickworth, a living in the gift of his father, to which was added in 1852 the adjacent living of Horningsheath, in the same patronage. In 1862 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and in Nov., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells,

vacant by the resignation of Lord Auekland. He is the author of "The Genealogies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Reeoneiled;" "Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture;" "Paroehial Sermons," in 2 vols.; "Missionary Scrmons," preaehed in Ely Cathedral; "Thanksgiving Sermons for Indian Victories;" and "Hints on Infant Baptism."

HERVEY, ELEANORA LOUISA, daughter of George Conway Montague, Esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, born at Liverpool in 1811, was married to the late T. K. Hervey, the poet, in 1843. At an early age she contributed poems to the annuals, and her dramatic poem, "The Landgrave," was published in 1839. This was followed at intervals by "Margaret Russell," an autobiographieal sketch; "The Double Claim," a tale; "The Juvenile Calendar, or Zodiae of Flowers," a Christmas book, illustrated by Doyle; "The Pathway of the Fawn," illustrated by G. Thomas; and "The Feasts of Camelot," published in 1863. Mrs. T. K. Hervey is the authoress of numerous essays and tales in various periodieals.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, PRINCE OF. (*See* LOUIS.)

HESSEY, THE REV. JAMES AUGUSTUS, D.C.L., eldest son of J. A. Hessey, Esq., born in London in 1814, was edueated at Merehant Taylors' Sehool, and went to St. John's College, Oxford, of whieh he was for some years a resident fellow and leeturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus;* was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and Select Preaeher in his University in 1849. In 1845 he was elected Head Master of Merehant Taylors' Sehool, and in 1850 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Leeturcs at Oxford, the subjeet being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation considered," of which three editions have been published. He has also written "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Seripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," several small pamphlets and sermons, and some artieles in Dr. Smith's "Dietionary of the Bible." In 1860 Dr. Hessey was appointed by the Bishop of London to the Prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral; in 1865 was eleeted to the offiee of Grinfield Leeturer on the Septuagint by the University of Oxford, and, on the expiration of the two years' tenure, he was eleeted in 1867 for two years more. At Christmas, 1870, Dr. Hessey resigned the Head Mastership of Merehant Taylors' School, having a few weeks previously been appointed by Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, one of his lordship's examining chaplains. In Nov., 1870, he was nominated to preaeh the Boyle Lecturc for 1871 and the two following years, his subject being "The Moral Treatment of Unbelief." His leetures have been published under the title of "Moral Diffieultics connected with the Bible." Dr. Hessey was appointed Arehdeaeon of Middlesex in June, 1875.

HEURTLEY, THE REV. CHARLES ABEL, D.D., born about 1806, was edueated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of whieh he was successively seholar and fellow; was presented by his eollege to the rectory of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, in 1840; discharged the offiee of Bampton Lecturer in 1845; and was appointed to an Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1848. In 1853 he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, to whieh is attaehed a eanonry in Christ Church Cathedral; and in 1864 a member of the Hebdomadal Counеil. Dr. Heurtley, who has been three times appointed one of the selcet preachers of the University of Oxford, is the author of several volumes of sermons, ineluding his Bampton Lectures "On Justifieation," and of "Harmonia Symbolica, a Collection of Creeds

belonging to the Aneient Western Chureh," 1858, together with pamphlets on the Eucharist, on Prayer addressed to Christ, and on the Age of the Athanasian Creed.

HEYWOOD, JAMES, F.R.S., fifth son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manehester, born May 28, 1810, was edueated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a senior optime in 1833, but did not graduate B.A. till 1857, when enforced subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was abolished by the Cambridge University Reform Act, which he did mueh to promote. He was called to the bar in 1838, but did not praetise ; was one of the members for North Laneashire from 1847 till 1857, and whilst in the House of Commons took an active part in discussions on aeademieal subjects. In April, 1850, he moved for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the English Universities, and the prime minister (Lord J. Russell) intimated his intention of recommending her Majesty to issue a commission at some future day. In 1851 he made a motion against aeademieal tests, but was eounted out. On the order of the day (June 24, 1854) for the eonsideration of the Oxford University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and earried, by 252 votes against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matrieulation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish all tests on taking degrees, though eventually (June 29) he earried a elause by 233 against 78, in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, and medicine. A clause in the Cambridge University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medieine, and musie, was earried by 118 to 41 (June 20, 1856). Mr. Heywood published "History of University Subscription Tests," in 1853 ; translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes," in 1855 ; "Aeademieal Reform and University Representation," and "The State of Biblical Revision," in 1860 ; and "Cambridge University Transaetions during the Puritan Controversies."

HIGGINSON, SIR JAMES MACAULAY, K.C.B., son of the late Major James Higginson, of the 10th Foot, born in 1805, was edueated at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore eampaign, and successful assault of that fortress in 1826 ; was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinek, Governor-General of India ; Presidency Paymaster, Private and Military Seeretary to the Governor of Agra ; Private Seeretary to Sir Charles Metealfe, Governor-General of Canada ; Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Agent to the Governor-General at the eourt of Moorshedabad. On returning to Europe he accompanied Lord Metealfe to Jamaiea in 1839 as Seeretary to the Governor ; and in 1843 followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offiees of Civil Seeretary and Superintendent of Indian affairs ; and, on the retirement of Lord Metealfe, he was selected by his sueeessor, the Earl Catheart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Seeretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, a Knight Commander in 1856, and retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign serviee.

HIGGINSON, THOMAS WENTWORTH, born at Cambridge, Massaehusetts, Dec. 22, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1841, studied divinity, and was minister of several Unitarian ehurehes until 1858, when, having entered aetively into political affairs, notably in the anti-slavery eonflict in Kansas, he abandoned the pulpit. In 1862 he beeame eaptain in a Massaehusetts regiment of volunteers, and afterwards eolonel

of a coloured regiment in South Carolina. He was severely wounded in Aug., 1863, and left the service in the following year. Since that time he has resided at Newport, Rhode Island, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He has published "Out-door Papers" (1863), "Malbone, an Oldport Romance" (1869), and "Oldport Days" (1874), both depicting life at the watering-place of Newport; "Life in a Black Regiment" (1870); "Harvard Memorial Biographies" (1866); "Atlantic Essays" (1871); "Brief Biographies of European Statesmen" (1875); and a "Young Folk's History of the United States" (1875).

HILDYARD, The Rev. James, B.D., eighth son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, born in 1809, was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1833 as Second Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, having previously gained six gold Medals for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams, two prizes for Latin essays, and the Battie's University Scholarship. He became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and was one of the preachers at Whitehall in 1843-4. On the death of Dr. Arnold he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Head Mastership of Rugby School, and was appointed rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, in 1846. He has published some of the plays of Plautus, with Latin notes and a glossary, several Sermons, and "Ingoldsby Letters on Liturgical Revision," 3rd edition, 1860-61, in which the arguments of the Episcopal Bench against a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are freely discussed. He is also the writer of several other treatises on subjects of the day, and monthly contributor of "Reflections after the manner of Boyle," to the *Parish Magazine*.

HILL, David Octavus, R.S.A., was born in 1802, at Perth, where his father, Mr. Thomas Hill, was a bookseller, who, on account of the boy's taste for art, sent him to Edinburgh, and he became a pupil of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson. He first exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three pictures of Scotch scenery, which gave proofs of the artistic skill that has marked his more mature performances. He executed a series of sixty pictures, illustrative of "The Land of Burns," a work which he projected. Among his chief English subjects are large pictures of "Windsor Castle—Summer Evening," "Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Durham," and "Fotheringay;" among his Scotch pictures, "Old and New Edinburgh,—from the Castle," "Valley of the Nith," "The Ballachmyle Viaduct," "The River Tay,—from the Bridge at Perth;" and of Irish scenery, "Kenmare Bridge," in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is a favourable specimen. In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Secretary of the New Royal Scottish Academy of Painting. He was the first to suggest the formation, and to aid in devising the constitution of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, which has proved the parent of numerous other art-unions in London, Dublin, Glasgow, and elsewhere. A controversy, commenced under his secretaryship, with the parties through whom Government had previously dispensed its patronage to art in Scotland, led to the appointment of a Government Commission, which returned a report so favourable to the claims of the Academy, that a public structure was erected in Edinburgh for a Scotch National Gallery and Royal Academy, at a cost of £50,000, on a site contributed by the city authorities, and valued at £30,000. Under Mr. Hill's directions, photography was greatly benefited, and its artistic capabilities more fully developed, soon after the discovery of the process in 1843. Mr. Hill was, in 1850, appointed by her Majesty one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland—a body which has under its direction the Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

HILL, Frank Harrison, born at

Boston, in Lincolnshire, Feb. 6, 1830, was educated at Manchester New College, graduated B.A. in the London University in 1851, and was afterwards called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1860 he acted as one of the secretaries of the Trades Union Committee of the Social Science Association, to the printed volumes of whose reports he furnished, among other contributions, a paper on Trade Combinations in Sheffield. In the same year he went to Ireland as editor of the *Northern Whig*. This post he held until the beginning of the year 1866, when he became one of the assistant-editors and political writers of the *Daily News*, of which journal Mr. Hill became, in 1870, editor-in-chief. Besides a volume entitled "Political Portraits," 1873, consisting of sketches of living English statesmen, which appeared originally in the *Daily News*, and an essay on Ireland, published in the volume of "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," 1867, Mr. Hill is the author of a great number of articles on literary, philosophical, and political subjects, in the *National*, *Fortnightly*, and *Saturday Reviews*, and other periodicals.

HILL, Sir Rowland, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., author of the penny postal system, third son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, was born in 1795, and married, in 1827, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, Esq., of Graisley, near Wolverhampton. In 1835 he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colonization of South Australia. In 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his postal system; and the House of Commons appointed a committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended Mr. Hill's plan for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people. In 1839 more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and early in 1840 the penny postage was carried into effect with the assistance of Mr. Hill, who, for this purpose, received an appointment in the Treasury. A change of government having taken place, Mr. Hill was, in 1842, removed from office, on the alleged ground that his services—the value of which Government fully acknowledged—were no longer required. The public, however, justly considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded, in 1846, by a public testimonial of the value of £13,360. In 1843 he was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, of which company, in 1845, he became chairman; in 1846 was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854 Chief Secretary, in the room of Col. Maberly. He was made a K.C.B., civil division, in 1860, in acknowledgment of his services at the Post Office. In March, 1864, his health having suffered seriously from the great labour he had undergone, he retired; and the Treasury, in a highly complimentary minute, declaring the entire success of his plans, awarded him, for life, his full salary of £2,000 a year. In the same year he received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000, the First Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Oxon). In 1865 he was appointed a member of a Royal Commission on Railways, but as his views on the subject differed from those of the majority, he made a separate report.

HILL, The Right Rev. Rowley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, is the third son of the late Sir George Hill, Bart., of St. Columbs, co. Derry, by Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rea, of St. Columbs; and brother of the late Sir John Hill, the fourth baronet. He was born in 1836, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1859; M.A., 1863; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877). He was ordained deacon in 1860, and priest in the following year, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Having held

the curacies of Christ Church, Dover, (1860-61), and of St. Mary's, Marylebone (1861-63), he was appointed in 1863 vicar of St. Luke's Church, Edgware Road, and he held the rectory of Frant, Sussex, from 1868 to 1871, and the vicarage of St. Michael, Chester Square, from 1871 to 1873. In the latter year he was appointed to the important vicarage of Sheffield, and he was made Rural Dean of Sheffield in the following year. He was also a Canon of York Cathedral (1876), and chaplain to the Marquis of Abergavenny. In 1877 he was presented by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the See of Sodor and Man, in succession to the late Bishop Powys; and he was consecrated on Aug. 24 in York Minster. In religious opinions Bishop Hill is a moderate Evangelical. He is the author of "Sunday Lessons" on "The Collects," "The Gospels," "The Church Catechism," and "The Titles of our Lord;" and of various sermons and tracts. He married in 1863 Caroline Maud, second daughter of Capt. Alfred Chapman, R.N., of Eton Place.

HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN, born at Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808. He graduated at Harvard College in 1828, studied law, was from 1867 to 1870 United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, and has been several times elected to the State Legislature. In 1839 he published an edition of the works of the poet Spenser, with a preface, consisting of a critical dissertation of high merit. Having travelled in Europe in 1846 and 1847, he published, in 1853, "Six Months in Italy," and the same year the "Memorial of Daniel Webster." He wrote a memoir of the late James Brown, publisher, and a life of Captain John Smith for Sparks's "American Biography." He has also translated Guizot's Essay on the character and influence of Washington, and edited selections from the writings of Walter Savage Landor. He was for some years editor of the *American Jurist* and of the *Boston Courier*, and a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*.

HILLS, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE, D.D., Bishop of Columbia, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Hills, was born at Eythorn, Kent, in 1816. He was ordained deacon in 1827, and priest in 1829. His academical education he received in the University of Durham, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed lecturer of Leeds parish church in 1841; incumbent of St. Mary's, Leeds, in 1846; vicar of Great Yarmouth in 1848; and honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1850. He was also elected proctor for Norwich in Convocation, and was chaplain to the union and gaol of Great Yarmouth until he was consecrated the first Bishop of British Columbia in 1859. He married in 1865 Mary Philadelphia Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B.

HINCKS, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the late Rev. E. Hincks, the archæologist, was born at Cork, in 1807, and after receiving his education at the Royal Belfast Institution, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "responsible government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognized theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle with the Governor, Lord Sydenham, he obtained the complete recognition of this principle by the Home Government. Soon after he became Prime Minister, and held this office for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On ceasing to command a majority in Parliament, he retired. He was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and Governor of British Guiana from 1862 to 1869, when he retired, and was made a Knight Commander of the

Order of SS. Michael and George. On October, 11, 1869, he was sworn in as Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, in the place of the Hon. John Rose, resigned, and held that office till 1873.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, F.R.S., astronomer, was the son of a lace-manufacturer, who was one of the first introducers of the Jacquard loom into Nottingham. He was born there May 12, 1823. From the age of six his mind was intent on the study of astronomy. In 1839-40 he contributed a number of astronomical notes to the *Nottingham Journal* and *Dearden's Miscellany*. As an assistant to a civil engineer, he was sent, in 1840, to London, but he sought an appointment more in accordance with his tastes. By the proposition of Professor Wheatstone to Mr. Airy, the Astronomer-Royal, he received a post as assistant to the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory. For a period of three months, in 1843, Mr. Hind was engaged in the Government expedition sent to ascertain chronologically the longitude of Valentia, in Ireland. He received the appointment of observer in the private observatory of Mr. G. Bishop, of Regent's Park, in June, 1844. In this year he was admitted a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. He published his first work —"Solar System"—in 1846. In 1847 he accepted the Foreign Secretaryship of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the following year he was elected a corresponding member of the Société Philomatique of Paris. For his discovery of a planet in February, 1847, he received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. He published his "Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556," in 1848. On September, 13, 1850, he discovered "Victoria." In May of the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, to succeed the late Professor Schumacher. "Irene" he discovered May, 19, 1851; "Melpomene," June 24, 1852; "Fortuna," August 22, 1852; "Calliope," November 16, 1852; and "Thalia," December 15, 1852. His "Astronomical Vocabulary" appeared in 1852. During the same year he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; was granted a pension of £200 per annum; published his "Replies to Questions on the Comet of 1566," and received for the third time the Lalande Medal, from the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a prize of about 300 francs, for the discovery of four new planets in the short period of a year. His "Illustrated London Astronomy" appeared in 1853. In the same year he discovered on the 8th November, "Euterpe;" and "Urania" on July 22 of the following year. The "Elements of Algebra" was published in 1855, and his "Descriptive Treatise on Comets" in 1857. He has contributed his observations to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society; the publications of the Paris Academy; the *Astronomische Nachrichten; Comptes Rendus; Nature;* the *Athenæum;* and other periodicals.

HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES. (*See* RANDOLPH.)

HITCHCOCK, ROSWELL DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., born at Machias, Maine, Aug. 5, 1817. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, studied theology, taught in several seminaries, and in 1845 became pastor of a Congregational church at Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1852, having passed a year in study at Halle and Berlin, he resigned his pastorate, and became Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, New York, a position which he still holds. In 1866 he travelled in Italy and Greece; in 1869 in Egypt and Palestine; and in 1871 was chosen President of the American Palestine Exploration Society. From 1863 to 1870 he was one of the editors of the *American Theological Review*, to which he furnished many papers,

mostly upon ecclesiastical history. Besides discourses and sermons, he has published: "A Complete Analysis of the Bible" (1869); in connection with Dr. Schaff, "Hymns and Songs of Praise" (1874); and "Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship" (1875).

HOAR, EBENEZER ROCKWOOD, LL.D., born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1816. He graduated at Harvard College in 1835, and after spending two years at the Cambridge Law School, practised in Middlesex and the neighbouring counties. After a few years he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but resigned, and returned to the practice of his profession, in Boston. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and held that office for ten years. In 1869 he resigned his judgeship on being nominated by General Grant to the office of Attorney-General of the United States. In 1870 he resigned, and was soon after nominated by the President as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his nomination was not confirmed. He was a member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871. In 1872 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and in 1874 was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate.

HOBART, THE HON. AUGUSTUS CHARLES, generally known as HOBART PASHA, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1822. In 1836 he joined the Royal Navy, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, where he served two years. During the Russian war he was in command of H.M.S. *Driver* in the Baltic, and was highly named in official despatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. Having retired from active service on half-pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the *Don*, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States, in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences, under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1862 he became a post-captain, and in 1868 was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman navy. In 1867 he was sent, in command of the Turkish fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade-runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syra, in the cause of general peace, he received high class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople, he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full admiral. Admiral Hobart Pasha afterwards served as Inspector-General of the Turkish navy. In June, 1871, the Queen granted him her royal license to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan. In 1867 the Greek Minister had called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Hobart Pasha had been engaged on behalf of Turkey in the Cretan blockade; and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874, however, Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding:—"During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been for-

tunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably seconded by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offence might be overlooked and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pacha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty therefore consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list (Nov. 28, 1874), with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey Admiral Hobart Pasha was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet of Turkey. Soon afterwards his name was again removed from the British Navy List, and rightly so, seeing that our Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality.

HODGSON, John Evan, A.R.A., was born in London, March 1, 1831, and spent some of his early years in Russia, where his father established himself as a merchant in 1835. After receiving his education at Rugby School he entered his father's counting-house, but in 1853 he came back to England, abandoned commercial pursuits, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first picture was exhibited in 1856, since which time he has been a regular exhibitor. He began with domestic and contemporaneous subjects, but painted historical pictures from 1861 till 1869, when his visit to Northern Africa set him upon subjects of Moorish life, to which he has since chiefly confined himself. His principal pictures are: —"Arrest of a Poacher," 1857; "Canvassing for a Vote," 1858; "The Patriot Wife" (the wife of a political prisoner bribing his Austrian gaoler to give her access to him), 1859; "A Rehearsal of Music in a Farmhouse," 1860; "Sir Thomas More's Daughter in Holbein's Studio," 1861; "Return of Sir Francis Drake from Cadiz," 1862; "First Sight of the Armada," 1863; "Queen Elizabeth at Purfleet," 1864; "Taking Home the Bride," 1865; "Jewess accused of Witchcraft," 1866; "Even Song" (interior of Tong Church, Shropshire), 1867; "Chinese Ladies and European Curiosities," 1868; "Roman Trireme at Sea," 1868; "Arab Story-teller," 1869; "Arab Prisoners," "The Basha's Black Guards," and "Arab Shepherds." 1870; "The Outpost," and "An Arab Patriarch," 1871; "Army Re-organisation in Morocco," "The Snake Charmer," and "A Fair Customer," 1872; "Jack Ashore," and "A Tunisian Bird-seller," 1873; "A Needy Knife-Grinder," "Returning the Salute," and "Odd Fish," 1874; "A Barber's Shop in Tunis," "The Talisman," "A Cock-fight," and "The Turn of the Tide," 1875; "The Temple of Diana at Zaghouan," "Better have a New Pair," and "Following the Plough," 1876; "Commercial Activity in the East," "Pampered Menials," and "Relatives in Bond,"

1877; "An Eastern Question," "Loot," and "The Pasha," 1878.

HODGSON, WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Professor of Economic Science in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh in 1815, and educated in the High School and University of that city. Up to the year 1839 he was engaged in private study and instruction in Edinburgh, and from 1839 to 1847 he was first Secretary and then Principal of the Liverpool Institute, one of the largest and most important educational establishments in the kingdom. In the three day-schools (two for boys and one for girls) and in the evening classes attached to it, about 1,700 pupils were regularly taught by from sixty to seventy male and female teachers; public evening lectures were delivered twice a week, for forty weeks in the year, to an audience of from 800 to 1,200 persons; and there were, besides, a large library, sculpture gallery, and museum. Over every part of this organization it was Mr. Hodgson's duty to exercise a general supervision, while he acted also as Head Master of the High School. In 1846 he received from the University of Glasgow the diploma of LL.D. From 1847 to 1851 he was Principal of the Chorlton High School, Manchester. In 1851 he went abroad, and resided for some time in France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Several winters between 1854 and 1860 he spent in Edinburgh, endeavouring to extend and improve instruction in schools, chiefly by introducing the elements of economic and sanitary science. In 1858-59 he was engaged in the Royal Commission on Primary Schools, and his report on the London district is appended to the general Report of the Commission. From 1863 to 1870 Dr. Hodgson resided mainly in London; and from the former year to 1868 he acted as Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. On July 17, 1871, he was elected to the Professorship of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh. His principal publications are a "Lecture on Education," 1837; a translation of Bastiat's "What is Seen and what is not Seen; or Political Economy in one Lesson," 1852; "Classical Instruction; its Use and Abuse," 1853; "The Conditions of Health and Wealth, educationally considered," two lectures, 1860; "Remarks on Report of Public School Commissioners," 1864; "Classical Instruction: Why; When; for Whom?" 1866; "Exaggerated Estimates of Reading and Writing as means of Education," 1867; a translation of Count Cavour's "Ireland," 1868; "What is Capital?" 1868; two lectures "On the Education of Girls and the Employment of Women of the Middle Classes," 1869; lecture on the "True Scope of Economic Science," 1870; lecture on "Competition," 1870; and two lectures on "Turgot: his Life, Times, and Opinions," 1870.

HOFMANN, AUGUST WILHELM, M.D., F.R.S., Professor in Ordinary of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, was born at Giessen, April 8, 1818. In 1836 he entered the University of Giessen, where, in 1842, he graduated as Ph.D. From 1842 to 1844 Dr. Hofmann acted as assistant to Baron Liebig, at Giessen, and in 1845 habilitated as Private Docent of Chemistry in the University of Bonn. In the autumn of the same year he became Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Chemistry in London, and in 1853, Professor in the Royal School of Mines in London. In 1863 Dr. Hofmann was nominated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Bonn, and was entrusted with the organization of the new laboratory. In 1865 he was called to Berlin as the successor of Mitzscherlich, where he established the new Berlin laboratory. The distinguished Professor is a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin, a corresponding member of the French Academy, of the academies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Amsterdam, and

Bavaria. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of other learned bodies. Professor Hofmann is also M.D. of the University of Bonn, and LL.D. of Aberdeen and Cambridge. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of the Crown, an Officer of the French Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, a Knight-Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Order of the Italian Crown. Dr. Hofmann has written a large number of chemical monographs, especially in the department of organic chemistry, and reports relating to the great Industrial Exhibitions. He has also written the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Modern Chemistry." In 1875 the Royal Society of London awarded the Copley Medal to him for his numerous contributions to the science of chemistry.

HOGG, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Macnaghten, was born at Calcutta in 1823. He is the eldest son of the late Right Honourable Sir James Weir Hogg, formerly Member of Council for India, who for many years represented Beverley and Honiton in Parliament. The present baronet was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He joined the 1st Life Guards in 1843, and became Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1855. He left the army in 1859, having two years previously married the eldest daughter of the first Lord Penrhyn. In politics Sir James Hogg is a Conservative. He represented Bath from 1865 to 1868; and has sat for Truro from 1871 to the present time. On the assembling of Parliament in November, 1867, Sir James (then Colonel) Hogg, was selected to second the address. On the death of Sir John Thwaites in the autumn of 1870, Sir James Hogg, who had been a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works since 1867, was selected by his colleagues for the onerous office of chairman of that body, a position to which he has since been annually re-elected. Sir James had previously been connected for many years with local administration, having been a member of the St. Margaret and St. John Vestry, the Westminster District Board of Works, and subsequently of the Guardian Board and Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square, which latter body he represented at the Metropolitan Board. On the completion and opening of the Chelsea Embankment in May, 1874, Sir James Hogg was created a K.C.B., and he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, May 27, 1876.

HOGG, Robert, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Dunse, North Britain, in 1818, was educated at a private school in his native town and at Edinburgh. Dr. Hogg has all through life been engaged in horticultural and botanical pursuits, and is best known by his works on the former subject, and the active part he has taken in promoting all objects tending to the advancement of horticulture. In conjunction with Sir Joseph Paxton and the late Mr. Rivers he founded, in 1854, the British Pomological Society, which ultimately became the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was one of the promoters and general secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1866; was reporter on classes 71 and 85, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, and in 1869 was one of the delegates from the British Government to the Great Exhibition at St. Petersburg, when he received from the Emperor Alexander II. the presentation of a malachite table. Dr. Hogg is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society; a member of the Council and Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society; and is associated with several other scientific societies at home and abroad, both as an honorary and corresponding member. He is author of "A Handbook of Hardy Annuals," 1837; "Manual of Fruits," 1848; "British Pomology" (which has been translated into German), 1851; "The

Dahlia," 1852; "The Vegetable Kingdom and its Produets," 1858; "The Fruit Manual," which has passed through four large editions since 1860; "The Gardeners' Year Book," published annually; "The Wild Flowers of Great Britain," and other works; and in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Johnson, is editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*.

HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST, Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince of, born at Rothenburg, March 31, 1819, is the seeond son of Franeis Joseph, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (of the line of Waldenbürg). On the death of his father in 1841, Clodwig had just begun his judieial and historieal studies in the University of Göttingen. A year later, after having passed his examination with distinetion, he took a subordinate position in the public service as Auseultator in the Offiee of Justiee at Ehrenbreitstein. He next beeame Referendary of the Government at Potsdam. While working thus diligently at his post in Prussia, the Landgrave of Hessen-Rheinfels-Rothenburg died, and the princely family of Hohenlohe sueeeded to a rieh inheritance, including the lordships of Ratibor and Corvey. The event, however, did not alter Clodwig's position. His elder brother took the domains of Ratibor and Corvey, to which the King of Prussia, William IV., added the title of Duke. In 1845, on the death of his brother, Philip Ernest, Clodwig sueeeeded, with the eonsent of his elder brother, to the old family seat of Sehillingsfürst, and, forsaking the Prussian service, took up his permanent residence in Bavaria. Thus at twenty-seven years of age he beeame an hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament. The ministry, meanwhile, in Frankfort, sent him as ambassador to Athens, Florence, and Rome. In 1849 he returned to Frankfort. Having married the Princess of Sayn-Witgenstein, by whom he has a numerous family, he retired for some ten years into private life, paying frequent visits to England, France, and Italy. In 1860 the prince again entered on parliamentary life, and favoured throughout an alliance with Prussia. Towards the end of 1866 the youthful king requested Hohenlohe to prepare and lay before him a programme of the prineiples which were to serve eventually as a ministerial poliey. Prince Hohenlohe fulfilled his commission to the satisfaction of the king, and on Jan. 1, 1867, sueceeded Pfordten as Bavarian minister. The whole of Germany at last adopted the Hohenlohe programme. In 1868 and 1869, Prinee Hohenlohe was eleeted Viee-president of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation. In his capaeity as Foreign Minister of Bavaria, he issued his famous eireular of April 9, 1869, direeting the attention of the European eabinets to the serious eonsequenees likely to arise from the decrees of the Œeumenical Council of the Vatican. Hoping to get the Pope to withdraw his politieal opposition, and viewing mere religious innovations with extreme indifferenee, the Prussian Government slighted the warnings of the Bavarian minister, and refused to take aetion against the contemplated deerees. In eonsequence of this desertion by the principal exponent of the Unity party, Prince Hohenlohe eould not hold out against the attaeks of the eombined Partieularists, Catholies, and Austriaeanti in the Bavarian Parliament, and had to resign (Mareh 7, 1870). He now resumed his seat in the Munieh House of Peers, and in a few months, on Franee threatening war, made himself conspicuous by insisting upon the participation of Bavaria in the great national feud. Upon the sueeessful termination of the war in 1871, he was eleeted member of the first German Parliament, and, in recognition of his patriotic deserts, immediately beeame Viee-President thereof. In May, 1874, after the deplorable exit of Count

Harry Arnim, Prince Hohenlohe was chosen German Ambassador at Paris. He was one of the German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In August of that year he was re-elected to the Reichstag, on the second ballot, at Forchheim, Kulmbach, Bavaria, polling 9,800 votes, while his Catholic competitor had 8,600.

HOHENZOLLERN, H.R.H. Leopold, Hereditary Prince of, the eldest son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born Sept. 22, 1835, and studied in the universities of Bonn and Berlin. His Royal Highness is well known in connection with his candidature for the throne of Spain, which ultimately gave occasion to the Franco-German war. On Sept. 12, 1861, the Prince married the Princess Antonia of Portugal, by whom he has a numerous family. He is said to be an excellent Spanish scholar.

HOLDEN, The Rev. Hubert Ashton, LL.D., member of an old Staffordshire family, was born in 1822, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the late Bishops of Peterborough and Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Scholar and Fellow, in 1847. After having obtained in his first year the Bell University Scholarship, he graduated B.A., and was senior classic in 1845. He continued to discharge the duties of Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college until 1853, when he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College. In 1858 he was promoted to the Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school at Ipswich. Dr. Holden has edited Aristophanes with notes (vol. i. 3rd ed. 1868; vol. ii., part only published, 1869); collections of English Poetry and Prose, for translation into Greek and Latin, in four parts, entitled "Foliorum Silvula" (part I. ed. 5, 1868; parts II. and III. ed. 3, 1864), and "Foliorum Centuriæ" (ed. 4, 1864); select translations of the same, entitled "Folia Silvulæ" (vol. i. 1865, vol. ii. 1870); Cicero "De Officiis" (ed. 3, 1878); and Minucius Felix, with other works. for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

HOLKER, Sir John, M.P., Q.C., son of the late Mr. Samuel Holker, a manufacturer of Bury, Lancashire, was born there in 1828, and educated in the grammar school of his native town. Called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1854, he chose the Northern circuit, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's counsel in 1868. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest, in Sept., 1872, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Mr. Disraeli to the post of Solicitor-General, on which occasion he was knighted (Dec. 12, 1874). He became Attorney-General in Nov., 1875.

HOLL, Frank, A.R.A., son of the eminent engraver, born July 4, 1845, at St. James's Terrace, Kentish Town, and educated at University College, London. In June, 1861, he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and gained next year the medal for drawing from the antique; in 1863 the gold medal for historical painting, and that for life drawing. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864; and next "The Ordeal" in 1866; and in 1868 gained the travelling studentship with a picture entitled, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," which was exhibited in 1869. His other works exhibited in subsequent years were—"The Village Funeral," 1872; "A Seat in a Railway Station," 1873; "Deserted," 1874; "Her First-born," 1876; "Going Home," 1877; and "Newgate: committed for Trial," 1878. He also exhibited at the rooms of Mr. Wallis and of Mr. Tooth a picture entitled "Want—her poverty but not her will consents;" "Doubtful Hope;" and "Gone—The Emigrant's Departure." Mr. Holl was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy June 19, 1878.

HOLLAND, King of (*See* William III).

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, M.D., born at Belchertown, Massa-

chusetts. July 24, 1819. He graduated M.D. at the Berkshire Medical College, in 1845, and practised his profession for a year or two at Springfield. In 1847 he became an associate editor of the *Springfield Republican*, with which paper he was connected till 1869. His "History of Western Massachusetts" was published in two vols., 1855, and "The Bay Path," his first novel, in 1857. About this time he commenced in the *Republican* a series of letters and essays under the *nom de plume* of "Timothy Titcomb," which have been collected and published in volumes. In 1870 he became editor of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*. Besides the "Titcomb Papers" he has published "Bitter Sweet," a dramatic poem. "Gold Foil, hammered from Popular Proverbs:" "Lessons in Life;" "Letters to the Joneses;" "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects;" "Miss Gilbert's Career;" "Kathrina: Her Life and Mine, in a Poem," (1868); "The Marble Prophecy and other Poems," (1872); "Arthur Bonnicastle," (1873); "The Mistress of the Manse," (1874); "Seven Oaks," (1876); "Nicholas Minturn," (1877), and several volumes made up from his magazine essays.

HOLLINGSHEAD, JOHN, son of Mr. Henry R. Hollingshead, of the Irish Chamber, whose family have long been connected with business in London, born in London, Sept. 9, 1827, was educated at Homerton, and entered business early; but preferring journalism, became connected with several leading daily and weekly newspapers, as well as magazines. He joined the staff of *Household Words* in 1857, was a constant contributor to that periodical and to *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Once a Week*, &c. In 1859 he published a volume of contributions, chiefly upon city life, from *Household Words*, called "Under Bow Bells;" in 1860 another collection of papers, bearing on polities or political economy called "Rubbing the Gilt Off;" and a collection of home travels (originally contributed to *All the Year Round*), under the title of "Odd Journeys;" in 1861 a volume of papers from several magazines, under the title of "Ways of Life;" and a work called "Ragged London in 1861," upon the homes of the metropolitan poor. These were followed by "Underground London," describing the sewers, gas and water system of the metropolis; a collection of stories called "Rough Diamonds;" the Official History of the International Exhibition, prepared for the Royal Commissioners; and in 1864 by "To-day," a series of miscellaneous essays. He has written one or two original dramatic pieces, and was for ten years the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, *London Review*, &c., and is a member of the Dramatic Authors' Society. Mr. Hollingshead has always been a devoted free-trader. When the agitation for the repeal of the paper duties was in existence, he helped it in every possible way; and when a crusade was made against the music-halls by theatrical managers, to stop the infringement of the so-called dramatic privileges, he did all he could to promote free trade in theatres and dramatic representation. In conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault, he organized a powerful agitation, which resulted in a Parliamentary committee being appointed in 1866, before which Mr. Hollingshead was examined. The committee reported in favour of dramatic free-trade. The result of this agitation was to draw the attention of capitalists to the deficient first-class theatrical accommodation in London, and eighteen new metropolitan theatres have since been built. One of these—the Gaiety Theatre, in the Strand—Mr. Hollingshead had the courage to take and open himself in December, 1868, and he still continues its lessee and manager, and he has had three metropolitan theatres under his direction at one time, with the most powerful combination of actors in London. A collection of his writings

was published under the title of "Miscellanies: Stories and Essays," 3 vols., 1874, and in 1877 he made a successful adaptation of MM. Meilhac and Halévy's "La Cigale," under the title of "The Grasshopper."

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1809. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, began the study of law, which he abandoned for that of medicine. Having attended the hospitals of Paris and other European cities, he commenced practice in Boston in 1835; in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College; and in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in Harvard College. As early as 1836 his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," which was followed by others in rapid succession. As a writer of songs, lyrics, and poems for festive occasions, he occupies the first place. He was also for many years a popular lecturer. In 1857 he commenced, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, a series of articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were followed by "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and in 1872 by "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." In the meanwhile appeared "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny" (1861); "Songs in Many Keys" (1864); "Soundings from the Atlantic" (1864); "The Guardian Angel" (1868); "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" (1870), and numerous poems recited at literary reunions. He is distinguished for his researches in microscopy and auscultation, and has contributed largely to current medical literature.

HOLYOAKE, GEORGE JACOB, born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817, was educated at the Mechanics' Institution in that town. He was appointed Superintendent of Assistants of the first Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures held at Birmingham in 1839; Teacher of Mathematics to the Mechanics' Institution there; one of the Lecturers to explain the Social System of Robert Owen (1841); Acting Secretary of the British Legion sent out to Garibaldi; and Secretary of the Hyde Park Demonstration Committee against Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill. Mr. Holyoake claims to be the founder of "Secularism," a system which bases organised action on moral and scientific agreements apart from atheism and theology. He is the author of numerous works on working-class education, theological criticism, politics and co-operation; "Uses of Euclid;" a "Reasoning from Facts;" "Public Speaking and Debate;" "Trial of Theism;" "History of Middlesborough-on-Tees;" "Letters to Lord John Russell on an Intelligence Franchise;" "The Political Situation;" "The History of Co-operation in Rochdale," which caused upwards of 250 co-operative societies to be founded in two years and has been translated into the chief European and Indian languages; "History of the Co-operative and Social Institutions of Halifax;" and "A New Defence of the Ballot." He was the editor of thirty volumes of the *Reasoner*. Mr. Holyoake was the last person imprisoned in England for alleged atheism, and the last person against whom an indictment was issued by the Court of Exchequer for publishing unstamped papers in support of the Society for Repealing the Taxes upon Knowledge, Mr. Holyoake having incurred upwards of £600,000 of fines (which he was under the necessity of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take weekly). The Repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act, however, caused the prosecution to be abandoned. He was chiefly instrumental in causing the Evidence Amendment Bill to be passed, which legalized purely secular affirmations, Mr. Holyoake having incurred loss and public outrage through refusing all his life to take an oath. He suggested and furnished the scheme of the series of Blue Books issued by Lord Clarendon,

prepared by the Foreign Office on the "Condition of the Industrial Classes in Foreign Countries." It was on his suggestion, made when Lord John Manners was Commissioner of Works, that the limelight was placed over the clock tower at Westminster, to denote at night when Parliament was sitting. His most recent work is "The History of Co-operation in England," of which the first volume has appeared.

HOME, DANIEL DOUGLAS, known for several years in connection with spiritual manifestations, comes of a Scotch family, and was born in 1833, near Edinburgh. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities being naturally unwilling to allow such a person to remain in the Pope's dominions. In an autobiographical sketch, "Incidents in my Life," published in 1863, in which he enters into the *rationale* of spiritualism, he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of the 'life to come.'" In the trial of Lyon *v.* Home, the plaintiff sought to recover £60,000 stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct., 1866, and Feb., 1867. The suit was instituted on the 15th of June, 1867, and the hearing lasted from the 21st April to the 1st May, 1868. A verdict was given for the plaintiff by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir G. M. Giffard, on the 22ndMay. In concluding, the judge said that "the system, as presented by the evidence, is mischievous nonsense; well calculated, on the one hand, to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and, on the other, to assist the projects of the needy and the adventurer." A second series of "Incidents in my Life" was published by Mr. Home in 1872. In 1858 he married the daughter of a Russian nobleman, god-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. She died in 1862, leaving a son. In 1871 Mr. Home married again a Russian lady of noble birth.

HONE, THE VENERABLE RICHARD BRINDLEY, M.A., born in 1805, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A., 1827; M.A., 1831). He was ordained to the curacy of Upton St. Leonards, near Gloucester, in 1828; was appointed to the curacy of Portsmouth in 1829; Vicar (now Rector) of Halesowen, near Birmingham, in 1836; Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1845; and Archdeacon of Worcester in 1849. He is the author of "Lives of Eminent Christians," published by the S.P.C.K., of several Charges and Sermons, and of "The Future Life of Blessedness," 1865.

HONOLULU, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIS.)

HOOD, THE REV. EDWIN PAXTON, son of an old English sailor, who served under Nelson in the *Téméraire*, born at Westminster in 1820, was educated privately. He has been for many years a minister of the Independent denomination, and preaches in London. He was for many years the editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and for some years edited the *Preacher's Lantern*. He has written "Wordsworth, a Biography," "The Age and its Architects," "A Life of Swedenborg," "Self-Formation," "The Peerage of Poverty," "The Dark Days of Queen Mary," "The Golden Times of Queen Bess," "Dream Land and Ghost Land," "Genius and Industry," "Literature of Labour," "Old England," "Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter," "Self-Education," "The Uses of Biography, Romantic, Philosophic, and Didactic," "Dark Sayings on a Harp," and "The Earnest Minister." He is the author also of a large volume entitled "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," Lectures on the vocation of the preacher, "Blind Amos," "Bye-Path Meadow," besides editing two bulky volumes, "The World of Anecdote,"

and "The World of Religious Anecdote." More recently he has published a course of lectures on "The Villages of the Bible." He has been the biographer of the distinguished Nonconformist, the Rev. Thomas Binney. His latest prose work is an elaborate exposition of the genius and philosophy of Thomas Carlyle. He has also presented himself in verse as the author of "The Maid of Nuremburg" and other voluntaries. Mr. Hood is well known to his own denomination as a preacher, and the author of many published sermons, and has an extensive popularity as a lecturer on subjects connected with general literature or social questions.

HOOK, James Clarke, R.A., son of James Hook, Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, was born Nov. 21, 1819, and at an early age entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where in 1843 he gained two silver medals. In 1846 he obtained the gold medal for the best historical painting in oils; the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold," and was successful in a competition for the travelling studentship for three years. His best-known works are: a series of Pictures from Venetian History in 1849-54; "Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris," in 1854; and more recently "Market Morning," and "The Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for her Child's Safety." Of late years Mr. Hook has devoted himself to marine subjects, of which the best known and most popular are "Luff, Boy!" in 1859, which has been engraved; "The Trawlers," "Breton Fishwives," "Scotch Salmon Fisheries," 1862-6, and some Dutch and Norwegian subjects, 1870-1. He became an A.R.A. in 1854, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1859.

HOOKER, Major-Gen. Joseph, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1819. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and served in the Mexican war, rising to the rank of Captain of Artillery, and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in the staff. After the close of the Mexican war, he was on duty on the Pacific coast for two years, and from 1851 to 1853 on leave of absence. He resigned in Feb. 1853, remaining in California, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the construction of the National road, and as a farmer. From 1859 to 1861 he was a Colonel in the California Militia. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he returned to the East, and was present, as a spectator, at the battle of Bull Run. He was made Brigadier-Gen. of Volunteers, and put in command of the defences of Washington, Aug. 12, 1861, but his commission was dated back to May 17, 1861. He took a prominent part in the Peninsular campaign of Gen. McClellan, and distinguished himself especially in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill. He was made Major-General of Volunteers in May, 1862. During General Pope's operations before Washington, General Hooker was very active, and at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, was wounded, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brig.-General of the regular army. At the disastrous repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg, in Dec. 1862, he commanded the right wing of the army. In Jan, 1863, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac. After several feints he crossed the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg. Reaching Chancellorsville, May 2nd, he was attacked on the evening of that day, on the right flank, by "Stonewall" Jackson, with a large force, and the 11th army-corps driven back upon the centre in confusion. In the fighting which followed Jackson was fatally wounded, and the Army of the Potomac held the position; but two days later Hooker withdrew to the north bank of the Rappahannock, although his forces were nearly double those of the

enemy. The army of Northern Virginia, under command of General Robert E. Lee, soon after attempted to carry the war into Pennsylvania, but General Hooker followed closely. He was relieved of his command on the 28th of June, in consequence of a disagreement with Halleck, the General-in-Chief, and General Meade, his successor, commanded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. General Hooker remained in Baltimore waiting orders till Sept. 24, 1863; when he was put in command of the 20th army-corps (consolidated from the 11th and 12th), and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee. He distinguished himself at Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, Oct. 27-Nov. 27, 1863; was actively engaged in the march to Atlanta; again relieved of command, July 30, 1864; in command successively of the Northern, Eastern, and Lake departments, and of the Retiring Board till Sept. 1, 1866. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service Sept. 1, 1866, and on Oct. 15, 1868, was brevetted Major-General in the regular army, and placed upon the retired list. He resides in New York.

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton, K.C.S.I., M.D., C.B., P.R.S. F.L.S., F.G.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. and Glott.), and member of various foreign societies, the only surviving son of the late Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S., director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, was born in 1817, and took his degree in medicine, which profession he relinquished for botany. In 1839, when the expedition to the Antarctic Ocean under Sir James Ross was being fitted out, Dr. Hooker was appointed assistant-surgeon on board the *Erebus*, his real object being to investigate the botany of the countries which the expedition visited. He published on his return the "Flora Antarctica," in which he figured and described a number of new plants, and by a comparison of these with the species of other parts of the world, succeeded in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the surface of the earth. In 1847 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to the Himalayas for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries. In the course of his travels in these remote districts, he was for some time kept prisoner by one of the border rajahs. He returned in 1851, and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. In 1850, while in India, he published some beautiful sketches of rhododendrons from the Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. These expeditions, though partly at his own expense, were conducted under the authority of Government, which supplied some of the funds. Before going to India he held the situation of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under Sir H. De la Beche, and contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Transactions" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day; and another on the structure of coal-fossils. He was appointed, in 1855, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens; and, on his father's death, in 1865, succeeded to the Directorship. He was some time Examiner in Natural Science of candidates for medical appointments in the Royal Army and late East-India Company's service, and Examiner in Botany to the London University and Apothecaries' Company. Dr. Hooker was President of the British Association for the advancement of Science in 1868, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1869. In April, 1871, Dr. Hooker left England for Morocco, his purpose being to collect the plants of that comparatively unexplored country. On the 16th of May he and his companions made the ascent of the Great Atlas, the summit of which mountain

had never before been trodden by a European; and at the close of June he returned to Kew, bringing a large collection of the plants. In 1877 he was created Knight Commander of the Star of India, for his services to the Government of India. In that year he paid a visit of three months' duration to the United States, where he was most cordially received by the leading scientific men. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. His last published works are "The Student's Flora of the British Islands," 1870; and "The Flora of British India," 1874. Dr. Hooker was elected in 1873, and resigned the office in December, 1878. He married first, in 1851, Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge (she died 1874); secondly, on August 24, 1876, Hyacinth, only daughter of the Rev. William S. Symonds, F.G.S., and widow of Sir William Jardine, Bart.

HOPE, Alexander James Beresford Beresford, M.P., LL.D., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (author of "Anastasius"), by Louisa Beresford, daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., born in 1820, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members and president of the Cambridge Camden, (afterwards the Ecclesiological) Society, and has taken an active part in the Church movement, and in artistic and architectural questions, as an avowed partisan of the Gothic side. He purchased in 1844 the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1865 to 1867. He was one of the members for Maidstone from 1841 till 1852, when he retired, but was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the University of Cambridge, was defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent in 1862, and was elected for that borough in July, 1865. In 1868 he was elected for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He has always acted as an independent Conservative. Mr. Beresford Hope is the author of "Letters on Church Matters, by D. C. L.;" "The English Cathedral of the 'Nineteenth Century,'" "Worship in the Church of England," 1874; and of numerous pamphlets, papers, and articles. He married, in 1842, the Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of James, second Marquis of Salisbury.

HOPE, Admiral Sir James, G.C.B., the only son of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh in 1808. At the age of twelve he entered the Royal Naval College, became a midshipman in 1822, attained the rank of captain in 1838, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844–5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian war, in 1854–6. He held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and on the Chinese coast in 1859–60, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially in the operations which led to the capture of Pekin. In 1863 he was transferred to the chief command of the West Indian Station. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1870; was appointed principal naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1873; and was placed on the retired list, March 9, 1878. Sir James is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Linlithgow.

HOPKINS, Edward John, musician, born in 1818, received his early musical education in the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 till 1833, and was a pupil of the late Mr. T. F. Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist to the Honourable Societies

of the Inner and Middle Temple in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F, A, and the Unison Service in B flat, and the anthems, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" and the anthem written for the occasion on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, "The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord." Mr. Hopkins is also the editor of the music portion of the volume entitled "The Temple Church Choral Service."

HOPKINS, JOHN LARKIN, Mus. Bac., cousin of Mr. Edward John Hopkins, born in 1820, was educated as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HOPKINS, MARK, M.D., D.D., LL.D., born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 4, 1802. He graduated at Williams College in 1824, and in 1828 commenced the practice of medicine in New York. In 1830 he was chosen Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy in Williams College, of which, in 1836, he became President, and subsequently also Professor of Christian Theology. He resigned the Presidency in 1872, still retaining the chair of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy. In 1857 he became President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. His principal works are "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity" (1846); "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews" (1847); "Lectures on Moral Philosophy" (1858); "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law: or, Christian Ethics" (1869); "An Outline Study of Man" (1873); and "Strength and Beauty" (1874).

HORN, IGNATIUS, whose real name is Einhorn, a publicist and statistician, born at Ujhely Vagh, in Hungary, in 1825, took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1849, and on its suppression sought refuge in Germany, and next in Belgium, where he lived from 1852 to 1855, when he fixed his abode in Paris. He is the author of various publications relating to political and social economy; amongst which may be mentioned "La Hongrie et la Crise Européene," "La Hongrie devant l'Autriche," "Liberté et Nationalité," all of which were published in 1860; "Crise Cotonnière et les Textiles indigènes," 1863; "Du Progrès Économique en Egypte," 1864; "La Liberté des Banques," 1866; and "L'Économie Politique avant les Physiocrates," 1867. In 1859 he commenced an annual publication entitled "L'Annuaire International du Crédit Public." M. Horn has contributed articles on political economy to various publications, especially to the *Journal des Économistes*.

HORNBY, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY THOMAS PHIPPS, K.C.B., is the son, by a sister of the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who served with great distinction in the French wars at the beginning of this century, who was a lieutenant on board the Victory when she carried Lord Nelson's flag, and who got a medal when in command of the Volage in Sir W. Hoste's action off Lissa. The present Admiral, born in 1825, entered the service on board the Princess Charlotte in 1837, and was present as a midshipman at the bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. He afterwards served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope, under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific, and on various other stations. He has been twice round the world.

Admiral Hornby has worked hard all his life at the theory and practice of his profession. When a young captain he got leave for a year and studied steam in the dockyard at Portsmouth. It was he who commanded the first flying squadron as captain, with the rank of commodore, taking the squadron round the world. He has besides had great experience in manœuvring fleets. He was Flag Captain to Sir Sidney Dacres, when that officer commanded the Channel Fleet, and subsequently, as Rear-Admiral, he himself held that post, succeeding Admiral Wellesley. He attained flag rank in 1869, and became Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean, and he held that responsible position during the trying times in 1878, when war was apprehended between this country and Russia, and when our fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath Aug. 12, 1878. In addition to his professional acquirements, Admiral Hornby is a proficient mathematician and a good French scholar. He is also thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Admiralty affairs, having served under Mr. Ward Hunt as a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, as his father had served in that of the late Lord Derby. It may be added that Admiral Hornby is a cousin of Lord Derby and a brother of Dr. Hornby, the head master of Eton. He married in 1853 Emily Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants. He is a magistrate for Sussex, in which county he owns the residential property of Little Green, near Petersfield.

HORNBY, The Rev. James John, D.D., son of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., of Little Green, Sussex, was born at Winwick, in 1826, and educated at Eton under the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where, in 1849, he took a first class in classics, besides distinguishing himself in aquatic sports and in all athletic exercises. In 1849 he became a Fellow of Brasenose College, and in 1854 Tutor and Principal of Bishop Cosen's Hall in the University of Durham. Returning to Oxford in 1864, he became Classical Lecturer at Brasenose, and in 1866 was Senior Proctor of the University. At the close of the latter year he was elected Second Master of Winchester School, which post he retained till his appointment as Head Master of Eton in Jan. 1868.

HORNE, Richard Hengist, poet and critic, born early in the present century, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman, was at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the taking of the fortress of San Juan Ulloa, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He had a narrow escape from a shark while swimming in the Bay of Vera Cruz, and subsequently he took the yellow fever. He sailed to the United States, visited the Mohawk, Oneïda, and other Indian tribes, went to Niagara, and had two ribs broken beneath the cataract. He was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and sailed from Nova Scotia in a timber-ship, which took fire on the way after a mutiny on board. He returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public," "The Spirit of Peers and People," a national tragi-comedy; "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Fetches," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion having appeared in periodical publications, to which he has been a constant contributor. Among his complete works are "The Poor Artist, or Seven Eye-sights and One Object," "The Good-natured Bear, a Story for Children," "The

Dreamer and the Worker," a novel, "Prometheus, the Fire-Bringer," a lyrical drama, "Australian Facts and Prospects," and the "New Spirit of the age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository*. In "Judas Iscariot," a mystery play, he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the arch-traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief priest, was anxious only to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device, partly intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen, but yet more with a view to giving away the first three editions by the least expensive machinery, nobody being allowed to obtain more than one copy. It has gone through ten editions since, the present being a library edition. Mr. Horne is the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great, and a large number of articles in *Household Words*. In 1852 he went, in company with William Howitt, to the gold-fields of Australia, was appointed Commander of the Gold Escort at Melbourne, and brought down, on his first return trip, two tons' weight of gold. After this he was successively Commissioner in charge of gold-fields, a Territorial Magistrate, Commissioner of the Yan Yean Water Supply, and Mining Registrar, &c., at the Blue Mountains. He was one of the champion swimmers of Australia, being the winner of the gold medal, silver medal, silver-mounted claret jug, &c., at St. Kilda, near Melbourne, swimming on the last occasion after being bound hand and foot. It has been said that he was treated shabbily by the Australian Government of that period. Seven or eight years ago he returned to England. A Civil List pension was awarded to him by the Earl of Beaconsfield in 1874. Since his return he has contributed articles to *Fraser*, *Macmillan*, *Temple Bar*, the *London Quarterly*, the *New Quarterly*, the *Contemporary*, &c., and has republished several of his poetical works.

HORSFORD, General Sir Alfred Hastings, G.C.B., son of General George Horsford, born at Bath in 1818, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1833. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir war of 1846-47, and commanded the first battalion in that of 1852-53, for which he received a medal, and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also commanded the battalion in the Crimean campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and the Siege of Sebastopol, for which services he received the medal and clasps, the Sardinian medal, the Companionship of the Bath, and the Fifth-Class of the Medjidie. He had been constituted Colonel of the Rifle Brigade in 1854, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the following year. He was Deputy-Adjutant-General from 1860 to 1866; was created a Knight Commander of the Bath for his services as Brigadier in command of the Trans-Gogra force in Oude during the Indian mutiny, 1858; received the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in 1866, and was made a Major General in the army two years afterwards. In Jan., 1872, he was placed in command of the south-eastern district of England, and he retained the command until Sept., 1874, when he became military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards. He was sent in 1874 to represent Great Britain at the Brussels Conference on the usages of war. In 1875 he was created a G.C.B., and in the following year he obtained the Colonelcy of the 79th Regiment of Foot.

HORSLEY, John Callcott, R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known musician, and grand-nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth,—"Rent-Day at Haddon

Hall in the Sixteenth Century,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. "The Chess Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," —were first seen in the British Institution, and he exhibited, for the first time at the Academy, the "Pride of the Village" (in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age," in 1840; "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; and "The Pedlar," both in 1841; "Winning Gloves," in 1842; and "The Father's Grave," in 1843. In the latter year Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200, and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained by his two small frescoes a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. Another fresco, which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is to be seen in a portion of the New Palace, called Poets' Hall. Amongst his later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal — 'Keep your Time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Albert); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "Flower Girls—Town and Country;" "The Holy Communion;" "The Lost Found;" "A Jealous Eye;" "The Duenna's Return;" "The New Dress;" and "Under the Mistletoe;" "The Bashful Swain;" "The Duenna and her Cares;" "Attack and Defence;" "Detected;" "The Gaoler's Daughter;" "Caught Napping;" "The Banker's Private Room,—Negotiating a Loan;" "Old Folk and Young Folk;" "Pay for Peeping;" "In with You;" "Stolen Glances;" "The other Name?" "The Poet's Theme;" "Sunny Moments;" and a large religious subject with figures of colossal size, entitled "The Healing Mercies of Christ," painted as an altar piece for the chapel of St. Thomas' Hospital; Portrait of Thomas Woolcombe, Esq., painted for the South Devon Railway Company; "Under Lock and Key;" "Coming down to Dinner;" "The World Forgetting;" "Critics on Costume—Fashions Change."

HOSMER, HARRIET G., born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1830, being the daughter of an eminent physician, who became Professor in the Medical College of St. Louis. At sixteen she was skilful in modelling in clay and plaster. In 1846 she was placed for three years in a school at Lenox, Massachusetts. She had already determined to devote her life to sculpture, and entered the studio of Mr. Stevenson, in Boston, for that purpose. Desiring to perfect herself in the knowledge of anatomy by dissection, she went to St. Louis, and from the Medical College there obtained the requisite facilities. Her first work in marble was a reduced copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon, which was soon followed by an ideal work, "Hesper, or the Evening Star." In 1852 she went to Rome, and became a pupil of Gibson. After two years of study and modelling from the antique, she produced the busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa." Her first full-length figure in marble was Œnone, completed in 1855, and this was followed, two years later, by "Beatrice Cenci sleeping in her cell." In the summer of 1865 she modelled "Puck," of which many copies have been made. This was followed by "Will-o'-the-Wisp." A colossal statue of "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in chains," was her next important work, followed by a statue of Thomas N. Benton, the "Sleeping" and the "Waking Faun," and a

design of a memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln. She resides in Rome.

HOUGHTON (Baron). The Right Hon. Richard Monckton Milnes, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born June 19, 1809, being the only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Bawtry Hall, and Great Houghton, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Robert, fifth Viscount Galway. Lord Houghton graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831. He was elected M.P. for Pontefract in 1837, and retained the seat till his elevation to the peerage, Aug. 20, 1863. He entered Parliament as a follower of Sir Robert Peel, whom he supported in his repeal of the Corn Laws; but afterwards joined the party of Lord John Russell. He declined to become a member of the Government of Lord Palmerston, but gave it his entire support. His attention in Parliament was mainly directed to foreign affairs and the reform of our penal institutes. He brought in the first bill for the establishment of juvenile reformatories in 1846, and is the President of the great Reformatory Establishment at Red Hill. His lordship is also the President of the Newspaper Press Fund. In 1873 he presided over the Norwich meeting of the Social Science Congress. He has written several volumes of poems, under the title of "Poems of Many Years," "Palm Leaves," &c., and many pamphlets—notably, "One Tract More," in the Oxford controversy of the "Tracts for the Times;" and the "Real Union of England and Ireland," advocating concurrent endowment of the Protestant and Catholic churches. His last work is "Monographs, Personal and Social," published in 1873.

HOUSSAYE (also spelt Housset), Arsène, poet, author, and art-critic, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, March 28, 1815. The French Revolution of 1830 having roused the dormant military spirit of France, Houssaye, without consulting his parents, joined the army, a part of which was then besieging Antwerp. He repaired to Paris in 1832, and for the next four years was doomed to contend against poverty. In 1836 he published his first work, the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance; in 1838 he became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes; and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life, and having in 1856 resigned the directorship, was succeeded by M. Empis. Among his latest works are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française," 1855; "Le Roi Voltaire," 1858; "Histoire de l'Art Français," 1860; "Mademoiselle Cléopatre," 1864; "Blanche et Marguerite," 1864; "Le Repentir de Marion," "Le Roman de la Duchesse," "Les Légendes de la Jeunesse," and "Notre Dame de Thermidor," a history of Madame Tallien, in 1865; four romances, under the general title of "Nos Grandes Dames," 1868; another series under the title of "Parisiennes," 1869; "Tragique Aventure de Bal Masqué," 1873; "La Belle Rafaella," 1874; "Les Mains Pleines de Roses, Pleines d'Or, et Pleines de Sang," 1874; "Le Roman des Femmes qui ont aimé. Par Madame la Princesse * * * Commenté par Arsène Houssaye," 1874; "Lucie, Histoire d'une Fille Perdue," 1875; and "Histoire Étrange d'une Fille du Monde," 1876. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour May 6, 1846, and promoted Grand Officer, July 30, 1858.

HOWARD, His Eminence Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Nottingham Feb. 13, 1829, being the only son of the late Edward Gyles Howard, Esq., who was the son of Edward

Charles Howard, youngest brother of Bernard Edward, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk. In his youth he served her Majesty Queen Victoria as an officer in the 2nd Life Guards, but when 26 years old he was a priest at Rome, and he attached himself entirely to the service of Pius IX. For about a year he was employed in India in the matter of the Goa schism, and the rest of his ecclesiastical career was spent in Italy. His graceful and dignified bearing was familiar to frequenters of St. Peter's, in which Basilica Archbishop Howard holds the office of arch-priest's vicar. He was consecrated Archbishop of Neocæsaria, *in partibus infidelium*, in 1872, when he was made coadjutor bishop of Frascati, an office which he held for only a few weeks. He was created a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX. March 12, 1877, the titular church assigned to him being that of SS. John and Paul, on the Celian Hill. His Eminence took possession, as Protector, of the English College at Rome, March 24, 1878. Cardinal Howard's attainments as a linguist are beyond the common. He speaks Arabic, Armenian, and Russian fluently.

HOWARD, Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, born in 1809, educated at Stonyhurst and the University of Edinburgh, was attached to the mission at Munich in 1828, was several times Chargé d'Affaires, was appointed paid Attaché at Berlin in 1832, Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1845, having been transferred to Berlin in 1846, and was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg, and was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850-52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, Jan. 19, 1866. He was created a G.C.B. in 1872.

HOWARD, General Oliver Otis, born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and in 1854 at the Military Academy at West Point, where, in 1857, he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers; commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He was made major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and had the command of a division, at Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Soon after, he was placed in command of the 11th army corps, which was surprised in broad daylight by the Confederate General Jackson, and put to flight, at Chancellorsville, July 1, 1863. In the following autumn he was sent with his corps to the West, took part in the campaign which followed down to the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of the army during Sherman's "March to the Sea." He was, in Dec., 1864, promoted to Brigadier-General, and in the following March to brevet Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1865, he was placed at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, his duties lasting until 1872. The affairs of this Bureau were mismanaged by some of the officials, and he was tried by court-martial, but was honourably acquitted. In 1872 he was sent as special commissioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona; and was subsequently in command of the troops operating against the hostile tribes on the Pacific side, who were, in 1877, finally put down by the force under his command.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP (Baron), The Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan Howard, the second son of Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George, first Duke of Sutherland, was born Jan. 20, 1818, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Edward Howard, as he was then called, was Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's household from 1846 to 1852, and Deputy Earl-Marshal of England from 1861 to 1863. He unsuccessfully contested Shoreham in 1847, and Horsham in 1848, but on petition was seated in the same year for the latter borough. He continued to represent it in the Liberal interest till 1852, when he was returned for Arundel, which constituency he represented till 1868. During the twenty years in which he sat in the House of Commons, Lord Edward Howard was regarded as the mouthpiece of the English Roman Catholics, whose claims, especially in the matter of education for the poor, he unflinchingly supported, as he has since done in the House of Peers, to which assembly he was summoned in Nov., 1869, by the title of Baron Howard of Glossop, in the county of Derby. In 1870 Lord Howard unsuccessfully contested Westminster for the London School Board.

HOWELLS, William Dean, born at Martinsville, Ohio, March 11, 1837. He learned the trade of a printer, and when quite young entered upon journalism. From 1861 to 1865 he was United States Consul at Venice. Returning to America, he engaged in literary labour, and in 1871 became editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, a position which he still holds. Besides his papers in that magazine and other periodicals, he has published "Poems of Two Friends," himself and J. J. Piatt (1860); "Venetian Life" (1866); "Italian Journeys" (1867); "No Love Lost" (1868); "Suburban Sketches" (1870); "Their Wedding Journey" (1872); "A Chance Acquaintance" (1873); "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874; "Poems" (1875); "Counterfeit Presentment," a Comedy (1876); and "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes" (1877). Under the title of "Choice Biography," he has edited a series of small volumes, of which about ten have already appeared (1878).

HOWITT, Mrs. Mary, the daughter of Mr. Botham, a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Uttoxeter early in the present century. Her early love of poetry was such, that she composed almost as soon as she could write; and after becoming the wife of Mr. William Howitt, published various works in conjunction with her husband. Mrs. Howitt, who is the authoress of a volume of ballads and other poetry; of "The Seven Temptations," a series of dramatic sketches; of "Wood Leighton," a novel; and of a great number of volumes, in prose and verse, for children, has translated into English the whole of Miss Bremer's works, and H. C. Andersen's "Improvisatore." She edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young may be mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest works are "Lilieslea," "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself; "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction entitled "The Cost of Caergwyn," 1864. Her eldest daughter has appeared before the public as an artist of several successful paintings, and authoress of "The Art-Student in Munich," and of "The School of Life." Her younger sister published, in 1866, "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer in Sweden," a work which has been favourably received by the public.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire. His father having married into the Society of Friends, joined this sect, and brought up his family in their principles. William Howitt, who received his earlier education at various schools connected with the Society, afterwards studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and literature. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, and their first work, "The Forest Minstrel," published in 1823. bore their joint names upon its title-page. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt soon became known to a wider circle by their contributions to the "Literary Souvenir," the "Amulet," and other annual publications. In 1826 they published a poem founded on the desolation of Eyam by the plague; accompanied by poetical contributions to periodical works, and some original poems. In 1831 Mr. Howitt produced his "Book of the Seasons;" in 1833 the "History of Priestcraft;" in 1837 "The Rural Life of England," and about the same time "Colonisation and Christianity," "The Boy's Country-Book," and two series of "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battle-Fields." In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, and Mr. Howitt published in 1841 his "Student Life in Germany," containing translations of some of the most popular German songs. During their sojourn in Germany they learned the Swedish language, which induced Mary Howitt to translate the novels of Miss Bremer, and a more extended acquaintance with the Northern languages enabled them to produce in 1852 the "History of Scandinavian Literature." Mr. Howitt published, in 1842, "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;" and after quitting that country, "German Experiences," a satirical work on German social life. He has written "The Aristocracy of England," 1846; "Haunts and Homes of British Poets," 1847; "The Hall and the Hamlet," 1847; "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," 1851; "Talangetta, or the Squatter's Home," 1857; "The Man of the People," 1860, and a variety of other works. In 1846 Mr. Howitt became joint-proprietor and one of the managers of the *People's Journal*. *Howitt's Journal* appeared in 1847, and was afterwards amalgamated with the *People's Journal*, but both are now extinct. In 1852 Mr. Howitt set sail for Australia. "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; with visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land," contains an account of his experience. He returned home in Dec., 1854, and wrote the "Illustrated History of England," the sixth and last volume of which was completed in 1861. His more recent works are "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," 1861; "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," 1863; "Letters on Transportation," 1863; "Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand," 1865; and "The Mad War Planet, and other Poems," 1871.

HOWSON, THE VERY REV. JOHN SAUL, D.D., born in 1816, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837; obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865, and was appointed Vicar of Wisbech in 1866. He is Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, and was made Dean of Chester in 1867. Dr. Howson is the author of various lectures and sermons, of an Essay on Deaconesses, and of Hulsean Lectures on the Character of St. Paul; joint author with the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," with Notes and Essays on the Geography, Voyages, &c.; and has contributed to "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," the *Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals.

HUBBARD, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN GELLIBRAND, M.P., eldest son

of the late John Hubbard, Esq., born in 1805, early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the firm of Hubbard and Co., Russia merchants, in London. Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the "Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission." He was elected, in May, 1859, for the borough of Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest until the Reform Act of 1868 deprived Buckingham of one of its members. At the general election of Feb., 1874, he was elected one of the members for the City of London. In the same year his name was added to the Privy Council. He has written able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn," published in 1842, and "The Currency of the Country," in 1843, which the late Mr. M'Culloch called a valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue. Mr. Hubbard carried in the House of Commons, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that impost. He took a prominent part as a defender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates, and has always insisted upon the maintenance of religious instruction as a basis of all education. Throughout the coinage controversy carried on in 1869 in the columns of the *Times*, Mr. Hubbard conducted a resolute and successful resistance to the debasement of the standard of value or reduction in the intrinsic worth of the gold coin, which had been proposed with the object of equalising the English sovereign and a French twenty-five franc gold piece as international coins.

HÜBNER, Baron Joseph Alexander, diplomatist, was born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna, he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return in 1833 received from the late Prince Metternich a post in the State Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but in 1838 was recalled by his patron, Prince Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian Embassy sent to the late Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time suspended. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipsic in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was intrusted with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz, was sent in 1849 on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, Jan. 1, 1859, that his Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria. Baron Hübner was recalled from Paris in 1859, and after being employed in several delicate diplomatic missions, especially at Naples and Rome, he was recalled from the latter city in Aug. 1859, in order to enter as Minister of Police the new Cabinet which had just been formed at Vienna. The latter post, however, he only held a few months, and he then lived in retirement for several years. In Jan., 1866, he was again placed at the head of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, and in Oct., 1867, he was entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations with the Holy See in reference to the repudiation of the Concordat. He was soon afterwards recalled. Baron

Hübner is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A translation, by Mrs. E. H. Jerningham, from the original French of Baron Hübner's admirable "Life and Times of Sixtus the Fifth," appeared at London, in 2 vols., 1872.

HUDDLESTON, The Hon. Sir John Walter, was born in 1817 in Dublin, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Huddleston and his wife Alethea, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hitchens, of St. Ives, Cornwall. He studied for a time at the University of Dublin, but did not graduate. Having chosen the law as a profession, he was, in 1839, called to the bar at Gray's Inn. His eloquence, earnestness, and tact quickly raised him to a prominent position. During his career as an advocate, Mr. Huddlestone gradually acquired an extensive practice in the Superior Courts at Westminster Hall and Guildhall, at the Central Criminal Court, and at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Huddleston's success in his profession led to his appointment, in 1857, as one of Her Majesty's Counsel, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cranworth. On the death of Mr. Phinn, Q.C., in 1865, he was nominated Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. He was also elected a bencher of his Inn; he twice served as treasurer of that honourable society; and he was a member of the Council of Legal Education. In Dec., 1868, he was selected by his brother Benchers as their representative at the funeral of the celebrated French advocate, M. Berryer, on which occasion he delivered an address over the bier, and was entertained by the French bar at a banquet at the Grand Hôtel, under the presidency of M. Grévy. During his professional career he was Counsel in almost every case of importance on the Oxford Circuit, of which, in course of time, he became the acknowledged leader; he was also counsel for Cuffy the Chartist, and for Mercy Newton, who after three trials, covering a period of eighteen months, in the two first of which the jury could not agree, was ultimately acquitted on the charge, which was for the murder of her mother at Bridgnorth; he was junior counsel with Sir Alexander Cockburn in his prosecution of Palmer for the poisoning of Cook at Rugely; he conducted for the Admiralty the prosecution of the rioters at Newcastle in the *pseudo* Countess of Derwentwater case; he was counsel for Humphrey Brown in the British Bank Case; was also counsel for Mrs. Firebrace in the divorce suit brought against her by her husband, and after a trial which lasted three weeks, before Lord Penzance, he succeeded in completely vindicating the character of that lady from the imputation cast upon her. Mr. Huddleston was also counsel for Major Fitzgerald in another very remarkable divorce case. He successfully defended Pook for the Eltham murder, and Mr. Edmunds on a charge of murdering his wife, and was subsequently counsel for that gentleman in several actions which he brought against different papers arising out of that transaction. In his attempts to enter the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, Mr. Huddleston was unsuccessful at Worcester in 1852, at Shrewsbury in 1857, and at Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861. In 1865, however, he was elected for Canterbury, and he represented that city for three years, being defeated at the general election of 1868. While he represented this constituency he brought forward the Hop (Prevention of Frauds) Bill, which was added to the Statute Book. At the election for Norwich in July, 1870, Mr. Huddlestone was the unsuccessful candidate; but at the general election of Feb., 1874, he was elected for that city by a majority of 47 votes over his former antagonist, Mr. Tillett. At the beginning of the year 1875, on the retirement of Sir J. Karslake from the Attorney-Generalship, and the promotion of Sir R. Baggallay to that post, the Solicitor-Generalship was offered by Mr.

Disraeli to Mr. Huddleston who, however, declined it in consequence of the apprehended difficulty of keeping his seat at Norwich. Mr. Huddleston continued to represent that city until Feb. 22, 1875, when, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman, he was appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cairns, to a puisne judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas. He sat in the Common Pleas but a short time, however, for in May, 1875, on the death of Sir Gillery Pigott, his old companion and co-leader of the Oxford circuit, he was nominated one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Sir John married on Dec. 18, 1872, Lady Diana De Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the eighth Duke of St. Albans.

HUDSON, Sir James, G.C.B., son of a Yorkshire gentleman, and grandson of the first Marquis Townshend, born in 1810, was educated at Rugby and Westminster. Having acted as page and Private Secretary to William IV., he entered the diplomatic service in 1838, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington, whence he was transferred in the same capacity successively to the Hague, and to Rio Janeiro. He was Minister at the latter place in 1850-1, was transferred to Florence in 1851, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin in 1852, in which capacity he heartily sympathized with the cause of Italian liberty and unity. He was created a K.C.B. May 2, 1855, for his services in inducing the Sardinian government to co-operate with Great Britain and France by sending an army to the Crimea; and was promoted a G.C.B. Aug. 11, 1863, on his retirement from his diplomatic post at Turin.

HUGESSEN, Knatchbull. (*See* Knatchbull-Hugessen.)

HUGGINS, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. et Edin.) Ph. D. (Leyden), was born in London, Feb. 7, 1824, and received his early education at the City of London School. He afterwards continued his studies in mathematics, classics, and modern languages with the assistance of private masters. Much of his time was given to experiments in natural philosophy, and he collected apparatus by the use of which he gained considerable practical knowledge of the elements of chemistry, electricity, magnetism, and other branches of physical science. He became early attached to the science of astronomy, and, under great difficulties, he observed the planets and some of the double stars between the chimneys of London. He was then residing in the metropolis with his parents. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and for some years he applied himself with much assiduity to the study, with the aid of the microscope, of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence at Upper Tulse Hill, furnished with a good transit instrument, and an equatorial by Dollond, of five inches aperture. This instrument was replaced in 1858 by a larger telescope of eight inches aperture, by Alvan Clarke, and mounted equatorially by Cook and Sons, of York. Mr. Huggins occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars, and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. From the first establishment of his observatory it was his desire not to continue in the beaten track of astronomical observation, but, if possible, to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. The foundation by Kirchhoff of the method of the chemical analysis of distant bodies by means of the prism applied to their light, appeared at once, to Mr. Huggins, to furnish him with the means of carrying out his desire. From various causes, however, it was not until the beginning of 1862 that the extension of Kirchhoff's mode of analysis (which had been already ap-

plied by the discoverer to the sun) to the planets, the stars, the nebulæ, and comets, was seriously undertaken. For many months he applied himself to the arduous, but necessary preliminary task of mapping the spectra of about twenty-six of the chemical elements. These researches are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1864. During part of his prismatic observation of the stars, he worked with his friend the late Dr. William Allen Miller. Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller compared the spectra of about fifty stars directly in the instrument with the spectra of several terrestrial elements. They found that the stars are hot bodies, similarly constituted to our sun, and that they contain many of the substances found on the earth. One of the most remarkable of Mr. Huggins's subsequent discoveries was that of the nature of some of the nebulæ. He found that some of these bodies gave a spectrum of a few bright lines only, which showed that the light had emanated from heated matter in the state of gas; and further that one of the principal constituents of the gaseous nebulæ is hydrogen. These objects are not, therefore, as was previously supposed, clusters of stars too distant to be separately distinguished. For these researches, Mr. Huggins received, in Nov., 1866, one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, of which he had previously, on June 1, 1865, been elected a Fellow. In 1867 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Mr. Huggins has since continued his prismatic researches by a re-examination of the nebulæ with a more powerful spectroscope, by which his former results have been confirmed. He has also examined the spectra of four comets, and has found that the greater part of the light of these objects is different from solar light. The spectrum of Winnecke's comet he found to be identical with the spectrum of carbon. His recent observations of the bright comet (Coggia's) of the autumn of 1874 confirm his earlier ones, and show that carbon, probably in combination with hydrogen, forms one of the constituents of cometary matter. Mr. Huggins has shown that the proper motion of the stars in the line of sight can be determined from any small shift of position which the lines of their spectra may have suffered, and that Sirius is moving from the earth with a velocity of twenty-seven miles per second. Of thirty stars examined, subsequently nineteen were found to be receding, and eleven approaching. Mr. Huggins has made observations of the spectra of the solar prominences, and devised the method by which the forms of these objects may be seen. He has also succeeded in detecting the heat received at the earth from some of the fixed stars. Mr. Huggins delivered the Rede Lecture at the University of Cambridge in 1869, when he gave an account of his researches in astronomy by means of the spectroscope. In May, 1870, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge; and at the Commemoration at Oxford the same year, the degree of D.C.L. On the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1871, he was created honorary LL.D. of that university. A large telescope of fifteen inches aperture, by Messrs. Grubb, of Dublin, constructed at the expense of the Royal Society, was placed, in 1871, in Mr. Huggins's hands, and fixed in an observatory erected by him at Upper Tulse Hill. In July, 1872, he was elected a Foreign Member of the ancient university, Dei Lincei, at Rome. In the October of the same year the Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded the Lalande Prize for Astronomy to Mr. Huggins, as an acknowledgment of his researches in the physical constitution of the stars, planets, comets, and nebulæ. The Emperor of Brazil, who had paid a long visit to Mr. Huggins's observa-

tory, conferred on him the distinction of Commander of the Order of the Rose in March, 1873. About the same time he was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Denmark, and also of the Philosophical Society of Lund. In Jan., 1874, he received the honour of being elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science of Paris. At the tercentenary commemoration of the university of Leyden, in 1875, Mr. Huggins received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics. In 1877 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and a member of the Royal Society of Bohemia. Mr. Huggins was President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain from 1876-1878.

HUGHES, The Right Rev. Joshua, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, born at Newport, Pembrokeshire, in 1807, was educated at Cardigan and Ystramenrig schools, and subsequently at St. David's College, Lampeter, under Dr. Ollivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff. Having taken orders, he began his career in the Church as curate to the late Archdeacon Hughes, of Aberystwith. Subsequently he was promoted to the incumbency of St. David's, Carmarthen, and soon afterwards to that of Abergwili (1837), in which parish the Bishop of St. David's resides. His popularity there, and the zeal and energy with which he laboured, induced the bishop to present him to the vicarage of Llandingat, near Llandovery, in 1846. He also became rural dean, surrogate, and proctor in convocation for the diocese of St. David's. In March, 1870, he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the see of St. Asaph. Bishop Hughes is said to be an effective preacher both in English and Welsh.

HUGHES, Thomas, Q.C., second son of John Hughes, Esq., of Donington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, born Oct. 20, 1823, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. Entering as a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar in Jan., 1848. He published "Tom Brown's School-days," in 1856; the "Scouring of the White Horse," in 1858; "Tom Brown at Oxford," in 1861; "Alfred the Great," in 1869; is the author of several tracts; and has contributed some articles in reviews and papers, and prefaces to the "Biglow Papers" and "Whitmore's Poems." He was one of the members for Lambeth from 1865 to 1868, when he was returned for the borough of Frome, which he continued to represent till Jan., 1874. Mr. Hughes was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, and in the following year he made a tour in the United States. His most recent publication is "Our Old Church: What shall we do with it?" a volume directed against the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England, 1878.

HUGO, (Vicomte) Victor Marie, was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales, "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama, "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Théâtre Français, Feb. 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against his attempted innova-

tions at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought out with success. "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français in Jan., 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. After 1852 M. Victor Hugo resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending, on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Grévy:—"Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." M. Hugo then repaired to Brussels, but the Belgian Government, alarmed by his violent writings, and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little town of Vianden, in Luxemburg, where he composed "L'Année Terrible." Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other Communists, to no effect. He accepted the *mandat impératif* in the following elections, but M. Vautrian defeated him. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et Paroles, 1870-71-72," published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire, "Napoléon le Petit," appeared at Brussels in 1852; "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations," at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame." His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakspere—not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are "Claude Gueux," a tale; "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Ruy Blas," "Les Burgraves," and "Marion de Lorme," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels. His most recent works are "La Légende des Siècles," new series, 2 vols., 1877; "Histoire d'un Crime," 2 vols., 1877-78, being an account of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*; and "Le Pape," a poem, 1878.

HULL, Edward, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, son of the Rev. J. D. Hull, vicar of Wickhambrook, was born in Antrim, May 21, 1829. He was extensively employed upon the geological survey of Great Britain under the late Sir H. T. De la Beche and Sir R. I. Murchison. In 1867 he was appointed District Surveyor to the Geological Survey of Scotland, and in 1869 Director of the Survey of Ireland, and Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, on the decease of the late Professor Jukes. On the appointment of the Royal Commission on Coal Resources, Professor Hull pre-

pared an estimate of the quantity of coal in the coal fields of Ireland, and also contributed information on those of England, which is published in the Report. In 1873 he was elected President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, and in 1874 President of the Geological Section of the British Association at its meeting in Belfast. He is the author of several works, of which the following are the more important: — "The Physical Geology and Geography of Ireland," 1878; "The Coal Fields of Great Britain," 3rd edit., 1873; "On Building and Ornamental Stones of Great Britain and Foreign Countries," 1872; memoirs "On the Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England," 1869; "On the Geology of the Leicestershire Coal Field," 1860; "On the Geology of the Country around Oldham and Manchester," 1863; "On the Geology of the Country around Cheltenham," 1857. Mr. Hull is also a contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *Geological Magazine*, and the Transactions of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, Dublin, and other towns.

HULLAH, JOHN, teacher of singing, born in 1812, is a native of Worcester. In 1829 he became a pupil of the late Mr. Horsley, and in 1832 studied under Crevelli at the Royal Academy of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to Mr. C. Dickens's opera, "The Village Coquettes." In 1840 he established his well-known system of singing, and has done much to popularise the study of music among the middle classes. St. Martin's Hall, built for him in 1847, was unfortunately burnt down in 1860, on which occasion Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils presented him with a handsome testimonial, as a mark of gratitude for his teaching, and sympathy with his misfortune. He has been Professor of Vocal Music and of Harmony in King's College, Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, organist of Charterhouse, and conductor of the orchestra and chorus in the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Hullah was appointed Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education in March, 1872. He is the author of "A Grammar of Harmony," a "Grammar of Counterpoint," of "The History of Modern Music," and "The Transition Period of Musical History" (courses of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain), and of a large number of detached essays on the history and science of music. Mr. Hullah resigned the Professorship of Vocal Music at King's College, London, in 1874. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1876, and in 1877 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome—the oldest musical institution in Europe.

HUMBERT IV., King of Italy, the eldest son of the late King Victor Emmanuel, was born March 14, 1844. At an early age he obtained an insight into political and military life under the guidance of his father, whom he attended during the war of Italian Independence, although he was then too young to take an active part in the struggle. The youthful heir to the throne was more closely connected with the movement for the unification of Italy, which followed the events of 1859. In particular he took part in the work of reorganizing the ancient Kingdom of the two Sicilies, and in July, 1862, he visited Naples and Palermo, where he shared the popularity of Garibaldi. When the war between Prussia and Austria was imminent, Prince Humbert was despatched to Paris to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government in reference to the alliance between Italy and Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities he hastened to take the field; obtained the command of a division of General Cialdini's army with the title of Lieutenant-General; and was present

at the disastrous battle of Custozza June 23, 1866), where, it is said, he performed prodigies of valour. On April 22, 1868, he married, at Turin, his cousin, the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. This union resulted in the birth of a son at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869, who received the names of Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, and the title of Prince of Naples. After the seizure of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerite took up their residence in the Eternal City. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Jan. 9, 1878. As he was entering Naples Nov. 17, 1878, a man named Giovanni Passananante approached the royal carriage and attempted to assassinate his Majesty with a poniard. The King escaped with a slight scratch, but Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister, who was with him, was wounded rather badly in the thigh.

HUME, The Rev. Abraham, D.C.L., LL.D., of Scotch extraction, born about 1815, was educated at the Royal Belfast College, at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, in all which he succeeded in obtaining honours. Having taught mathematics and the English language and literature in the Belfast Royal Institution and Academy, and the Institute and College at Liverpool, he was ordained in 1843, and the hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow. In 1847 he was appointed to a new parish, of which he is Vicar, in Liverpool; and his minute statistical inquiries connected with this and other portions of the town threw great light upon its moral and spiritual condition. The publication of a summary of the previous year's work from his diary in Jan., 1857 and 1858, under the signature of "A Lancashire Incumbent," had the effect of modifying public opinion on the subject of the idleness imputed to the clergy, in letters printed in the *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on the "Means of Divine Worship in Populous Districts," which led to the formation of the Liverpool Church Aid Society; and in 1859 gave evidence before another Select Committee of the Lords on the subject of "Church Rates." Of several maps which he produced, one was published with the Report. It showed the proportion of non-worshippers, and of worshippers in each of the three great classes, in England and Wales, and in seventy-three of the large towns. This evidence has been frequently quoted in parliamentary debates. He has paid great attention to the promotion of education, and to the advancement of useful learning among all classes in Liverpool. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London, was President of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for six years, of which he was one of the three founders, and an honorary or corresponding member of other learned societies. Most of his writings have appeared in the Transactions of learned societies and in periodical publications. Among his writings are "The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom," published in 1847; "Sir Hugh of Lincoln, or an Examination of a Curious Tradition respecting the Jews," 1849; "Philosophy of Geographical Names," 1851; "Geographical Terms, as illustrating and enriching the English Language," 1859; "Topographical, Historical, and Philological Essays, reprinted from the Ulster Journal of Archæology;" various pamphlets in defence of the Established Church; Essays on Elementary Education; and single sermons. A large illustrated archæological work, descriptive of an extinct town or settlement, called Meols, on the Cheshire coast, appeared in 1863; and "Results of the Irish Census, with a special Reference to the Church

in Ireland," in 1864. In 1867 he was sent on a surveying tour by the South American Missionary Society, and explored the west coast, especially in Peru and Chili. He is the author of two pamphlets, respectively on the moral condition and commercial prospects of that country, and of a third on some of its curious antiquities. In 1869 he was awarded the Cunningham prize by the Royal Irish Academy, for a valuable essay on the Irish Dialect, accompanied by a large glossary of words and phrases. In 1874 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Chester Cathedral.

HUME, HAMILTON, born June 18, 1797, at Paramatta, New South Wales, in Aug., 1814, when only seventeen years of age discovered the now populous district of Berrima. In 1824 he led a party across the Blue Mountains, and, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, accomplished the first overland journey from New South Wales to what is now known as Victoria, crossing and giving his name to the Hume river, the principal tributary of the Murray. In 1826 he accompanied Sturt on his first exploring expedition, and his services in guiding the party in unknown districts were gratefully recognised by the Government and by Sturt himself. In July, 1858, a marble column in his honour was erected, by public subscription, on the northern bank of the river Hume, near the town of Albury, 2000 miles from the sea. In 1858 the river was navigated by ten steamers and as many barges; and in the third year of its navigation the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedency of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, the former gentleman published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip, in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him, also a beautiful bridge erected over the Yass. Though never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and he is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREYS, GENERAL ANDREW ATKINSON, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Nov. 2, 1810. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1837; served in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and subsequently in the engineer department of the army and on the coast survey. In 1850 he commenced the hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi, which was carried on by him and others until the opening of the civil war in 1861. Humphreys, now a major, was appointed on the staff of General McClellan, rose to the rank of major-general of volunteers, and held important positions throughout all the campaigns in Virginia. Towards the conclusion of the siege of Petersburg he commanded an army corps, and was brevetted as major-general in the regular army for his conduct in the closing action with the army under General Lee. In Aug., 1866, he was appointed Chief of Engineers of the United States army, a position which he still holds. He is distinguished for his scientific attainments, and at various periods of his service has held important positions in the Light House Board and in constructing public works, and is an active member of various learned societies in Europe and America.

HUMPHREYS, HENRY NOEL, born at Birmingham in 1810, was educated at King Edward's Grammar School and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he, in 1840, published his first work, the descriptions to "Views in Rome," by Mr. W. B. Cooke. He is joint author with Mr. J. O. Westwood of "British Butterflies and their Transformations," published in 1840; "British Moths and their Transformations;" and author of "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles," 1843; "The Parables of our Lord" (illumi-

nated), 1846 ; "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" (folio), "The Art of Illumination," 1849 ; "Ancient Coins and Medals," illustrated with fac-similes of Greek and Roman Coins, in relief, 1850; "The Collector's Manual," 1853 ; "The Coinage of the British Empire," 1854 ; "Stories by an Archæologist and his Friends," 1856 ; "Ocean Gardens," 1857 ; "Butterfly Vivarium, or Insect Home," 1858 ; "Goethe in Strasburg, a Dramatic Novelette," 1860 ; "Holbein and the Dance of Death," 1868; 'A History of the Art of Printing," 1867 ; "Masterpieces of the early Printers and Engravers," 1870 ; 'Rembrandt and his Etchings," 1871 ; several novels published anonymously ; and tales, magazine articles, and other works.

HUMPHRY, The Rev. William Gilson, B.D., born at Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1815, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which College, after graduating B.A. in 1837, he was elected Fellow. He was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1849-50. Having been chaplain to the late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) for some years, he was appointed by him in 1855 to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's. He is the author of "A Commentary on the Book of the Acts of the Apostles ;" "The Doctrine of a Future State" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1849) ; "The Early Progress of the Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1850) ; "An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer ;" "The Miracles" (the Boyle Lecture for 1857) ; "The Character of St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 1858) ; he edited "Theophilus of Antioch" (1852), and "Theophylact on St. Matthew" (1854), for the Syndics of the Cambridge Press ; he is one of the authors of "A Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians" (1857) ; and one of the company appointed by Convocation, and now engaged in revising the Authorised Version of the New Testament.

HUNT, Robert, F.R.S., born Sept. 6, 1807, at Devonport, a self-educated man, is the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and was the first-appointed Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines. He is best known by his work on "Photography," published in 1842, "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," and "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," 1849 ; "Elementary Physics," 1851 ; and "Manual of Photography," 7th edition, 1857 ; and is the editor of three editions of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." The 7th edition was published in 1875, and a supplementary volume in 1878. He has devoted special attention to the chemical influences of the solar rays, is the discoverer of several important photographic processes, and has contributed to a more perfect knowledge of the influences of light, heat, and actinism (the chemical principle of the solar rays), on the growth of plants. These researches have been published in the "Transactions of the British Association," and one paper in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of which Society he has been for many years a Fellow. He was for five years Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, during which period he was very actively engaged in investigating the phenomena of mineral veins and of metalliferous deposits in general. Mr. Robert Hunt, who is the author of the "Synopsis," and of the "Handbook" of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the International Exhibition of 1862, was the originator of the publication of statistical returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom. His "Mineral Statistics," published annually by order of the Treasury, are so much valued by those engaged in metallurgical and mineral industries, that in 1860 a very handsome testimonial of the value of 500 guineas was presented to him.

He originated the Miner's Association of Cornwall and Devonshire, the object of which is to give the practical miner a scientific education, fitted for the industry in which he is engaged. This Institution is, after twelve years, still (1878) actively at work. Mr. R. Hunt was appointed in 1866 one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the quantity of coal remaining unworked in the British coal-fields.

HUNT, THOMAS STERRY, LL.D., F.R.S., born at Norwich, Connecticut, Sept. 5. 1825. In 1845 he became assistant to Prof. Silliman in his chemical laboratory at Yale College, and in 1847 was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He held this post for more than twenty-five years, resigning it in 1872 to accept the chair of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His earlier studies were directed especially to theoretical chemistry, developing a theory essentially his own, in which all chemical compounds are deduced from simple types represented by one or more molecules of water or of hydrogen. These views were maintained by him in a series of papers in the *American Journal of Science*, beginning in 1848. His researches into the chemical and mineral composition of rocks have probably been exceedingly thorough ; while his investigations of the chemistry of mineral waters have enabled him to form a complete theory of their origin and formation, and their relations to the origin of rock masses, both crystalline and uncrystalline, and to lay the basis for a rational system of chemical geology. He has discussed the phenomena of volcanoes and igneous rocks, and has revived the theory that the source of these is to be sought in chemical reactions set up in the sedimentary deposits of the crust of the earth, through the agency of internal heat ; and has sought to harmonize the facts of dynamical geology with the notion of a solid globe, in opposition to that which holds to a globe with a liquid interior. His views on these and other kindred questions, are to be found in an essay on the "Chemistry of the Earth," in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1869, in his address as retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1871), and in more recent papers. His contributions to American and European scientific societies and journals are very numerous ; and a collection of many of them was published in 1874. He furnished many important articles in his specialty to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1874-76) ; and is a member of the leading learned societies of both continents.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, painter, one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, born in London in 1827, exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. The earlier works were adopted from poetry and fiction, such as "Dr. Rocheeliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," in 1847 ; "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," in 1848 ; and "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the death of his young Brother," in 1849. He commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known, with "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," in 1850, followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd," in 1852. His picture of 1851 was in a different class of sentiment,—"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus ;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts," a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and of the "Awakening Conscience," of 1854, was explained by Mr. Ruskin in some letters to the *Times*. "The Seapegoat," of which the scene was painted upon the mar-

gin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Red Sea, was exhibited in 1856. The "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," exhibited in 1860, was perhaps the painting which attracted the most exclusive notice of any modern effort. His more recent pictures are "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The After-Glow;" and "The Festival of St. Swithin." The last-mentioned was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868. The largest of his works, which exclusively occupied his time during a residence of four years in Palestine, was finished in 1873. It is styled "The Shadow of Death," and represents a prevision of the Crucifixion.

HUNTER, W. W., was born July 15, 1840, and educated at the University of Glasgow, at Paris, and Bonn. He headed the list of Indian civilians appointed in 1862; and after distinguishing himself in Calcutta by high proficiency in Sanskrit and the modern vernaculars of India, passed through the usual appointments of a civil servant in the Bengal districts. On the outbreak of the Famine of 1866, he was selected to superintend and keep going public instruction in the province of Orissa and the south-western division of Bengal. At the end of the dearth he received the thanks of the Government, but was invalided to England. While on sick leave Mr. Hunter wrote "The Annals of Rural Bengal," which in the next ten years passed through five editions; and a "Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia," for which works, on his return to Bengal, he received the public acknowledgments of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. In 1869 he was attached on special duty to the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal; in 1870 to that of the Supreme Government of India, acting for a time as Under-Secretary; in 1871 he was appointed Director-General of Statistics. As the first head of this department he organised and carried out the statistical survey of India. The first census of India was taken in 1872. In 1876 the "Statistical Account of Bengal" was issued to the public in twenty volumes, and an exact survey had been made of the resources and population of each district in India, an area "equal to all Europe less Russia." Mr. Hunter again received the gazetted thanks of the Government. His labours had done much to throw light on the causes and management of famines, and to bring them within control; and in 1878 he was appointed among the first members of the new Order of the Indian Empire. His best known books are the "Annals of Rural Bengal;" "Orissa, or an Indian Province under Native and British Rule;" "The Indian Mussulmans;" "A System of Famine Warnings;" "A Life of Lord Mayo" (2 vols.); "A Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia."

HUNTINGTON, DANIEL, born in New York, Oct. 14, 1816. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1834; but, resolving to devote himself to art rather than to one of the learned professions, he entered the studio of S. B. F. Morse, in New York, in 1835, and soon produced two noted genre pictures, the "Toper Asleep," and the "Bar-room Politician," and several excellent landscapes. In 1839 he studied in Florence and Rome, and, on his return to America, painted "Mercy's Dream," and "Christiana and her Children." In 1844 he again went to Rome, where he painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and several landscapes. In 1851 he visited England, where he painted the portraits of several distinguished personages. From 1862 to 1870 he was President of the National Academy of Design. Among his later works, besides numerous portraits, are, "Lady Jane Grey and Feekenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the

Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey," "The Good Samaritan," "The Sketcher," "Ichabod Crane and Katima van Tassel," "The Counterfeit Note," another "Mercy's Dream," "The Republican Court," a number of Shaksperian subjects, "Chocurua Peak," "Philosophy and Christian Art," "Sowing the Word," and a historical picture representing an incident in the life of Charles V.

HUNTINGTON, FREDERIC DANIEL, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, born at Hadley, Massachusetts, May 28, 1819. He graduated at Amherst College in 1839, studied divinity at Cambridge, and in 1842 became pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston. In 1855 he was elected preacher to Cambridge university, and Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College. He had, about this time, withdrawn himself from the Unitarian body, and came to the university occupying an independent position. Soon after his appointment as preacher he relinquished the afternoon sermon in the college chapel, and substituted for it a service formed from those in use in the principal branches of the Christian Church, with some additions of his own. He resigned his double office at the university in 1864, and soon afterwards united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, received orders, and in 1869 was elected bishop of the diocese of Central New York. Besides a series of lectures on "Human Society as Illustrating the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God," he has published: "Sermons for the People" (1856); "Sermons on Christian Living and Believing" (1860); "Lessons on the Parables" (1865); "Helps to a Holy Lent" (1872); and "Helps to a Living Faith" (1873).

HUTCHINSON, DR. THOMAS JOSEPH, F.R.G.S., was born at Stonyford, co. Kilkenny, Jan. 18, 1820. Before he was two years old his parents settled in Enniscorthy. He was educated and brought up to the medical profession in that town under Dr. O'Rourke. After taking out his medical degrees, and making a voyage to the West Coast of Africa, he served as Senior Surgeon on board the S. S. *Pleiad*, in the Niger Expedition of 1854-55. This went up the Niger to a distance of 150 miles further than any previous expedition, and was the only one which explored that ill-fated stream without loss of life of a single one of its passengers or crew. In Sept., 1855, he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and in the same month and year received a like commission for the Island of Fernando Po. Whilst Consul for the Bight of Biafra he was presented, on the 25th of March, 1859, with an address by the British Supercargoes in the river Bonny, thanking him for his "timely presence and judicious interference," in coming with a man-of-war steamer, and not only putting a stop to a frightful carnage amongst the natives, but saving British property to the value of more than a million of money. He was acting Governor of Fernando Po for Queen Isabella of Spain from January to May, 1857. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1855; of the Ethnological Society in 1860; of the Royal Society of Literature in 1861; of the Anthropological Society in 1863, and of the Society of Arts in 1874. He is Vice-President d'honneur de l'Institut d'Afrique in Paris, and honorary member of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society. Before the last-mentioned from 1852 to 1874, he has read many papers. He was transferred as Consul to Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, on July 12, 1861. Whilst in this post he was sent by Earl Russell to explore the Salado Valley for wild cotton. The result of that journey is set forth in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in Nov., 1865. He received the thanks of the Argentine Government for the medical services voluntarily rendered by him in Rosario during the dreadful

cholera epidemic in 1867. These services were likewise recognised by his being presented with a gold medal by the Union Masonic Lodge of Rosario, as well as by several of the scientific societies of Buenos Ayres bestowing on him their honorary diplomas. He was transferred as Consul to Callao, Oct. 20, 1870. Whilst there, he was nominated by His Excellency President Pardo, one of the fifteen organisation members of the Society of Fine Arts in Peru. He is author of "Narrative of Niger-Tshadda Binue Exploration of 1854 and 1855" (1855); "Impressions of Western Africa" (1858); "Ten Years Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians" (1861); "Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings" (1865); the "Parana and South America Recollections, from 1861 to 1868" (1868); "Two Years in Peru" (1874). He is likewise the author of papers at the British Association Meeting in Norwich in 1868, as well as in Belfast in 1874, together with memoirs before the Royal Geographical, Anthropological, and other of the scientific societies of London. He retired from Her Majesty's active service on Jan. 26, 1873.

HUTT, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., son of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval victory, June 1, 1794, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented till 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, which place he continued to represent in the House of Commons till 1874. He has always paid the greatest attention to measures relating to the shipping and commercial interests; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He went to Vienna to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1865; retired from the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade in Nov. of that year, and was made a K.C.B.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825, was educated at Ealing School, and studied medicine at the Medical School of the Charing Cross Hospital. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in 1846, remained with that vessel during the surveying cruise in the South Pacific and Torres Straits, returned to England in 1850, and succeeded Mr. Edward Forbes at the School of Mines in 1854. Professor Huxley's name came prominently before the general public in connection with the London School Board, to which he was elected in 1870. He took a very active part in the deliberations of that body, having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his opposition to denominational teaching, and by his fierce denunciation, in 1871, of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Huxley retired from the board in Jan., 1872. He was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years Dec. 14, 1872, and installed Feb. 27, 1874. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal, the Linnean, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. He has written "Oceanic Hydrozoa;" "Man's Place in Nature," 1863; "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 1864; "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," 1866, 2nd edit. 1868; "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals," 1869; "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," 1870, 2nd edit. 1871; "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," 1871; "Critiques and Addresses," 1873;

"American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology," 1877; and "Physiology: an Introduction to the Study of Nature," 1877.

HYACINTHE, FATHER. (*See* LOYSON.)

HYMERS, The REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., born at Ormesby, in Cleveland, July 26, 1803, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as second wrangler in 1826, was elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College; and, having been elected Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841, and discharged several other university offices, was appointed to the rectory of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. Hymers, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, has written several Cambridge text-books, including "The Elements of the Theory of Astronomy," "Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations," "Treatise on Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions," "Treatise on Differential Equations and the Calculus of Finite Differences," "Treatise on Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical," "Treatise on the Integral Calculus," and a "Treatise on Conic Sections." He published, in 1840, with notes and an appendix, "Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermons on Lady Margaret and her Son, Henry VII."

I.

IBBETSON, SIR HENRY JOHN SELWIN, Bart., M.P., only son of the late Sir John Thomas Ibbetson-Selwin, the sixth baronet, by Isabella, daughter of the late General John Leveson-Gower, was born Sept. 26, 1826, and received his academical education at Cambridge, in St. John's College. He twice contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest, before being returned for South Essex in July, 1865, and after the county was further divided by the second Reform Act, he was elected in 1868 for the western division of it, which he still represents in the House of Commons. He brought in and passed the Bills dealing with the Licences for the sale of Beer and Wine in 1869 and 1870. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department on Mr. Disraeli taking office in the spring of 1874. He was Chairman of the departmental commission appointed in 1877 to inquire into the detective branch of the metropolitan police. In April, 1878, he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury. He assumed the name of Ibbetson (which his father had formerly borne) in addition to that of Selwin in 1867.

IGNATIEFF, NICHOLAS PAVLOVITCH, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1832. He is the son of a captain of infantry, who, at the time of the military insurrection that occurred at St. Petersburg in consequence of the somewhat forcible accession of the Grand-Duke Nicholas to the throne of Russia in 1825, was the first to pass over, with his company, to the side of the new Czar—a defection which ensured the triumph of the latter, and gained for Captain Ignatieff and his family the powerful protection of Nicholas I. The subject of this notice had at the very outset of his career the Emperor for his godfather. He was educated at the Corps des Pages, and, according to custom, quitted that select establishment for young aristocrats to enter the Guard. At the commencement of the Crimean war he served with his regiment at Revel, in the Baltic provinces, under Count Berg, to whose staff he was attached. Towards the end of the war Ignatieff followed his general to Finland. He then passed from the military to the diplomatic service, finding his point of transition in the military attachéship to the embassy at London. His chief performance in this capacity was a report on England's military position in India, which so pleased the Emperor that he summoned Captain Ignatieff to Warsaw for a personal interview. In 1858 Ignatieff, now a colonel and aide-de-camp to the Em-

peror, was sent on a special mission to Khiva and Bokhara. He was afterwards made a major-general in the Imperial suite, and sent as plenipotentiary to Pekin (1860), where he concluded a treaty by which the province of Ussuri was ceded by China to Russia. On his return to Russia he was made Director of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1864 he was appointed Minister at Constantinople, where his legation was afterwards (1867) raised to the rank of an embassy. Apart from his rank as ambassador, he was a lieutenant-general, and general aide-de-camp to the Emperor. The object which General Ignatieff steadily pursued at Constantinople was to secure for Russia a powerful influence over Turkey. He completely reassured the late Sultan Abdul Aziz as to the intentions of the Government of St. Petersburg, while on the other hand he gained the good will of the Christian subjects of the Porte by his courteous behaviour and his simulated anxiety to protect them. In the negotiations between the various European Powers prior and subsequent to the war between Russia and Turkey General Ignatieff took a very prominent part. He was recalled from the embassy at Constantinople May 2, 1878, when Prince Labanoff was sent there in his place.

INGELOW, Miss Jean, daughter of Mr. William Ingelow, late of Ipswich, Suffolk, born about 1830, has written a volume of stories, called "Tales of Orris," 1860, and the "Round of Days," a volume of poems, which has gone through several editions both in England and the United States. This authoress contributed some poems to a collection of original poetical pieces, entitled "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes," 1864; and has written for various periodicals. She published "A Story of Doom, and other Poems," 1867; "Mopsa the Fairy," 1869; "Little Wonder-Horn," 1872; and "Off the Skelligs," 4 vols., 1873.

INGHAM, Sir James Taylor, is a younger son of the late Mr. Joshua Ingham, of Blake Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Martha, daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of Halifax. He was born in 1805, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1832. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, joined the Northern Circuit, and practised at the West Riding Sessions. In 1849 he was appointed one of the magistrates of the Thames Police Court, whence he was subsequently transferred to the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts. He succeeded the late Sir Thomas Henry as Chief Magistrate of the police courts in London in July, 1876, when he received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1835, Gertrude, daughter of the late Mr. James Penrose, of Woodhill, co. Cork.

INGLEBY, Clement Mansfield, LL.D., metaphysician and critic, born Oct. 29, 1823, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, being the only son of a most eminent solicitor of that town; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., with mathematical honours, in 1847; M.A. in 1850; and LL.D. in 1859. He was appointed to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics at the Midland Institute in 1855, which he resigned in 1858. Dr. Ingleby is a vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature, and a Trustee of Shakespeare's Birthplace. He has contributed to the *Saturday* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, the *Parthenon*, the *Academy*, and many other periodicals. He is the author of "Outlines of Theoretical Logic," 1856; "The Shakspere Fabrications," 1859; "A Complete View of the Shakspere Controversy," 1861; "The Still Lion," 1867 and 1874; "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" 1867; "An Introduction to Metaphysics," 1869; "The Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," 1870; "Shakespeare's Centuric of Prayse," 1874; "Shakespeare Hermeneutics," 1875; and "Shakespeare, the

Man and the Book," 1877; and he has edited several works for the New Shakspere Society.

INGLEFIELD, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Augustus, C.B., F.R.S., son of the late Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B., by Priscilla Margaret, daughter of Admiral Albany Otway, was born at Cheltenham in 1820. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer on board Her Majesty's ship *Etna* in 1834. Having seen some active service in several ships on the South American and West Indian stations, and in 1840 taken part in the operations on the coast of Syria, where he formed one of the storming party at the capture of Sidon and assisted at the bombardment of Acre, he was invested with the rank of Lieutenant on the occasion of Her Majesty visiting Scotland in the *Royal George* yacht in 1842, and afterwards acted as Flag-Lieutenant to his father on the American coast. There he was present at the battle of the Parana, where the combined fleets of England and France effected the destruction of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas at Punta Obligado. He was consequently confirmed in the rank of Commander by commission, dated Nov., 1845. He became Captain in Oct., 1853, attained flag rank in 1869, and was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1875. He commanded three Arctic expeditions, and was knighted in 1877 for his Aretic services. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath (Military Division) in 1869. Sir E. Inglefield is the author of "A Summer Search for Sir John Franklin," and of pamphlets on "Maritime Warfare," "Naval Tactics," and "Terrestrial Magnetism."

INGLIS, The Right Hon. John, of Glencorse, son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, minister of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, born in 1810, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834; M.A. in 1837; and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859. Having been called to the Scotch bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and a few months afterwards was made Lord-Advocate, a post which he resumed in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, in which year he was raised to the bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford from Feb. to July, 1858, and was for many years Dean of Faculty. In 1859 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was made Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Feb., 1867. He was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869, and in the same year he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of LL.D.

INGRAM, John H., the representative of an ancient Scottish family, long settled in England, was born in London, Oct. 7, 1849, and was educated in England, France, and Germany. In 1863 he published a small volume of verse, since suppressed. This was followed in 1868 by "Flora Symbolica," a floral work, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1873 he commenced publishing articles in English and American periodicals calling attention to misrepresentations about Edgar Allan Poe's life, eventually embodying the result of his investigations in a "Memoir of Poe," published in Oct., 1874. This memoir created considerable excitement in the literary world, and has generally been deemed to have altered the previously prevalent impression of Poe's character. It has gone through several editions in England and America; has been translated into German and Italian; and French and Spanish versions of it are now in course of publication. Mr. Ingram has since written a revised and abridged "Life of Poe," for the Baltimore Poe Memorial volume,

published in 1877. He now has two books in the press; he is a frequent contributor to many of the leading reviews of Europe and America, and occasionally lectures on behalf of educational institutions. He holds an appointment in the Civil Service.

IRONS, The Rev. William Josiah, D.D., born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. Having held a curacy and afterwards an incumbency in the southern suburbs of London, he was appointed vicar of Barkway, Herts, in 1838, and vicar of Brompton, Middlesex, in 1842. He has written "An Epitome of the Bampton Lectures of Dr. Hampden;" three series of "Parochial Lectures," the first on "Apostolical Succession," published in 1837; the second on "The Holy Catholic Church," in 1838; and the third on "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction," in 1847; "The Whole Doctrine of Final Causes;" "A Reply to Dr. Newman on Development," and a large number of sermons, prayers, and controversial pamphlets. In 1860 Dr. Irons was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and selected to write one of the replies to "Essays and Reviews," in the volume edited by the Bishop of Oxford, and has since published two volumes of sermons on the Parables and Miracles, a work entitled "The Bible and its Interpreters," and a volume of Hymns and Translations from the Hebrew Psalms and the Hymni Ecclesiæ, &c. In 1870 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer by the University of Oxford; rector of the Crown living of Wadingham, Lincolnshire, and rural dean. His Bampton Lectures were published under the title of "Christianity as taught by St. Paul." In June, 1872, he was presented by the Crown on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone to the rectory of St. Mary, Woolnoth, in the city of London. His latest publications are a sermon on "Indifference," preached in 1871; and "Athanasius contra Mundum," 1872. He is a member of the London School Board for Marylebone.

IRVING, John Henry Brodribb, actor, was born Feb. 6, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, and educated at Dr. Pinches' school in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. He made his first appearance on the boards of the Sunderland Theatre, Sept. 29, 1856, and came out next at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1857, remaining there for rather more than two years and a half. On Sept. 25, 1859, he appeared at the Princess's Theatre, where he remained about three months. About this period he gave two dramatic readings at Crosby Hall, on the plays of "Virginius" and "The Lady of Lyons." He proceeded in April, 1860, to Glasgow, the theatre of which town was then under the management of Edward Glover, and remained there until the 29th of the following September. After this he went to Manchester Theatre Royal, and continued to play there up to April 1, 1865. It was in this year that, in conjunction with Mr. MacCabe, he appeared in a performance which was undertaken to expose the so-called "spiritual séances" of the Davenport Brothers. On leaving Manchester he took a farewell benefit at the Free-Trade Hall. From Jan., 1866, to July in that year he was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and on July 30 was engaged to play with Miss Kate Terry at Manchester by Mr. Dion Boucicault in an original play of his, entitled "Hunted Down." This led to a London engagement, when he came out at the St. James's Theatre, as Doricourt in the "Belle's Stratagem." He next played, at this theatre, the gambler Rawdon Scudamore, in "Hunted Down," and from this time he became identified with the portraiture of villainy in all its forms, representing, among other characters, such personages as Bob Gassett in "Dearer than Life," Compton Kerr in "Formosa," Redburn in "The Lancashire Lass," Robert Macaire, and Bill Sykes. As

Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin," Petruchio, Charles Surface, Young Marlow, Captain Absolute, and above all as Mr. Chevenix in Byron's comedy of "Uncle Dick's Darling," he proved himself a comedian of the highest class. In Dec., 1867, he proceeded to the Queen's Theatre, and subsequently acted in the provinces from time to time, as well as at various London houses. In May, 1870, he transferred his services to the Vaudeville Theatre, where he appeared as Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's comedy of the "Two Roses," which character he sustained for 300 consecutive nights. His subsequent appearance, Nov. 20, 1871, was at the Lyceum Theatre, in the "Bells," founded on MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's popular novel of the "Polish Jew." He afterwards represented the principal characters in Mr. Wills's dramas of "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram" (1873), and "Richelieu" in Lord Lytton's play. His representation of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre (Oct. 31, 1874) produced a great sensation among the playgoing public, and opinion was at first much divided as to the merits of the performance, but it is now generally admitted that by his rendering of this and other Shaksperian parts Mr. Irving has placed himself at the head of English tragedians. He appeared in "Macbeth" Sept. 25, 1875, in "Othello" in 1876, and next as Philip in Mr. Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary." Afterwards Mr. Irving played his Shaksperian parts in the provinces, in Scotland, and in Ireland. At Dublin his reception was most flattering, and on the last night of his engagement there, when he played Hamlet in compliance with a command from Trinity College the Duke of Connaught and the Lord Lieutenant, surrounded by a brilliant company, were among the audience, while the body of the theatre was filled with graduates and undergraduates. In Jan., 1877, Mr. Irving added to his Shaksperian repertory by playing "Richard III." at the Lyceum. In May of the same year he undertook the dual characters of Lesurques and Dubosc in "The Lyons Mail," and more recently (June 8, 1878) he played the title *rôle* in "Vanderdecken," a poetical drama by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and Mr. W. G. Wills.

ISABELLA II. (Maria Isabella Louisa) ex-Queen of Spain, was born at Madrid, Oct. 30, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced, by the influence of his wife, to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and at his death, Sept. 29, 1833, his eldest daughter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the claims of the late king's brother were warmly supported by certain classes of the people. The war of succession lasted seven years, and the country was desolated by the struggle between the contending Carlist and Christina parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, the Queen-regnant, finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling for which she was indisposed, retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the following three years, whilst that constitutional leader was able in great measure to direct her education and training, the young Queen was subjected to purer and better influences than she had before experienced. She was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Maria-Christina returned to Madrid in 1845, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place

Oct. 10, 1846. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, Isabella II. never knew the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while the internal progress of the country advanced with rapid strides. On Sept. 16, 1868, a great revolution broke out in Spain, commencing with the fleet off Cadiz, and gradually spreading over the whole peninsula. The speedy result was the formation of a Republican Provisional Government under Prim, Serrano, and others, at Madrid, and the flight of Queen Isabella to France. On Nov. 6 her Majesty took up her residence in Paris, where she remained during her exile, with the exception of an interval spent at Geneva during the Franco-Prussian war. On June 25, 1870, she renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favour of her eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias. (*See* ALFONSO XII.) After eight years of exile she returned to Spain, and was received at Santander by her son, King Alfonso XII. (July 29, 1876). On the eve of her departure she addressed the following letter to Marshal MacMahon :—" Paris, July 27.—Before leaving beautiful and hospitable France, the cradle of my family, and where during eight years I have constantly received marks of consideration and respect, I feel it a duty in gratitude, not being able to thank all the French individually, to address myself to him who presides over the destinies of the generous people whose prosperity so much interests me and my children. You know my feelings, and you can have no doubt as to the recollection I bear with me of this dear country, the refuge of the Spanish Monarchy during days of cruel revolution. I am returning to my country to join my children, but I retain here the house in which I have spent happy years. In future I shall share my days between our two countries. I beg you, M. le Président, to communicate to France, through the *Journal Officiel*, this sincere expression of my gratitude, and you, my dear Marshal, believe me ever yours sincerely, ISABELLE DE BOURBON." Queen Isabella has five children :—I. Infanta Marie - Isabel - Françoise - d'Assise - Christine - de - Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso XII., King of Spain. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Maria della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

ISBISTER, ALEXANDER KENNEDY, M.A., LL.B., was born in Canada in 1823. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.A., afterwards proceeding to the University of London, where he took the degree of LL.B., having, in the meantime, entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, where he was in due time called to the bar. He filled, for some time, the position of Head-Master of the Stationers' Company's Grammar School, London, and has been for several years editor of the *Educational Times*. He has published numerous educational works which have been extensively adopted as text-books in the principal schools of the country, and in 1872 was elected Dean of the College of Preceptors. Having been appointed in 1849 Standing Counsel and Agent of the Red River Colony, at that time struggling to emancipate itself from the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company, he devoted himself to the task of breaking up the monopoly of that company, which had become an obstacle to the advance of settlement in North West America, and annexing the territories held by them under their charter to the Government of Canada. His correspondence with the Colonial Office on this subject extends over several years, and fills more than one Blue-Book. With the assistance of Mr.

Gladstone, the late Duke of Newcastle and other members of Parliament, whom he had induced to support his views, he obtained the appointment, in 1856, of a Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the whole subject, and the result, after some years of further correspondence and negotiation between the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company was that, for a consideration of £300,000, the Company surrendered all their rights of territory, exclusive trade, and jurisdiction in North America. This surrender paved the way to the annexation of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and for the subsequent Confederation of all the British North American Colonies under one government, under the title of the Dominion of Canada.

ISMAIL-PASHA, Viceroy or Khedive of Egypt, son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pasha, Jan. 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt, in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The present Viceroy's policy in Egypt is said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he had much trouble in his transactions with M. Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal. These difficulties were, however, arranged in July, 1864, by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon, whose decision was accepted by the Viceroy. From this period the Viceroy took a warm interest in the undertaking, and in 1869, when the works were approaching completion, he visited most of the capitals of Europe, including London, in order to invite the Sovereigns to be present at the opening of the canal. The Viceroy gave serious offence to the Sultan by the airs of sovereignty he assumed during this journey, and by the language of independence which he employed in his invitations; but the year in which the quarrel arose saw its amicable termination. The Khedive gave way upon the matters of form, which were those upon which the Porte laid the most stress, and a new firman, maintaining, confirming, and defining the privileges of the Pasha, was read to him with all due formality. However, on June 8, 1873, a firman was granted by the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt, sanctioning the full autonomy of that country, and enacting the law of primogeniture in favour of Ismail-Pasha's family. The attempt to Europeanize the country entailed a vast expenditure, and Egypt acquired a national debt of more than £80,000,000. In 1875 the Khedive procured a temporary respite from his difficulties by the sale of his shares in the Suez Canal to the British Government for the sum of £4,000,000; and then, being at last aware of the critical state of his finances, and of the incompetence of Orientals to mend it, His Highness requested the British Government to provide him with some experienced financier to effect a thorough reform. In Dec., 1875, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., accompanied by Colonel Stokes, R.E., was sent out, and after some months' examination, wrote an elaborate report on the Egyptian finances. Afterwards, however, Egyptian credit fell still lower, till in 1876 the Khedive suspended payment for a time. In that year Mr. Goschen, M.P., and M. Joubert were sent out as the representatives of the English and French bondholders to attempt an adjustment of the financial affairs of Egypt. The result was a scheme which was accepted by the Khedive. Mr. Rivers Wilson having been more

reeently charged with a similar mission, induced the Khedive to give up his family estates to his creditors, and Mr. Wilson himself accepted the post of Egyptian Minister of Finanee (Aug., 1878). The report of the Commission of Inquiry was presented to the Khedive Aug. 20, 1878. It proposed a number of speeifie financial and administrative reforms, all of which tended to limit the authority of the Khedive, and it plainly called upon him to surrender all his property, estimated by him, exclusive of the sugar estates previously surrendered to the Daira Debt, at about £450,000 per annum. The Khedive was to reeeive, in exchange for this surrender to the State, an acceptanee of all his liabilities by the Public Treasury, and a Civil List for himself and family.

ISRAELS, Josef, a Dutch painter, born at Groningen in 1824. He studied at Amsterdam, under Kruseman, and next at Paris, under Pieot; and received gold medals of honour at Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He also had eonferred upon him the Belgian Order of Leopold, and was nominated a member of the French Legion of Honour. His principal paintings are, "The Tranquil House" (in the possession of M. de Broucker, Brussels); "The Shipwrecked" and "The Cradle" (both in the possession of Mr. Arthur Lewis, London); "Interior of the Orphans' Home at Katwyk;" "The True Support" (in the possession of the Count de Flandres); "The Mother" (in the possession of Mr. Forbes, London); and "The Children of the Sea" (in the Queen of Holland's eollection). In 1873 he exhibited at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, "Minding the Flock," thus adding another to that long list of pictures in which he has recorded the sadder aspects of humble life, whether in its affections, its bereavements, or its labours. Mr. Israels has resided in Amsterdam for many years. His brother, Mr. Lehman Israels, born at Groningen in 1833, went at an early age to the United States, where he acquired a considerable reputation as a journalist. He was for several years foreign editor of the *New York World*.

ISTRIA, The Princess Dora, d', the literary pseudonym of the Princess Helen Ghika, one of the daughters of Prince Michael Ghika, and nieee of Prinee Gregory IV., who was the first to spread among the people of Wallachia the liberal institutions of eivilisation. She was born at Bucharest in 1829, and was married in 1849 to the Russian Prince Koltzoff-Massalsky. Disliking the absolutist system of Government in Russia, she quitted that country in 1855. She spent five years in Belgium and Switzerland, earefully studying the customs and laws, and, having made a tour through Greece, she went to Italy in 1861. At this period Garibaldi addressed to her a letter, requesting her to exert her influenee over the Roumanians, to induce them to rise in rebellion against Austria. The Princess, who resides in Florence, is said to be thoroughly aequainted with the Italian, German, French, Roumanian, Greek, Latin, Russian, and Albanian languages, has written much on the essential and vital questions affecting the political and social future of the Greeks, the Albanians, and the Slavs of Northern Europe. She is an enthusiastic advocate of "Women's Rights," and an indefatigable champion of oppressed nationalities. Since 1850 she has been a eontributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and she has written many artieles in the French, Belgian, Greek, German, Italian, English, and American journals. Among her works are: "La Vie Monastique dans l'Église Orientale," Brussels, 1855, 2nd edit., Paris and Geneva, 1858; "La Suisse Allemande et l'Aseension du Möneh," 4 vols., Paris and Geneva, 1856, translated into English and German; "Les Femmes en Orient," 2 vols., Zurich, 1858; "Excursions en Roumélie et en Morée, 2 vols., Zurich, 1863; "Des Femmes, par une Femme," 2 vols., Paris and Brus-

sels, 1865 ; "La Nazionalità Albanese secondo i canti popolari," Cosenza, 1867 : "Discours sur Màrco Polo," Trieste, 1869 ; "Venise en 1867," Leipsic, 1870 ; "Gli Albanesi in Rumenia," a history of the Princes Ghika in the seventeeth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, published in the *Rivista Europea*, 1871-73 ; "Eleonora de Hallingen," and "Ghizlaine," two novels, 1871 ; "La Pöesie des Ottomans," 2nd edit., Paris, 1877 ; and "The Condition of Women among the Southern Slavs," 1878. A detailed list of her works is given in the "Bibliografia della Principessa Dora d'Istria," 6th edit., Florence, 1873.

ITALY, KING OF. (*See* HUMBERT IV.)

J.

JACKSON, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of London, son of Henry Jackson, Esq., merchant, of London, born Feb. 22, 1811, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours, and gained the Denyer Theological Prize. From 1836 till 1846 he was Head-Master of the Proprietary School at Islington, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey. He was appointed Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846, Chaplain to the Queen in 1847, and Canon of Bristol in 1852 ; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866 ; preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Kaye, in that year, was made Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 4, 1869, he was translated to the see of London, in succession to Dr. Tait, who had been raised to the Primacy. Dr. Jackson is the author of some sermons and charges ; and of a popular pamphlet entitled "The Sinfulness of Little Sins."

JACKSON, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born at Preston in 1812, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, he succeeded Sir James Kay Shuttleworth as Principal of the Normal College at Battersea, and shortly after was preferred by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was nominated in 1849 to a bishopric in New Zealand, and proceeded thither with the intention of being consecrated by Bishop Selwyn, but difficulties arose, and Mr. Jackson returned to England ; shortly after which he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, where he has been instrumental in building one of the most splendid churches in the metropolis. He has written "A Manual of Logic ;" "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students ;" "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities ;" "Questions on Ancient Geography ;" "Sermons preached chiefly on Public Occasions;" "The Mourning Mother Comforted," being passages in prose and verse on the death of children ; "Our Dumb Companions, or Conversations of a Father with his Children on Horses and Donkeys, Dogs and Cats," "Our Dumb Neighbours," "Our Feathered Companions," and "The Narrative of the Fire of London, freely handled on the principles of modern Rationalism, by Pieter Maritzburg. With an introductory Essay on the use of Irony, and some account of Ironical publications." He has contributed biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education*.

JACKSON, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WALROND, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, born in Barbadoes, about 1810, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, of which he was a Licentiate in Theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbadoes, and was consecrated

Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

JACOB, The Rev. George Andrew, D.D., born at Exmouth, Dec. 16, 1807, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics in 1829. He was appointed Head-Master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Bromsgrove, in 1832; to the Principalship of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, in 1843; and to the Head-Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London, in 1853, which he resigned in Oct., 1868. Dr. Jacob has written "A Letter to Sir R. Peel on National Education," 1839; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford as Select Preacher," 1855; Greek and Latin Grammars; and a course of lectures, entitled "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament, a Study for the Church of England," 1871.

JACOBSON, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Chester, son of Mr. William Jacobson by his marriage with Miss Judith Clarke, was born at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, in 1803, and received his education at the Dissenting College at Homerton, Middlesex, and afterwards at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking a second class in classics. He gained the Ellerton theological prize in 1829, by an essay on the following subject:—"What were the causes of the Persecution to which the Christians were subject in the first centuries of Christianity?" In the same year he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, from 1830 till 1832, and he held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from the latter date till 1848. He was also perpetual curate of Iffley in 1839-40, and Public Orator of the University from 1842 till 1848, when, having been nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral and the Rectory of Ewelme, Oxon.), he was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Both before and after that date he has held the office of Select Preacher to the University, viz., in 1833, 1842, and 1869. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1864 to consider the terms of Clerical Subscription. In the following year Dr. Jacobson displayed great zeal as Chairman of the Oxford committee for promoting the re-election of Mr. Gladstone for the University. Almost immediately afterwards Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester, died, and Dr. Jacobson was nominated by the Crown to the vacant see, being consecrated in York Minster, Aug. 24, 1865. On the death of Dr. Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, in April, 1867, he obtained a seat in the House of Lords. In 1874 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford. Dr. Jacobson has edited the "Catechismus, sive Prima Institutio" of Dean Nowell, 1835 and 1844; "S. Clementis Romani, S. Ignatii, S. Polycarpi, Patrum Apostolicorum, quæ supersunt," 2 vols., 1838, reprinted, 1840, 1847, and 1863; "The Oxford Paraphrase and Annotations upon all the Epistles of St. Paul," 1852; "The Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson," 6 vols., 1854; and "Fragmentary Illustrations of the History of the Book of Common Prayer, from MS. Sources" (Bishops Sanderson and Wren), 1874. He has also published "Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Iffley, Oxon," 1840, 2nd edit., 1846; "On the Athanasian Creed," a Speech delivered in the Convocation of York, 1872; and a number of Charges and single Sermons. He is a contributor to "The Speaker's Commentary." He married, in 1836, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, the well-known antiquary of Great Yarmouth.

JAMES, Sir Henry, Q.C., M.P.,

son of Philip Turner James, Esq., of Hereford, by Frances Gertrude, third daughter of John Bodenham, Esq., of Presteign, Radnorshire, was born at Hereford, Oct. 30, 1828, and received his education at Cheltenham College. He was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1852, and went the Oxford Circuit. He had already distinguished himself in the legal profession, having been Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple in 1850, and again in 1851. Mr. James was nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of the Court of Exchequer in 1867; was made a Queen's Counsel in June, 1869; and became a bencher of his Inn in 1870. In March, 1869, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Taunton, unseating, on a scrutiny, his opponent, Mr. Serjeant Cox, who had been returned at the general election of the previous December. Sir Henry James still represents that borough in the Liberal interest. During the session of 1872 he took a prominent part in the debates on the Judicature Bill. In Sept., 1873, Mr. Gladstone appointed him Solicitor-General in succession to Sir George Jessel, and in November of that year he became Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood. He went out of office with the Liberal party in Feb., 1874.

JAMES, The Right Hon. Sir William Milbourne, son of Mr. Christopher James, of Swansea, born in 1807, received his academical education at Glasgow, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831, and appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1853. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1853 to Jan., 1869, when he was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, being knighted on the 4th of the following month. In June, 1870, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council.

JAPAN, Tycoon of. (*See* Stots Bashi.)

JARRETT, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., born about 1805, graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honours, and was elected Fellow. He was appointed by his college to the rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832; became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1831; and succeeded Dr. Mill, in 1854, as Regius Professor of Hebrew, a post to which a canonry in Ely cathedral is attached. Professor Jarrett has published "A Grammatical Index to the Hebrew text of the Book of Genesis;" "A New Hebrew Lexicon;" an "Essay on Algebraic Development;" "A New Way of Marking the Sounds of English Words;" and "The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," so printed as to show the sound of each word without change of spelling, 1854; an edition of Virgil, 1866; and "Nalopákhyánam, or the Tale of Nala, containing the Sanscrit text in Roman characters, followed by a Vocabulary and a Sketch of Sanscrit Grammar," 1875.

JEAFFRESON, John Cordy, is a member of an East Anglian family, which has been seated for more than two centuries at Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire. He was born on Jan. 14, 1831, at Framlingham, Suffolk, where his father, William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S. (known in the medical profession as the originator and first performer of the minor operation for ovarian dropsy), was an eminent surgical operator. Having received his early education, first at the Woodbridge Grammar School, and afterwards at the Botesdale Grammar School, he studied medicine for some years, till changing his plan of life, he matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became a writer in magazines and newspapers, whilst still an undergraduate. Having taken his B. A. degree in 1852, he relinquished from conscientious scruples his purpose of entering the clerical profession, and became a law student at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1859. His first novel,

"Crewe Rise," was published in 1854, and has been followed by "Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love," 1856; "Miriam Copley," 1859; "Olive Blake's Good Work," 1862; "Sir Everard's Daughter," 1863; "Live It Down," 1863; "Not Dead Yet," 1864; "A Noble Woman," 1868; "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 1872; and "Lottie Darling," 1873. In connection with these works of fiction mention may be made of their author's history of the literature of prose fiction in England, entitled "Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria," 1858. Mr. Jeaffreson's principal contributions to the social history of England are his three well-known books on the three learned professions, "A Book about Doctors," 1860; "A Book about Lawyers," 1866; "A Book about the Clergy," 1870; the "Annals of Oxford," 1871, which greatly disturbed academic circles by ridiculing the mythical exaggerations of the antiquity of the university, and by insisting that the proud seat of learning had its origin in a mere guild of schoolmasters for boys; "Brides and Bridals," 1872, a history of marriage in England; "A Book about the Table," 1874, which exhibits the origin of our chief festive usages, and shows how largely modern cookery is indebted to the culinary practice of ancient Rome; and "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century," 1877, containing selections from the papers (A.D. 1676—A.D. 1686) of the author's ancestor, Christopher Jeaffreson, of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire, that afford much curious information respecting English life in the seventeenth century, the early colonization of English America, and the first settlement of our West Indian dependencies, the oldest of which (St. Kitts) was planted by Colonel John Jeaffreson and his comrade Sir Thomas Warner in the reign of James the First. Shortly after the death of Robert Stephenson, C.E., Mr. Jeaffreson was retained by the great engineer's representatives to write the story of his life, in conjunction with Professor Pole, C.E., who contributed the scientific appendix to the "Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864. A contributor in past times to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, and other periodical publications, Mr. Jeaffreson has also been a copious contributor to the *Athenæum*, and a diligent writer on the daily press of London. The annual Blue Book Reports of Her Majesty's Commission on Historical Manuscripts show that, as one of their Inspectors of Records and Documents, Mr. Jeaffreson has of late years spent much time in the examination of ancient writings in different parts of the kingdom, and has done much service to literature in collecting materials for future historians.

JEBB, The Rev. John, D.D., nephew of the late Dr. Jebb, some time Bishop of Limerick, born in Dublin in 1805, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Dublin. Having held a rectory and a prebendal stall in the diocese of Limerick, in 1843 he was presented to the rectory of Peterstow, Herefordshire, was in 1860 appointed a Prebendary, and in 1870, a Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral. He has written "The Divine Economy of the Church;" "The Choral Service of the Church of England;" has edited the "Choral Responses and Litanies of the Church," with preface; has also written, "Six Letters on the Present State of the Church;" "Lectures on the Cathedral Service;" "A New Translation of the Book of Psalms, with Dissertations;" and has published several single sermons. He is now a Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of Hereford.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, born in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. His grandfather, of the same names, was a celebrated actor, a native of England, who went out to the United States in 1795. His mother, Mrs. Burke, was a celebrated vocalist. He appeared on the stage at a very early age, and soon rose to the front place

as a comedian, and his merits are recognized in both England and America. His range of characters is very wide, covering almost the entire field of comedy and farce, without degenerating into burlesque. His delineations are marked by extreme truth to nature. His most famous rôle is that of Rip Van Winkle in Mr. Dion Boucicault's play of that name, founded upon the story by Washington Irving; a character which Mr. Jefferson may be said to have created, as well as to have made his own. Besides playing in every city in the United States, he has made professional visits to England and Australia. For a year or two, owing to an affection of the eyes, his appearances upon the stage have been frequently interrupted. He is the owner of a sugar plantation in Louisiana, where he usually spends his winters, when not professionally engaged; and also has a fine farm in New Jersey, a few miles from New York. His son Joseph Jefferson, jun., is also an actor of decided ability.

JELLETT, The Rev. John Hewitt, B.D., born at Cashel, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1817, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1840. He was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin in 1848; a Commissioner of National Education in 1868; and President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1869. Mr. Jellett, who is one of the ablest mathematicians of the day, has written a "Treatise on the Calculus of Variations," published at Dublin in 1850; besides various papers on Pure and Applied Mathematics, and Experimental Optics, with their application to chemistry, published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Lionville, *Journal de Mathématiques*, and the Proceedings of the British Association; also a "Treatise on the Theory of Friction," an "Essay on some of the Moral Difficulties of the Old Testament," Dublin, 1867; and various sermons.

JENKINS, Edward, M.P., born in 1838, at Bangalore, India, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Canada. He was educated at the High School and M'Gill College, Montreal, and in the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864; and practised with success up to 1872-3, when he entered upon politics; was appointed Agent General for Canada in Feb., 1874, resigning in Jan., 1876, on the Canadian Government deciding to reduce the office to an emigration agency; and was elected member of Parliament for Dundee Feb., 1874, while absent in Canada. Mr. Jenkins is an advanced Liberal, chiefly on social questions; an Anti-Republican; and is in favour of Imperial unity as against the Anti-Colonial party. He is the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "The Coolie," "Little Hodge," "The Devil's Chain," "Lutchmee and Dilloo," "The Captain's Cabin," "Fatal Days," 1874, and of several political essays. Mr. Jenkins proceeded to British Guiana in 1870 on the part of the Aborigines' Protection Society in order to watch the proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the condition of the Coolies. He was associated with Sir George Grey, Mr. Torrens, and others in the Emigration and Colonial movement. He is a member of the Royal Commission on Copyrights. He has never written for the press, but has been an occasional contributor to *Fraser*, the *Contemporary*, and other reviews.

JENKINS, Joseph John, painter in water-colours, born in London in 1811, was instructed by his father in portrait engraving, which he was compelled to relinquish in 1839 on account of a chest complaint. He was then employed in designing for illustrated books, and in 1842 joined the new Society of Painters in Water-colours, and sent pictures to its exhibitions for several seasons. In consequence of some disagreement respecting the management, Mr. Jenkins

and several members withdrew from the Society. In 1846 he visited France, remained some time in Lower Brittany, and on his return to England produced "Going with the Stream," and its companion picture, "Going against the Stream," which were engraved, and had a large sale in France and Germany as well as in this country. They were followed by "Both Sides of the Channel;" "The Happy Time;" "Sleeping Companions;" "Come Along;" "Hopes and Fears;" and "In Sight of Home." Mr. Jenkins was elected an associate of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1849, a member in 1850, and in 1853 secretary, which office he resigned in 1863. For many years this artist was known as an exhibitor of subjects relating to the peasant life of our continental neighbours, but latterly he has devoted his attention to English landscape and scenery. Among his more recent works are "Studies in Knole Park;" "Among the Yorkshire Becks;" "Cheddingfold, Surrey;" "On the Thames at Mill End;" and "Wargrave."

JENNER, The Right Rev. Henry Lascelles, D.D., son of the late Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, born at Chislehurst, Kent, in 1820, was educated at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which his father was master. He graduated LL.B. in 1841, and was created D.D. in 1867. He was presented to the vicarage of Preston-next-Wingham, near Sandwich, in 1854, and was consecrated the first Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1866, but he returned to his living at Preston in 1870, and finally resigned his bishopric in 1871.

JENNER, Sir William, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., born at Chatham in 1815, was educated at University College, London, and commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice. In 1848 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College in 1852, was nominated Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in that year, Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University College Hospital in 1854, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1862 was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1862 he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, and, in 1863, Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has written several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers. He was created a baronet in 1868, and made a K.C.B. Jan. 20, 1872, in recognition of services rendered during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales.

JERMYN, The Right Rev. Hugh Willoughby, D.D., Bishop of Brechin, was educated at Trinity Hall,

Cambridge (B.A. 1841 ; M.A. 1847 ; D.D. 1872). Having accepted an appointment in the West Indies, he was made Archdeacon of St. Christopher. In 1858 he became rector of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, and in 1871 was appointed Bishop of Colombo, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, Oct. 28, 1871. He resigned this see early in 1875, and came home. Soon afterwards he was elected Bishop of Brechin, and was formally installed at Dundee Jan. 13, 1876.

JERROLD, WILLIAM BLANCHARD, eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, born in London in 1826, was educated at Brompton Grammar School and in France, studied at the St. Martin's-lane Life Academy as an artist, and illustrated some of his father's articles in the *Illuminated Magazine*. In 1849 he married the only daughter of his godfather, Laman Blanchard. When the *Daily News* started, he was engaged upon it, and became the special commissioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. For *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote a series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in a Shoe ;" in 1847 he published, in parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family ;" in 1848 wrote a story in the *Illustrated News* entitled "The Progress of a Bill," and supplied leading articles to the *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *Household Words*, and the *Athenæum*. In 1851 he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber ;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts ; and in 1858, a comedy in two acts called "Beau Brummell." In 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches ;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. He wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold," published in 1858 ; "The French under Arms," and "The Chronicles of a Crutch," in 1860 ; a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post* in 1862 ; and in 1863 went to Paris as the Commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This study is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia." In 1867 he was appointed by the Government to report on two sections of the Universal Exhibition. In 1869 he made a journey through the Netherlands, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the various modes of Poor Law Administration. "At Home in Paris" and "A Trip through the Vineyards to Spain" appeared in 1864 ; "Passing the Time" and "Two Lives," a novel in 2 vols., in 1865 ; "Up and Down in the World," a novel, 3 vols., 1866 ; "On the Boulevards, or Memorable Men and Things, drawn on the Spot, 1853-1866, together with Trips to Normandy and Brittany," in 1867 ; "At Home in Paris : at Peace and at War," 2 vols., "The Gavroche Party," a series of political studies of France, in 1870 ; "The Story of Madge and the Fairy Content," and "The Cockaynes ; or 'Gone Abroad,'" and "The Christian Vagabond," in 1871. A three-act comedy, by Mr. Jerrold, called "Cupid in Waiting," was produced at the Royal Theatre July 22, 1871. In 1872 he wrote "London, a Pilgrimage," illustrated by Gustave Doré. In 1874 he issued the first vol. of his "Life of Napoleon III." Of this important work three volumes have been published, and the fourth and concluding volume is in progress. Under the *nom de plume* of "Fin-Bec," Mr. Jerrold brought out "The Epicure's Year-Book," in 1867 and 1868 ; and he also wrote "The Cupboard Papers," in 1873, in *All the Year Round ;* besides many gastronomical essays in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Athenæum*, etc.

JERUSALEM, BISHOP OF. (*See* GOBAT, DR.)

JERVISWOODE (LORD), THE HON. CHARLES BAILLIE, F.R.S.E.,

brother of the Earl of Haddington, born in 1804, was called to the Scotch bar in 1830, and was appointed successively, Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland, having been in the same year promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In 1859 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he is known, and he held that post till 1874. He represented Linlithgowshire from Feb., 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in April of that year. He is a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrews, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointment by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

JERVOIS, Lieut.-Col., Sir William Francis Drummond, C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late General Jervois, K.H., Colonel of the 70th Regiment, was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1821, and having passed at Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony for upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as brigade major in an expedition against the Boers, and during the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, and establishing military posts. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the early part of 1846 he was major of brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir war he made a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a work of great difficulty ably executed. From 1848 till 1852 he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham; in the latter year was ordered to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and in 1854 was promoted to the rank of major. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years been effected in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country, he was selected by the Government to be secretary. He was a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1862 was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and was sent on a special mission to report on the Defences of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on which occasion he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the seaboard of the United States. In 1864 he was again sent on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of that province. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. In addition to his post at the War Office, Colonel Jervois was Secretary to the

Permanent Defence Committee, under the presideney of the Duke of Cambridge. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1874, and was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements April 7, 1875. The latter post he held till June, 1877, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia. He was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1878.

JESSE, George Richard, son of the late Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Margaretting, Essex, and Pelsall, Staffordshire, and nephew of the late Edward Jesse, of the Woods and Forests Office, author of "Gleanings in Natural History," &c., was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1820. He is a eivil engineer, an etcher on eopper, and the author of "Researches into the History of the British Dog," two vols., 1866. He has been engaged in the construction of railways in England, Egypt, and India. He has written on the Suez Canal, the projeeted Euphrates Valley Railway, and Indian Public Works. He has also frequently contributed to the newspaper press in advocacy of the elaims of the animal kingdom to justice and merey at the hands of the human race. In Feb., 1875, he founded "The Soeiety for the Abolition of Vivisection," and he was greatly instrumental in obtaining the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the praetiee of subjeeting live animals to experiments for seientifie purposes. Mr. Jesse is honorary secretary of the society, and has written many pamphlets on the subjeet of viviseetion.

JESSEL, The Right Hon. Sir George, Master of the Rolls, is of Jewish extraetion, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Zaeariah Nathaniel Jessel, a merehant of Putney, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Harris. He was born in London in 1824, and edueated at University College, London, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, as a University Seholar in Mathematies, and proeeeded M.A. in the following year, obtaining a gold medal in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lineoln's Inn in May, 1847, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Beneher of his Inn in 1865. He is a Senator of the University of London, and at the general eleetion of 1868 he was returned in the Liberal interest as one of the representatives of the borough of Dover. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration in Nov., 1871, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 21, 1872. In Aug., 1873, he was, on the reeommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed Master of the Rolls, in suceession to Lord Romilly. On this oecasion he was sworn of the Privy Counеil. Sir George Jessel is the first Jew who ever oecupied a seat on the judieial beneh in this country. He married, in 1856, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Moses, merehant, of Leadenhall Street, City.

JEVONS, William Stanley, M.A., F.R.S., grandson of William Roseoe, of Liverpool, where he was born in 1835. He was educated at University College, London; held an appointment at the Australian Royal Mint, Sydney, from 1854 till 1859; took the M.A. degree at the University of London in 1862, and was made Fellow of his college in 1864. He was appointed Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Cobden Leeturer in Politieal Economy, in Owens College, Manehester, in June, 1866. In 1872 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Soeiety. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of LL.D., from the University of Edinburgh; and in the same year he resigned his professorship in Manehester on being appointed Professor of Political Eeonomy in University College, London. His ehief work, published in 1874 (2nd edit., 1877), is "The Prineiples of Seienee: a Treatise on Logie and Scientifie Method," in which is set forth a new system of logical inference analogous to that of the late Professor Boole. In his "Theory of Politieal Eeonomy" (1871) he attempted to show that

the doctrine of this science may be investigated by mathematical methods. In 1868-72 he acted as Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London; in 1874-5 as Examiner in Moral Science in the University of Cambridge; and he is at present (1878) Examiner in Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. Professor Jevons has recently engaged in a controversy as to the philosophical value of the late J. S. Mill's writings.

JEX-BLAKE, The Rev. Thomas William, D.D., son of Thomas Jex-Blake, Esq., J.P. for the county of Norfolk, and Maria Emily, daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the some county, was born in London, Jan. 26, 1832, and entered Rugby school, as a pupil of Mr. Cotton, in 1844. In 1851 he was elected a scholar of University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1855, obtaining a first-class in classical honours. He was appointed composition master to the sixth form at Marlborough College in 1855 by Dr. Cotton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship at Queen's College, but he vacated it by his marriage in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in the following year. He was appointed an assistant master at Rugby in Jan., 1858; Principal of Cheltenham College in June, 1868; and Head Master of Rugby School in Feb., 1874. Dr. Jex-Blake published "Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries," in 1858; and is the author of an article on "Church Comprehension," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1873; of other literary articles; and of "Life by Faith," 1875.

JOACHIM, Joseph, a celebrated violinist, born at Kitsee, near Presburg, in Hungary, of Jewish parents, July 15, 1831, entered while very young the Conservatory of Music at Vienna, where he studied under Joseph Böhm. From the age of twelve years he attracted much attention at Leipsic by his rare skill on his instrument, and obtained an engagement, which he held for seven years, in the orchestra of the Gewandhaus. Meanwhile, however, he assiduously pursued his studies under the guidance of Ferdinand David, and also received lessons in the theory of music from Moritz Hauptmann. In 1850 he paid his first visit to Paris, and in the same year he was appointed Director of the Concerts at Weimar. In 1853 he became Master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover. After this period he appeared in most of the capitals of Europe, and paid annual visits to London, where he gave several series of concerts. In 1869 he became a member of the Senate of the Berlin Academy, and was nominated Director of the School of Instrumental Music in the Conservatory of Music then recently established in the Prussian capital. He was created an honorary Mus. Doc. of the University of Cambridge, March 8, 1877. Herr Joachim's fame rests mainly on his extraordinary skill as an instrumentalist. As a composer he belongs to the school of Schumann, which seeks to reconcile the classical traditions with originality. The "Concert à la Hongroise," is one of his chief compositions for violin and orchestra. The Cambridge Professor of Music has said of him:—"As an artist he may be regarded from two points of view—first as an executant, in which quality he is pre-eminent, but which quality he never obtrudes upon his audience, so completely does he make us forget the player in the music he presents to us; next as an interpreter of that deep purpose which is beyond the power of notation to define, in respect of which the greatest composer is utterly at the mercy of the player, and in which Joachim has not a rival; and this renders his performances conspicuous in an age abounding with executive talent of the highest order."

JOBSON, The Rev. Frederick James, D.D., was born at Lincoln in 1812, and articled to Mr. Willson, F.S.A., an architect of that city. Mr.

Jobson received much literary instruction from the Catholic clergy who frequented Mr. Willson's house, but he remained a Protestant, and in 1834 entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was stationed in some of the most important circuits in the Methodist connection, including the First London, First Leeds, Fifth Manchester, and Bradford circuits. He was also appointed by the Conference to visit the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in company with Dr. Hannah. Dr. Jobson has filled some of the most important posts in the Methodist body, having been officially connected with chapel-building and schools for ministers' sons, the Theological Institution, the Relief and Extension Funds, and day-school education, and having acted as Clerical Treasurer for the Foreign Missionary Society. In 1869 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. In addition to several devotional works which attained success in Methodist literature, Dr. Jobson has published "Chapel and School Architecture as appropriate to the Buildings of Nonconformists," 1850; "America and American Methodism," 1857; and "Australia, with Notes by the Way on Egypt, Ceylon, Bombay, and the Holy Land," 1862.

JOHNSON, EASTMAN, born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824. In 1849 he went to Düsseldorf, where he studied two years, and afterwards resided for four years at the Hague, where, besides numerous portraits, he executed "The Savoyard" and the "Card Players," his earliest elaborate pictures in oil. After visiting the principal European galleries, he returned to New York in 1856. His favourite subjects are the American rustic and negro, and glimpses of domestic life. Among his best works, many of which have been reproduced in chromo-lithography, are: "The Old Kentucky Home" (1859); "Mating" (1860); "The Farmer's Sunday Morning" (1860); "The Village Blacksmith" (1864); "Fiddling his Way" (1865); "The Boyhood of Abraham Lincoln" (1867); "The Barefoot Boy" (1868); "The Old Stage Coach" (1871); "The Wounded Drummer" (1872); "The Pedlar" (1873); "Dropping Off" (1873), and numerous genre pictures since.

JOHNSON, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD RALPH, Bishop of Calcutta, fifth son of William Ponsonby Johnson, of Castlesteads, Cumberland, was born at Castlesteads, Feb. 17, 1828, and educated at Rugby, and at Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1850; M.A. 1860). He was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Worcester—deacon, with a title to the curacy of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick—in 1851. He was appointed, in 1860, to a minor canonry in the cathedral of Chester, and to the curacy of the cathedral parish of St. Oswald. In 1866 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the rectory of Northenden, in the county of Chester, where he succeeded the late Archdeacon Woolrough. He was selected by the Bishop of Chester, in 1871, to fill the post of Archdeacon of Chester, upon the resignation of the late Archdeacon Pollock. In Oct. 1876, he was appointed to the bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Robert Milman. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Nov. 30, 1876.

JOHNSON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE HENRY SACHEVERELL, M.A., F.R.S., born at Keswick, in Cumberland, about 1808; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became scholar; he graduated B.A. in 1828 as a double first-class, having gained the Ireland University Scholarship the year before. He obtained also the first Mathematical (University) Scholarship two years after. He was tutor of his College for many years, and numbered among his pupils, public and private, the two present Archbishops of Canterbury and York (Dr. Tait and Dr. Thomson), Lord Selborne, the Deans of Westminster (Dr. Stanley), Durham (Dr. Lake), and

Norwieh (Dr. Goulburn), besides many others, who subsequently attained to the greatest eminenee. Mr. Johnson was twiee Publie Examiner in the University; held the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy from 1839 till 1842; and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy from that date till 1845; was one of the leading members of the Oxford University Commission of 1851; was appointed Preaeher at Whitehall in 1852; and in 1854 beeame Dean of Wells. In this offiee he formed one of the parliamentary eommission by whieh the statutes of the University and of the colleges and halls were amended (mainly) aeeording to the reeommendations of the first eommission. Mr. Johnson, who is well known as a mathematieian, has written a "Treatise on Opties," published in 1836; a volume of Sermons preaehed in Wells Cathedral, and published in 1857; and is jointly with the editor and the Rev. C. Elliott responsible for the Psalms in the "Speaker's Commentary."

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, seeond son of William Johnson, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, born Nov. 4, 1802, called to the bar in 1836, has written various sueeessful works, ehiefly on the praetiee and seienee of horticulture. Amongst these may be mentioned the "Cottage Gardener's Dietionary," published in 1860; the "Seienee and Praetiee of Gardening," in 1862; the "History of Gardening," and "British Ferns." He founded the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he is joint editor with Dr. Hogg.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Aeademy in 1836. His earlier pieees were derived from Seottish song and story. "The Gentle Shepherd," exhibited in 1840, and "Sunday Morning," in 1841, from Burns; "The Covenanter's Marriage," in 1842; and "The Covenanter's Burial," in 1852. Many of his smaller-prieed pieees, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduetion of Flora Maedonald to Prinee Charlie," &e., have found favour with Art Unions. "Lord and Lady Russell reeeiving the Saerament in Prison," exeeuted in 1846, an example of a more ambitious style, is in the Vernon Gallery. "Family Worship in a Seotch Cottage," was painted in 1851. "Melanethon being surprised by a Freneh Traveller roeking the Cradle of his Infant," the first of a new style, produeed in 1854, was followed by "Tyndall Translating the Bible," in 1855. All these are engraved.

JOHNSTON, GEN. JOSEPH ECCLESTON, born in Prinee Edward eounty, Virginia, Feb. 1807. He graduated at the Military Aeademy at West Point in 1829, and served in various military eapaeities until 1838, when he was made first lieutenant in the Topographieal Engineers, and was engaged in various surveys of the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions, and on the eoast survey. During the Mexiean war he served as eaptain of Engineers, was twiee wounded, and was sueeessively breveted as major, lieutenant-eolonel and eolonel. From 1853 to 1855, he was in charge of Western river improvements, and subsequently in various duties in Kansas, Utah, and elsewhere. In 1860 he was made quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned his eommission April 22, 1861, and entered the Confederate serviee. He was in eommand at the battle of Bull Run. During the earlier part of the eampaign of 1862 he was in eommand of all the Confederate forees in Virginia, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Riehmond, May 31. In November, notwithstanding the personal hostility of President Davis, he was assigned to the command of the military department of Tennessee, and in the following spring made an ineffeetual effort to relieve Vieksburg, on the Mississippi, whieh was then besieged by Gen. Grant. After the defeat of Gen. Bragg, at Chattanooga, Nov. 25,

1863, Johnston was assigned to the command of all the Confederate forces in the South-west. Early in 1864 his forces were concentrated at Dalton, Georgia, and at the beginning of May Gen. Sherman moved upon the position, with a greatly superior force. Johnston fell back, making a stand at each defensible point, from all of which he was necessarily outflanked by Sherman, who continually threatened to interrupt his line of communication with Atlanta, which was his base of supply, and otherwise a place of great military importance. Johnston reached Atlanta about the middle of July, and had resolved to hold the place to the last. But the authorities at Richmond, altogether under-estimating the inferiority of his force to that of the enemy, were dissatisfied, and on July 17, Johnston was summarily ordered by President Davis to turn over his command to Gen. Hood. Near the close of Feb., 1865, when Sherman, after capturing Atlanta, had marched without obstruction to Savannah, and thence into South Carolina, Johnston, at the express urgency of Gen. Lee, was directed to assume the command of the remnant of the army of Tennessee, and of all the forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." The force which he could concentrate was greatly inferior to that of Sherman, and he was unable seriously to check the march of the victorious army. Having learnt that Lee had surrendered the Army of Virginia to Grant, Johnston capitulated to Sherman at Durham's Station, North Carolina. In his farewell order to his troops he said: "I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and faithful citizens as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field." Since the close of the war he has been actively engaged in agricultural, commercial, and railroad enterprises. He resides at Savannah, Georgia. Gen. Johnston is regarded as having been one of the ablest generals, and by many as the very ablest, in the Confederate service, and early in 1878 was proposed as a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia. He has published a "Narrative of Military Operations conducted by him during the War between the States" (1874).

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM, M.P., born in Downpatrick, Feb. 22, 1829, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1856. He was called to the Irish bar in 1872. He was elected M.P. for Belfast, in the Conservative interest, in 1868, and re-elected in 1874. Mr. Johnston has been for thirty years a member of the Orange Institution, and was imprisoned for two months, in 1868, for taking part in an Orange procession at Bangor, co. Down, on the 12th July in the previous year. He is the author of the novels "Nightshade," 1857; "Freshfield;" and "Under which King?" 1872.

JOHORE, TUNKOO ABUBEKER BIN IBRAHIM, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Johore (commonly called the Tumongong), born in 1835, is grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapore was first ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, as political agent for the British government, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the Johore territories on the death of his father in 1861. He is one of the most enlightened princes of Eastern Asia, and is a firm ally of the British government. In 1866 he visited England, delegating the exercise of his powers during his absence to his brother, the Prince Unkoo Abdulrahman. The government long maintained a flotilla, in conjunction with our own, for the suppression of piracy in the narrow seas of their respective possessions; and some years ago the Tumongong's father was presented by the government of India with a sword, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in suppressing piracy.

JOINVILLE (Prince de), François-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie-d'Orléans, son of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830, he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette *Créole*, and joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was intrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The *Créole* took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command *La Belle Poule* frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the emperor Napoleon, and he married, at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral, he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war, in 1845. When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale when the revolution of Feb., 1848, overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy. One of his articles, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of Gen. McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863, which shows that his knowledge and capacity are far from being confined to that service of which he is a distinguished ornament. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, he went back to France with the other Orleanist princes. He and the Duc d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly, Dec. 19, 1871.

JÔKAÏ, Maurus, the most productive and genial of Hungarian

novelists, was born Feb. 19, 1825, at Komorn. His father was an advocate, of good and ancient family, and a strict Calvinist, so that his son was puritanically brought up, until his twelfth year, when he was left an orphan. During two years before his father's death he had been learning German at Presburg, but he was now left to teach himself, until in 1840 he went to the High School at Pâpa, and in 1842 to that of Kecskemêt, at both having the Hungarian poet Alex. Petöfi as his schoolfellow. In 1844 he went to Pesth, where he was articled to an advocate, and obtained his diploma, of which, however, he never availed himself; for, in 1846, he was already editor of the then very famous *Wochenblatt*. In 1848 he proclaimed the "Twelve Points of Pesth," and in the same year he married Rosa Laborfalvi, the greatest of Hungarian tragedians. In 1849 he followed the Hungarian government to Debreczin, where he edited the *Abendblätter*, and was present at the capitulation of Villagos, Aug. 28. To escape being made prisoner, he resolved on suicide, but was hindered by the fortunate arrival of his wife from Pesth. She had converted all her jewels into gold, and the pair found their way on foot through the Russian army, reached a safe hiding-place in the wood of Bukk, and at last got safe to Pesth. Ten years followed, during which Hungarian literature became well nigh extinct. Almost alone this young man created a new one, and since political journalism was impracticable he betook himself to fiction. He has published in 160 vols. 25 romances of several vols. each, 320 novelettes, and six dramas, of which more than half a million copies have been sold amongst six millions of Magyars, besides translations into various languages. Amongst his most popular romances are, "The Good Old Assessors," "A Hungarian Nabob," and its continuation, entitled "Zoltân Kârpâthy," "Sad Times," "Oceania," "The White Rose," "The Accursed Family," "Transylvania's Golden Age," "The Turks in Hungary," "The Last Days of the Janissaries in 1820," "Poor Rich Men," "The World turned Upsidedown," "Madhouse Management," "The New Landlord" (translated into English by A. Patterson, London, 1865), and "The Romance of the Next Century." In 1863 Jôkaï established, as an organ of the Left, the *Hon* (*Fatherland*), the most widely diffused Hungarian journal.

JONES, John Winter, F.S.A., born in Lambeth early in the present century, is the son of the late Mr. John Jones, for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and *European Magazine*. He was educated at St. Paul's School, studied for the Chancery bar, but entered the public service in 1837, became Assistant Keeper of the printed books in the British Museum in 1850, Keeper in 1856, on the promotion of M. Panizzi to the office of Principal Librarian; and Principal Librarian on the retirement of M. Panizzi, in June, 1866. He retired in consequence of failing health in Aug., 1878. Mr. Jones edited for the Hakluyt Society, "Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America," published in 1850; and "The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Braeciolini," in 1858; and he translated for the same Society, "The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, in Persia, India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508," published in 1863. He has written a guide to the printed books exhibited to the public in the Grenville Library and King's Library, published in 1858; was a contributor to the "New Biographical Dictionary," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *North British Reviews*.

JONES, The Right Rev. Llewellyn, D.D., Bishop of Newfoundland, was educated at Trinity College,

Cambridge (B.A., 1862 ; M.A., 1866 ; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was curate of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, from 1864 to 1874, when he became Vicar of Little Hereford, near Tenbury. Being nominated by the Crown to the see of Newfoundland, he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, May 1, 1878.

JONES, Morris Charles, F.S.A., was born in Montgomeryshire, May 9, 1819, and educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham. He is the author of numerous genealogical and antiquarian articles and privately printed pamphlets, and of "The Abbey of Valle Crucis : its Origin and Foundation Charter," 1866, and "The Feudal Barons of Powys," 1868. He is the founder and chief supporter of the Powys-land Club, an archæological society for Montgomeryshire, and also of the Powys-land Museum and Library connected therewith. He has devoted much time to the illustration of the archæology and history of his native county, and since 1867 has been the editor of "The Montgomeryshire Collections," issued by the Powys-land Club, which contain elaborate and useful contributions to local topography and history, and afford complete and extensive materials for the history of the county of Montgomery. In 1876 his archæological services were acknowledged by a testimonial raised by public subscriptions, which were devoted chiefly to the purchase of a fine life-size bronze group, representing a scene in Welsh history, which, at his request, was placed in the Powys-land Museum.

JONES, Thomas Rymer, F.R.S., studied for the medical profession in London and Paris, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1833, but relinquished his profession on account of deafness, and devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, on its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He has published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," appeared in 1838. He is an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology."

JONES, Thomas Wharton, F.R.S., oculist and physiologist, son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, born at St. Andrews in 1808, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-Cross Hospital, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He has written a treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ; the Astley Cooper Prize Essay on Inflammation (1850) ; the Actonian Prize Essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the Sense of Vision (1851) ; "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," and "Failure of Sight from Railway" and other Injuries of the Spine and Head; its Nature and Treatment" (1869). He is the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere, and is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris. Mr. Wharton Jones edited for the Camden Society, in 1872, the Life and Death of his ancestral kinsman, Bishop Bedell, of Kilmore, who perished in the Irish Rebellion of 1641 ; and in 1876 published a volume showing the Darwinian doctrine of evolution to be a mere conceit unsanctioned by science.

JONES, The Right Rev. William Basil Tickell, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, the eldest son of the late Wm. Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, by Jane, daughter of the late Henry Tickell, Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex, was born in 1822. He was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy, and he was thence elected, in 1840, to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Ireland University Scholarship in 1842, and took his B.A. degree with second-class honours in classics in 1844. Subsequently he held a Michel Fellowship at Queen's College, and a Fellowship at University College. He became tutor of the latter College in 1854, and held various University offices. He became a Prebendary of St. David's in 1859; incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire; a Prebendary of York in 1863; Vicar of Bishopsthorpe in 1865; Archdeacon of the West Riding in 1867; and Chancellor of the diocese of York in 1871. For many years he was Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. The Queen nominated him to the bishopric of St. David's when the see was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Thirlwall, and he was accordingly consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 24, 1874. He has written "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd," 1851; jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," 1856; "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," 1862; jointly with Archdeacon Churton, "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading," 1864; "The Peace of God: Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man," 1869; various pamphlets and single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. The Bishop is married to Frances Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, rector of Croxall, Derbyshire.

JOULE, James Prescott, F.R.S., was born at Salford, Dec. 24, 1818, and educated at home. He is the discoverer of the laws of the evolution of heat, and of the induction of magnetism by electric currents. He is the discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat, and the originator of the Kinetic theory of gases. In 1850 the Royal Society presented him with the Royal medal, and in 1870 with their Copley medal, for his experimental researches on the dynamical theory of heat. The honorary degree of LL.D. was presented to him by the Universities of Dublin and Edinburgh in 1857 and 1871, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1866. He is honorary F.R.S.E. and honorary F.C.P.S., Associate of the Royal Danish Academy, and of the American Academy of Arts and Science, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, of the Royal Academy of Turin, and of the Institute of Bologna. In 1878 he received a Civil List pension of £200, in recognition of his eminent scientific achievements and valuable discoveries, including the application of the principle of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

JOWETT, the Rev. Benjamin, M.A., was born at Camberwell in 1817. His father, who died at Tenby in 1859, was the author of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was educated at St. Paul's School; was elected to a Scholarship at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a Fellowship in 1838. He was tutor of Baliol College from 1842, and in the discharge of that office he gained the regard of many pupils and friends. He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, having, in 1853, been member of a commission which had under its consideration the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian civil service, and of which the late Lord Macaulay was chairman. Professor Jowett has written a Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul

to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, published in 1855; and contributed an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture to "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Baliol College, and in 1871, published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," in 4 vols., with introduction. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

JUNG, His Excellency Sir Salar, G.C.S.I., whose proper name is Mir Torab Ali, is a member of a princely family, and is descended in a direct line from Sheikh Orais Karani, of Medinah, a celebrated religious character, held in great sanctity by Mussulmans. He was born Jan. 2, 1829, and was carefully brought up by his uncle, Seraj-ul-Mulk, who was Dewan, or Prime Minister, to the Nizam of Hyderabad. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Persian, Arabic, and English languages. On May 30, 1853, three days after his uncle's death, he succeeded to the office of Prime Minister to the Nizam Nasir-ud-Dowlah, who had just been forced by Lord Dalhousie to assign to the superintendence of the British the rich districts of the Berars, in order to secure the payment of debts for the pay of the contingent force which was kept up in accordance with the Treaty. Ripe in experience, though not in years, he set to work with a will. All the departments of State were taken in hand one after another, and either entirely reorganized or placed on a better footing. The system of farming the land revenues of the State was set aside, and collectors were appointed with fixed salaries. For this purpose the kingdom was divided into fiscal divisions and districts, which also served to divide the work as regards other branches of administration. Measures were taken for the erection of courts of justice in the city of Hyderabad, and fiscal officers were vested with judicial powers, to be exercised within the limits of the division or district of which they held charge. The police force was entirely reorganized. A department of Public Works was erected for the construction and repairs of works of irrigation, communication, &c., and placed in the hands of trained engineers from England. Nor was education neglected. Schools were established in the city, and subsequently also in the districts, and were placed under a departmental head. What is particularly remarkable about these and other measures of reform is that amelioration in every branch of administration under Sir Salar Jung's direction has been slow and gradual. At the time of the Indian mutiny in 1857, he remained our most faithful ally. In every possible manner he helped the British cause, putting aside for the time the grievances he had against us. He rose superior to the prejudices and passions of his Mussulman coreligionists and his countrymen, thus losing his own popularity; and at the risk of a violent death, which more than once well-nigh befell him, he resolved to stand by the Power, even when it seemed at its death-gasp, which had given some sort of peace to Hindostan, and promised to guarantee its future prosperity and advancement in the ways of modern civilization. Nassir-ud-Dowlah, the Nizam, died in 1857, and was succeeded by Afzulood Dowlah, Salar Jung being continued in the office of Prime Minister, as he has also been under the present Nizam. In 1861 the intrigues of certain interested courtiers of the Nizam induced his Highness to resolve on dismissing his Minister, but Col. Davidson, an error of whose had led to the success of the intrigue, stood firm in his support, and the dismissal was finally rescinded. In 1876, Sir Salar Jung came on a mission to England, with the object of procuring the restoration of the Berar provinces to his master the Nizam. During his stay in this country (June 1—July 31) he received the freedom of the City of London and the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Since

his return his relations with the Government of India seem to have been of an unfriendly character. Towards the close of the year 1877 he was ordered by the Government of India to dismiss his private secretary, Mr. Oliphant, who, it was alleged, had on more than one occasion placed himself in opposition to our Government, especially in regard to the Berar question, and the appointment of a co-regent at Hyderabad. The titles conferred on Sir Salar Jung by the Nizam are, Khan Bahodur; Salar Jung; Shuja-ud-Dowlah; and Mukhtar-ul-Mulk. He was made a Knight of the Star of India in 1867, and Knight Grand Commander in 1871.

JUSTE, THÉODORE, a popular Belgian author, whose elucidations of the history of his native country are well known in England, was born at Brussels in 1818, and became successively Secretary of the Central Commission of Instruction, a member of the Belgian Archæological Academy, and Keeper of the Royal Museum of Artillery. Besides contributing extensively to journals and reviews, M. Juste has published the following works in illustration of the history of France and of the Low Countries:—"Histoire Élémentaire et Populaire de la Belgique, 1838, 3rd edit. 1848; "Histoire Populaire de la Révolution Française," 1839; "Un Tour en Hollande," 1839; "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," 1840; "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Instruction Publique en Belgique," 1844; "Précis de l'Histoire Moderne considérée dans ses rapports avec la Belgique," 1845; "Histoire de la Révolution Belge de 1790," 3 vols., 1846; "Charlemagne," 1846; "Précis de l'Histoire du Moyen Age," 5 vols., 1846; "Histoire de la Révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1855; "Charles Quint et Marguerite d'Autriche," 1858; "Les Pays-Bas au XVIe Siècle," 2 parts, 1858-63; "La Belgique en 1860," 8vo, 1861; "Christine de Lalaing, Princesse d'Épinoy," 1861; "Histoire du Soulèvement des Pays-Bas contre la Domination Espagnole," 2 vols., 1862-63; "Souvenirs Diplomatiques du XVIIIe Siècle," 1863; "Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge," 1865; "Le Soulèvement de la Hollande en 1813, et la Fondation du Royaume des Pays-Bas," 1869; "Notes Historiques et Biographiques," 1871, *et seq.*, forming a continuation of his works on the founders of the Belgian monarchy, and illustrating by documents previously unpublished, English politics during the first years of the national establishment of Belgium, and various episodes in the life of Leopold I.; "La Révolution Belge de 1830," 2 vols., 1872; and "Guillaume le Taciturne," 1873.

K.

KAFFRARIA. BISHOP OF (*See* CALLAWAY, DR.).

KALAKANA, DAVID, King of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, born about 1838. He belongs to one of the highest families in the islands. When King Kamehameha V. died in 1872, there were two candidates for the vacant throne, David Kalakana and William Lunalilo; the latter was elected by a plebiscitum, which was confirmed by the Legislature. Lunalilo died within a twelvemonth, and Kalakana again put forward his claims. A Legislature, specially convened for the purpose, elected him in Feb., 1874; but the validity of this election was contested by Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., who died in 1863. Queen Emma is the daughter of a native chief by an Englishwoman, and was adopted by Dr. Rooke, an English physician on the islands, and, before her marriage with Kamehameha, was known as Emma Rooke. The dispute threatened to result in a civil war, the adherents of Emma hoping that the British Government would refuse to acknowledge Kalakana, who was presumed to be hostile to European influence in the islands; but in June, 1874, Queen Victoria sent a letter to Kala-

kana, congratulating him upon his accession, and his right was then admitted. In the autumn of 1874 he decided to visit America and Europe, and the United States Government despatched a steam frigate to convey him to San Francisco, where he arrived Nov. 28. King Kalakana is well educated, of exemplary habits and dignified manners, and speaks English with fluency.

KALISCH, MARCUS, PH.D., M.A., was born of Jewish parents at Trepton, Pomerania, Prussia, May 16, 1828. He was educated at Berlin, first in the Grammar School of the "Grane Klosser," under Dr. Ribbeck, and then at the University, where he studied classical philology under Bockh and Laihmann, and the Semitic languages and Biblical sciences under Petermann, Benary, Kingstenburg, Vatke, and others; besides devoting himself to Talmudical literature, both privately and in the Rabbinical College. He took degrees in these various branches in 1848, both at Berlin and Halle. Early in 1849 he left Prussia in consequence of the political commotion which at that time disturbed the country, and settled in England. Here he contributed at first both to English and continental periodicals, delivered lectures on secular and theological subjects, and filled the post of secretary to the Chief Rabbi; but he soon concentrated his whole attention upon the preparation of a critical Commentary on the Old Testament. In this undertaking he was supported by the Rothschild family, who secured for him the leisure necessary for so laborious an enterprise, and with whom, since 1850, he had been in the most intimate relations. The first volume appeared in 1855, under the title of "A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a new Translation. Exodus." The second volume, "Genesis," followed in 1858; the third, "Levitieus, Part I., containing Chapters I. to X., with Treatises on Sacrifices and the Hebrew Priesthood," in 1867; the fourth, "Levitieus, Part II., containing Chapters XI. to XXVII., with Treatises," in 1872. In the interval between the appearance of the second and third volumes Dr. Kalisch wrote a Hebrew Grammar. A severe illness contracted towards the end of 1872 interrupted his labours, but a partial recovery enabled him to resume them in 1876, at least to some extent, and in 1877 appeared the first part of a new work of "Bible Studies," commenting on "The Prophecies of Balaam." A second part, containing "The Book of Jonah, preceded by a Treatise on the Hebrew and the Stranger," is in the press.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., born in Dublin in 1810, where his father was a manufacturing chemist, was educated for the medical profession, and commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1841, having been previously appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner. He resigned his professorship in 1845, and was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, confined in the first instance to chemistry and pharmacy, and afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 till 1847, and in the latter year the Royal Academy awarded him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, was placed upon its council in 1841, and was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of Presi-

dent of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches on the colouring matter of the lichens, which were subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions, and for which he received the royal medal. In 1843 he delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. In 1846 the measures recommended by him for the formation of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out, the Museum in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed Director, the Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mountjoy being removed to it. Dr. Kane's most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," appeared in 1842 ; and the "Industrial Resources of Ireland" in 1844. Dr. Kane was, in 1845, appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners. He resigned the Presidency of Queen's College, Cork, in 1864.

KARR, JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE, author, born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the Collége Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth,—"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. "Une Heure trop Tard" appeared in 1833 ; "Vendredi Soir," in 1835 ; "Le Chemin le plus Court," in 1836 ; "Einerley" and "Geneviève" in 1838 ; and "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor-in-chief of *Figaro ;* the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal, which had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and still writes occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. His chief occupation, however, is horticulture on a large scale. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced at Paris in 1860. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse Karr, has written "Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse," published in 1860 ; "Les Huit Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France," in 1861 ; "Contre un Proverbe," and "Dieu et ses Dons," in 1864, and other works.

KARSLAKE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, Q.C., M.P., is the second son of the late Mr. Henry Karslake, solicitor, of Regent Street, and of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, by his first wife, Elizabeth Marsh, eldest daughter of the late eminent conveyancer, Mr. Richard Preston, Q.C., sometime M.P. for Ashburton. He was born at Bencham, near Croydon, in 1821 ; received his education at Harrow school ; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846 ; and went the Western circuit, of which he became one of the leaders. He obtained a silk gown in 1861. Mr. Karslake was returned to Parliament, unopposed, in Feb., 1867, as member for Andover, which borough he represented, in the Conservative interest, till Dec., 1868, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Exeter. In Dec., 1873, he was returned by the borough of Huntingdon, which he continued to represent in the House of Commons till Feb., 1876. He was appointed Solicitor-General Nov. 30, 1866, and was Attorney-General from July, 1867, till Dec., 1868. Mr. Disraeli, on becoming Prime Minister in Feb., 1874, again gave the Attorney-Generalship to Sir John Karslake, who, however, was obliged to resign it in the following April, in consequence of failing sight, which resulted in total blindness. Sir J. Karslake, who received the honour of knight-

hood, Jan. 1, 1867, is a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was sworn of the Privy Council Mar. 24, 1876.

KAUFMANN, Gen., is one of those soldiers who owe their advancement to natural talent and the force of character. Having completed his education at the Military School for Engineers he departed for the Caucasus, where he took a distinguished part in many expeditions, rising to the rank of General. His last campaign against the mountaineers procured for him the post of chief of the field officers under Gen. Mouravieff. His tact and conciliatory disposition pointed him out during the Crimean war as a fit officer to settle with Gen. Williams the conditions of capitulation at Kars. After the campaign in Asia Minor, the grand duke Nicholas, inspector-general of the engineers, appointed him chief of his staff, a position from which he was advanced to the direction of the Minister of War's office. The army having to be reorganized, Gen. Kaufmann showed that he understood the difficult task entrusted to him, and to him, conjointly with the Minister of War, Millutin, must be assigned the credit of framing the new rules which secured its regeneration. In 1865 he replaced Gen. Mouravieff as Governor of Lithuania. Having been entrusted with the task of organizing the Khiva expedition, General Kaufmann left St. Petersburg for Tashkend, Feb. 1, 1873; captured Khiva, July 15; and evacuated the place Aug. 12. An account of this expedition is given by Mr. J. A. MacGahan in his "Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva," 1874. Subsequently he was placed in command of the expedition against Turkestan in Aug.–Sept., 1875. In an order of the day, dated Camp of Min Bulah, on the right bank of the Sir Daria, Oct. 7, he proclaimed the annexation by Russia of the northern half of the Khanate of Khokand. The new province is bordered by the Sir Daria and Marin rivers, and called the District of Namangan. The town of Khokand was not included in the annexed territory. At the commencement of the recent war between Russia and Turkey General Kauffmann received an important command.

KAYSERLING, M., born in Hanover (Germany), June 17, 1829, was educated there and at the University of Berlin. He was appointed by the Government of Aargau, in 1861, Rabbi of the Swiss Jews, and in Sept., 1870, Rabbi and Preacher of the Jewish Community in Pesth, Hungary. In 1861, he married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Ludwig Philippson. Dr. Kayserling is the author of "Sephardim: Romanische Poesien der Juden in Spanien," Leipzig, 1859; "Ein Feiertag in Madrid, zur Geschichte der Spanisch-Portugiesischen Juden;" "Geschichte der Juden in Spanien und Portugal," 1859-61; "Menasse Ben Israel, Sein Leben und Wirken," Berlin, 1867; "Geschichte der Juden in England," Berlin, 1861; "Der Dichter Ephraim Kuh, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," Berlin, 1867; "Moses Mendelssohn, Sein Leben und Wirken," Leipzig, 1862; "Zum Siegesfeste, Dankpredigt, und Danklieder von M. Mendelssohn," Berlin, 1866; "Die Rituale Schlachtfrage oder ist Thierquälerei;" Aarau, 1867; "Schlachten Bibliothek Jüdischer Kanzelredner," 1 Jährg, Berlin, 1870, 2 Jährg, 1871 (to be continued). He also published several series of historical and literary articles in the *Deutsche Museum* of Prutz, *Frankel's Monatsschrift*, *Jahrbuch für Israeliten in Wien*, *Steinschneider's Hebr.*, *Bibliographie*, and some Sermons.

KEAN, Mrs. Charles, better known by her maiden name of Miss Ellen Tree, the daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East-India House, born early in the century, first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who in 1825 married Mr. Bradshaw, some time member for Canterbury,

and then retired from professional life. Miss E. Tree, having performed in Edinburgh and Bath, was engaged at Drury Lane, her first part being Violante, in the "Wonder." In 1829 she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and made her first appearance as Lady Townley, in the "Provoked Husband." For her benefit she played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet, and her success was so great that the manager entrusted to her the heroine in Miss Kemble's play of "Francis I." She was the original Mariana in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Wife;" the original Myrrha, in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus;" the original Countess, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love;" but her name is chiefly associated with Shakspere's Rosalind and Viola, and with Talfourd's "Ion." Between 1836 and 1839 she visited the United States, where she met with an enthusiastic reception. She was married to the late Mr. Charles Kean, Jan. 29, 1842, and retired from the stage on the death of her husband, which occurred Jan. 22, 1868.

KEATING, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Singer, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B., born near Dublin in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, and in 1834 went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Serjeant Talfourd's elevation to the bench). He became a Q.C. and Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." Mr. Keating was returned at the general election of 1852, one of the members for Reading, as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates. On the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley in 1857, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood; in 1859 was appointed a second time Solicitor-General, and in Dec. of the same year succeeded Mr. Justice Crowder as Judge of the Common Pleas. Sir H. Keating carried a very useful measure, known by his name, "The Bills of Exchange Act," 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67, enabling holders of bills and notes, when there was no real defence, to get judgment summarily. He resigned his judgship, Feb. 1, 1875, and on his retirement was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

KEELEY, Mrs., widow of Mr. Robert Keeley, the popular comedian (who died in 1869) was born at Ipswich in 1806, acquired reputation as an actress as Miss Goward, and made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum in 1825, as Rosina, in the opera of that name, and Little Pickle. Mrs. Keeley acquired great fame by her rendering of the characters of Smike, Mrs. Peerybingle, and Clemency Newcome, in stage adaptations of Mr. Dickens's novels, "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Battle of Life."

KEITH, The Rev. Alexander, D.D., born at Keithall, N.B., in 1791, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1816 till 1843 he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland at St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, and afterwards of the Free Church; but on account of the state of his health has for many years been unable to attend to ministerial duties. In 1823 he published the first edition of his "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the literal Fulfilment of Prophecy," a work which became a text-book, both in England and Scotland, and to the 37th edition of which, in 1859, he appended some interesting criticisms on Professor Stanley's "Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies." This work, which has been translated into many languages, was followed by "The Signs of the Times," published in 1831; "Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion," in 1838; "The Land of Israel," in 1843; "The Harmony of Prophecy," in 1851; and "The History and

Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture," Part I., in 1861. In company with the Rev. Dr. Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, and the Rev. Robert McCheyne, constituting a deputation from the Church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern countries, he visited some of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews. An account of this mission was published under the title of "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews." During this tour he obtained a quantity of accurate local information, which he has embodied in the more recent editions of his great work, the design of which he declares to be to prove "that the most literal interpretation of manifold predictions can stand every test, and give demonstration to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., is the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah." Another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, who accompanied him in his last journey to the East, has illustrated the last edition of his father's work by photographic drawings.

KELLOGG, CLARA LOUISA, born at Sumter, South Carolina, in 1842. At an early age she gave evidence of musical talent, and after some years of careful study made her first appearance at the Academy of Music in New York in 1860. But it was only after nearly four years more of study and practice that she gave evidence of her extraordinary musical powers. As Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," in the season of 1864-5, she vindicated her title to be regarded as one of the best artists of her time. Her success was not less complete in "Crispino," as "Linda di Chamounix," in the "Barber of Seville," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other operas, within the next two years. On Nov. 2, 1867, she made a successful *début* in London as Marguerita in "Faust." She returned to the United States in 1868. In 1872 she again visited England, appearing at the Drury Lane Opera. In the winter of 1873-74 she organized a company, and has since that time appeared in English operas and concerts in the principal cities of the United States.

KELLY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FITZROY, son of Capt. Hawke Kelly, R.N., born in London in 1796, was, in 1824, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835, he was made a King's Counsel, elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the members for Ipswich, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in Feb., 1838, and occupied the seat till the general election in July, 1841, when he was defeated. In March, 1843, he was returned as one of the members for Cambridge, which he continued to represent till 1847, having in the meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. At the general election in Aug., 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till April, 1852, when, having accepted the post of Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's first administration, he was returned as one of the members for Harwich. Before taking his seat for this borough he was elected one of the members for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the bench. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. He was an energetic member of the society instituted with a view of promoting the reform and amendment of the law. The cases by which he is best known as a lawyer are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, his defence of the murderer

Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in the Orsini conspiracy, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858.

KELLY, Frances Maria, an actress and singer, born at Brighton, Dec. 15, 1790. Her father was an officer in the army, and brother to Michael Kelly, under whom she studied music and singing, and she went on the stage at a very early age, as a member of the chorus at Drury Lane, first appearing as an actress at Glasgow in 1807. She was a member of Mr. Colman's company at the Haymarket in 1808. At the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, she earned laurels as a singer, taking several of the characters which had been filled by Madame Storace, and from this house went to Drury Lane. Whilst performing there she was fired at from the pit, when a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. The perpetrator tried for the murderous attempt was acquitted on the ground of insanity. A similar attempt upon her life was afterwards made at Dublin, fortunately with no better success. Miss Kelly, an actress of great versatility and talent, excelled in the comedy parts filled by Mrs. Jordan, and still more in domestic melodrama. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," and "The Innkeeper's Daughter," are specially associated with her name. Miss Kelly, who built the small theatre in Dean Street, Soho, long known as Miss Kelly's, and called the New Royalty, in 1861, has retired from the stage for many years.

KEMBALL, Lieutenant-General Sir Arnold Burrowes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., born in 1818, was educated for his profession at Addiscombe, and received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery, Dec. 11, 1837. His battery formed part of the Army of the Indus under Lord Keane, and with it he served in the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1838-9, including the siege and storming of Ghuznee and subsequent occupation of Cabul, for which he received the medal. His real field of utility, however, was determined by his appointment as Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1842, where he was employed in various political duties for 28 years, and acquired a special and valuable experience of Turkish and Persian Affairs, and mastery of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages. He was made Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1852, and Consul-General at Bagdad, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia in 1855, after having acted in both capacities at various times during the absences of previous incumbents. He took part in the Persian Expedition in 1857, under Sir James Outram, and was present at the capture of Mohumrah and subsequent operations in the field. He was specially mentioned several times in the despatches of both the General and the Commodore, commanding the land and sea forces, for his valuable assistance, advice, and gallantry. Lord Canning in his notification of June 18, 1857, publicly thanked him for his zealous services, "afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger, and especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwas." For his services in the Persian War, Captain Kemball was rewarded with the medal and clasp, a Brevet Majority, and the C.B. In 1866 he was nominated to the second-class of the Star of India, and in 1874 was promoted to General Officer's rank, antedated to March, 1868. Sir Arnold was selected to attend upon the Shah during that potentate's visit to England in 1873; and from April, 1875, he was employed on the Turko-Persian Boundary Commission until the summer of 1876, when he was sent as British Commissioner to the Turkish Army, and accompanied Abdul-Kezim through the Servian Campaign. He was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General in Oct., 1877,

and was created a K.C.B. July 29, 1878.

KEMBLE, ADELAIDE, younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born about 1816, was intended for a concert singer, without any view to the stage, and at the age of seventeen appeared in London, and at the York festival in 1834, but without producing any marked effect. She then visited Paris, Germany, and Italy, for the purpose of improvement, and made her first appearance in "Norma," on the stage of the Fenice, at Venice, and achieved great success. She was equally fortunate at Trieste, Milan, Padua, Bologna, and Mantua, and at the height of her reputation was recalled to England, in 1841, by the serious illness of her father. She made her first appearance in London in "Norma," and at once achieved a position worthy of the name she bore, and in 1842 sang in "Figaro," the "Sonnambula," "Semiramide," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and a variety of operas, and retired from the stage on her marriage, in 1843, to Mr. Frederick U. Sartoris. She published "A Week in a French Country House," in 1867.

KEMBLE, FRANCES ANNE, daughter of Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born in Newman Street, London, November 27, 1809. She made her first appearance, Oct. 5, 1829, as Juliet, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father. "Venice Preserved" was revived Dec. 9, in that year, for the purpose of introducing her as Belvidera; and she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Lady Teazle, Queen Catherine, Louise of Savoy in "Francis I.," Lady Macbeth, and Julia in the "Hunchback." The three years during which she retrieved the fortunes of her family, were marked by the production of "Francis I." a tragedy written by herself at seventeen. In 1832 she visited America, and, with her father, performed with great success at the principal theatres of the United States. An account of these wanderings is given in her "Journal of a Residence in America," (1835). At this period she became the wife of Mr. Pierce Butler, a planter of South Carolina, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1839. She resumed her maiden name, and retired to Lenox, Massachusetts, where she resided, with the exception of a year spent in Italy, for nearly twenty years. Besides translations from Schiller and others. she has also published, "The Star of Seville" (1837); a volume of "Poems" (1842); "A Year of Consolation" (1847); "Residence on a Georgia Plantation" (1863); "Records of a Girlhood" (3 vols. 1878); and has appeared at intervals as a public reader. From 1869 to 1873 she was in Europe. She then returned to America, and has since resided near Philadelphia. In 1876-7 she contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* a series of papers giving some reminiscences of her early years.

KEMPE, THE REV. JOHN EDWARD, M.A., born at Newington, Surrey, March 9, 1810, was educated at St. Paul's School and Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833 as a senior optime, and first class in classics; and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed Curate of Tavistock, Devon, in 1833, and elected a Fellow of his college in 1841. He became Curate of Barnet, Herts, in 1844; Incumbent of St. John's, St. Pancras, on the presentation of Bishop Blomfield, in 1846; of St. Barnabas, Kensington, in 1848; and Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, on the presentation of Lord Aberdeen, as Premier, in 1853. In 1861 he was appointed by Bishop Tait to the Prebendal stall of Chamberlainewood, in St. Paul's; in 1864 he became one of her Majesty's chaplains; and in 1868 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for London,

being re-elected in 1874. He is also a Rural Dean of the diocese. Mr. Kempe has published lectures on the Book of Job, and on Elijah; occasional sermons, and prefaces to lectures delivered in St. James's Church on "The Use and Abuse of the World," "Companions for the Devout Life," and "Classic Preachers of the English Church." These lectures, preached for several successive years at the Sunday afternoon services of St. James's, during the London season, have attracted great interest and attention. During Mr. Kempe's incumbency of St. James's, considerable additions have been made to the church accommodation of the parish, and large sums have been raised for this purpose, and for the endowment of the daughter churches. The subdivision of the parish into district parishes has been the leading feature of Mr. Kempe's administration. He is considered to have rendered great service to the Anglican Church in general, and especially to its cause in London, by having established, and conducted as President, for many years, monthly conferences, at which clergy and laity meet for the discussion of Church questions. It might not be too much to say that to these conferences may be traced much of the impulse which has given rise to Church Congresses, Diocesan Synods, and other gatherings of Churchmen for the interchange of thought and the promotion of brotherly intercourse amongst different schools of opinion. Mr. Kempe is also the founder of the St. James's Diocesan Home for Female Penitents, for which a fine building, with a beautiful chapel, has been erected on the episcopal estate at Fulham; and he was one of Bishop Tait's principal counsellors and coadjutors in the origination and earlier working of the Bishop of London's Fund. The name of "the Bishop of London's Fund," which certainly contributed to the success of the movement, was suggested by him.

KENNEDY, The Rev. Benjamin Hall, D.D., born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804, eldest son of the late Rev. Ranu Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward's School in that town, author of "The Reign of Youth," and other poems, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the Porson Prize and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823; the Pitt University Scholarship in his first year; Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize in 1824; Browne's Medal for Epigrams in 1825; and the Porson Prize a third time in 1826. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1827, gained the Member's prize for a Latin Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," was elected Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's College in 1828, became an Assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, in 1830, and was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the promotion of the late Dr. Butler to the see of Lichfield, in 1836. In 1841 he became Prebendary of Lichfield; and in 1860 was appointed Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of West Felton, Salop, in 1865 (which he resigned in 1868), resigned the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School at Midsummer, 1866, and was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge and Canon of Ely in 1867. He was elected a Member of the Council of that University in 1870; and was appointed the Lady Margaret's Preacher for the year 1873. Dr. Kennedy has contributed to the "Sabrinæ Corolla," 1850, 3rd edit., 1860; and has published "The Psalter in English Verse, 1860, 2nd edit., 1877; "The Public School Latin Grammar," 1871, 4th edit., 1876; "The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English Verse," 1874;

a school edition of "Virgil," 1876, 2nd edit., 1878; "Between Whiles" (a collection of Greek, Latin, and English poetry), 1877, 2nd edit., 1878; and "Occasional Sermons preached in the University of Cambridge and elsewhere, with an Appendix of Hymns," 1877.

KENRICK, THE MOST REV. PETER RICHARD, D.D., Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1806. He was educated at Maynooth, and ordained a priest in Ireland, but soon afterwards emigrated to Philadelphia, where his brother (the late Archbishop of Baltimore) was then coadjutor to the Bishop. Here he edited the *Catholic Herald* for several years, and published various works, original and translated. He was also made Vicar-General of the diocese. In 1841 Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, requested his nomination as his coadjutor with the right of succession. He was consecrated Bishop of Drasa *in partibus*, and coadjutor of St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1841. In 1843, on the death of Bishop Rosati, Dr. Kenrick became Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 the first Archbishop of that city. He has been very successful in promoting the interests of the see, having established a large hospital, an orphanage, two magnificent convents, numerous schools and charitable institutions, and one of the most extensive and beautiful cemeteries in the United States. Besides the translations already referred to, and editions of devotional works, the Archbishop has published "The Holy House of Loretto; or, an Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation;" and "Anglican Ordinations." Archbishop Kenrick was present at the Vatican Council, and was reported to have maintained the inopportuneness of defining the dogma of Papal Infallibility. He, however, acquiesced in the definition, and published it, together with the other decrees of the Council in his diocese.

KENT, WILLIAM CHARLES MARK (better known as Charles Kent), poet and journalist, was born in London, Nov. 3, 1823, and educated at Prior Park, and Oscott Colleges. His father, William Kent, who, in 1816, was a midshipman on board the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, was the only son of the late Captain William Kent, R.N., the discoverer of Kent's Group, the Gulf of St. Vincent, &c., as the earliest Government Surveyor of the Coast of New South Wales. Captain Kent died off Toulon in 1812, while in command of H.M.S. *Union*, 98 guns, then stationed up the Mediterranean. Mr. Charles Kent's mother (Ellen) was the only daughter of the late Judge Baggs, of Demerara, and sister of the late Bishop Baggs, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of England and Cameriere d'Onore to His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. At an early age Mr. Kent adopted literature as a profession, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1859. When he was nineteen he published some thirty-six essays, sketches, and tales, in three series; among the stories being "Napoleon's Slippers," "Shakspere's Frolic on the Thames," "The Seagull of Iona" (a tale of the escape of the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward), and "The Camel Driver's Turban" founded on an incident in the life of Mahomet. His first work, "Aletheia, or the Doom of Mythology," with other poems, was published in 1850, and in 1853 elicited a remarkable letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he expressed a wish that the poem addressed to himself might form his epitaph. "Dreamland, or Poets in their Haunts," with other poems, appeared in 1862. His prose works include among them "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses, reprinted in the "Tales from Blackwood;" "The Derby Ministry," a series of Cabinet Pictures, under the *nom de plume* of Mark Rochester; "A Mythological Dictionary;" a politico-religious treatise entitled "Catholicity in the

Dark Ages," by an Oseotian; in 1864 "Footprints on the Road," included in the "Select Library of Popular Authors;" and in 1869 "The Gladstone Government," by a Templar, another series of Cabinet Pietures, or sketehes of eontemporary statesmen. His poem of weleome to "Longfellow in England," whieh appeared in the *Times* with the initials C. K., went the round of the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantie. It was to him that Charles Diekens addressed the last letter he ever wrote, appointing a meeting between them for the next day almost at the very hour when the great novelist expired. Between the Christmas of 1845 and that of 1870 Mr. Charles Kent was for five-and-twenty years editor, and during the last eight of those years proprietor, of the *Sun* newspaper. In 1870 was published a new and eollected edition of his "Poems." In 1872 there was issued from the press simultaneously in England and thc United Statcs his work entitled "Charles Diekens as a Reader." As an old and intimatc friend of the late Lord Lytton, there was intrusted to him, in 1874, the seleetion and arrangement, in the Knebworth edition, of all the miscellaneous works of that great author. During the spring of that year he assumed the editorship of the *Weekly Register and Catholie Standard*. In 1875 he edited, with a Biographieal Introduetion and Notes, the Popular Centenary edition of the Works of Charles Lamb, in the Standard Library of the Messrs. Routledge. He has also been a eontributor to the *Westminster Review*, thc *Dublin Review*, *Blaekwood's Magazine*, the *New Monthly*, *Bentley's Miseellany*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Household Words*, the *Athenæum*, and a great number of other well-known periodicals; and is a biographer in the new edition (now publishing) of the *Encyelopædia Britanniea*.

KENWARD, JAMES, F.S.A., born in London, July 30, 1828, was educated for the Church, but owing to family reverses he was unable to procced to eollege, and after a short carcer as junior master in sehools, he sought subsistence in eommercial pursuits. He has been for many years conneeted with the celebrated lighthouse works of Messrs. Chanee, near Birmingham. About 1857 he began to investigate the literature and antiquities of the Celtie raees, partieularly of the Kymrie braneh. His miseellany of prose and verse, entitled "For Cambria," was published in 1868. It includes a number of poems on the scenic beauties of Wales and Brittany. His "Aeeount of the Life and Writings of the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel" followed in 1871. In 1871 also appeared "Oriel," a narrative poem in blank verse on soeial topics and manners. Mr. Kenward is an Assoeiate of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In 1874 he reeeived from the Emperor of Russia the Cross of the Order of St. Stanislas.

KEPPEL, THE HON. SIR HENRY, G.C.B., Viec-Admiral, a younger son of the late Earl of Albemarle, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy at an early age, was made Lieutenant in 1829, and Commander in 1833. In eommand of the *Childers*, 16 guns, hc served on the south eoast of Spain during the civil war of 1834-5, afterwards on the west eoast of Afriea, was madc Captain in 1837, and eommanded the *Dido* from 1841 till 1845, during whieh time he was employed in the China war of 1842, and afterwards in the suppression of piraey in the Eastern Archipelago. From Nov., 1847, till July, 1851, he eommanded the *Meander*, 44 guns, on thc China and Paeifie stations; in May, 1853, was appointed to the eommand of the *St. Jean d'Aere*, 101 guns; served in the Baltie and in the Blaek Sea, and having in July, 1855, exehanged into the *Rodney*, 74 guns, obtained command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. After the fall of that stronghold he rcturned to England, and was appointed to thc *Colossus*. In Sept., 1856, he hoisted his pennant as Commodore on board the *Raleigh*,

52 guns, and proceeded to China, where his ship was lost by striking on an unknown rock. He commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in the Fatshan Creek, June 1, 1857, for which service he was made a K.C.B., and on attaining flag rank, he returned to England. In 1859 he was made Groom in Waiting to the Queen, which office he relinquished in May, 1860, on being appointed to the Cape of Good Hope as naval Commander-in-Chief, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian station. In Jan., 1867, he hoisted his flag on board the *Rodney*, as Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief on the China and Japan station. He returned to England in Dec., 1869, on attaining the rank of full Admiral, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He was created a G.C.B. in 1871, and he became an Admiral of the Fleet in 1877. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie of the second class. Sir H. Keppel has written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in 1847, and "Visit to the Indian Archipelago."

KÉRATRY, ÉMILE, COMTE DE, was born at Paris, March 20, 1832, of an ancient Breton family, his father being Count Auguste Hilarion Kératry, who died in 1859. Having completed his studies at the Lyceums of St. Louis and of Louis-le-Grand, he entered as a volunteer the 1st regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in 1854, went through the Crimean campaign, removed successively to the 1st regiment of Spahis and of Cuirassiers, and in 1859 was appointed sous-lieutenant in the 5th regiment of Lancers. In 1861 he exchanged into the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in order that he might make the campaign in Mexico ; and in 1864 he was detached as Captain commanding the second squadron of Colonel Dupin's famous counter-guerilla. In this dangerous service he distinguished himself by his bravery and decision, and afterwards he was appointed officer of ordnance to Marshal Bazaine. The Comte de Kératry was several times mentioned in the "Order of the Day" in Africa and Mexico. At the commencement of the year 1865 he was recommended for a lieutenant's commission, but he sent in his resignation and retired from the service. At this period he had received the Legion of Honour, and had been decorated with several foreign Orders. On his return to France he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* a remarkable series of articles on the Mexican expedition, in which he severely attacked the Government and the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. Soon afterwards he became editor of the *Revue Moderne*, in which periodical he continued his accusations. In 1869 he was returned by the electors of Brest to the Corps Législatif, when he associated himself with the new Liberal Tiers-Parti. On the establishment of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was made Prefect of Police ; but in the following month he escaped from Paris in a balloon, and proceeded on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, where, soon afterwards, he was replaced by M. Edmond Adam. He is the author of "Le Contre-Guérilla," 1867 ; "La Créance Jecker," 1867 ; "L'Élévation et la Chute de Maximilien," 1867 ; and a work on recent French events, entitled "Le 4 Septembre et le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale," 1871.

KERN, J. CONRAD, statesman, was born in 1808, in the market-town of Berlingen, near Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. After studying at the gymnasium of Zurich, he proceeded to the University of Basle, to study theology, which he gave up, became a law student, and finished his education in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837 he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of

Education. Dr. Kern, at an early period, impelled by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. In a wider field he was from 1833, under the old compact, as under the new Federal constitution, regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government insisted, through its ambassador, the duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who, with his mother, Queen Hortense, had for some time resided in the canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, Dr. Kern protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and on his return to Thurgau to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do what is right, happen what may*," was the conclusion of his speech. Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton in favour of his principle. As President of the École Polytechnique of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the King of Prussia threatened to cause serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the republic at the conference held at Neufchâtel; and was appointed Swiss plenipotentiary at the court of France.

KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE, Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin, a Belgian statesman and historian, born at St. Michel, near Bruges, Aug. 17. 1817. From an early age he devoted himself to historical and antiquarian studies, and began to gather the materials for the admirable works which have gained for him so high a reputation, both in his native country and in France. He has been for many years a member of the Chamber of Representatives, where he distinguished himself as a supporter of the Conservative or Catholic party. When that party came into power in July, 1870, he accepted office under Baron d'Anéthan as Minister of the Interior, and retained that post until the resignation of the ministry in Dec., 1871. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove is the author of a French translation of the select works of Milton ("Œuvres Choisies de Milton"), published anonymously at Paris, with the original text in 1839; "Histoire de Flandre," 6 vols., Brussels, 1847-50, 4 vols., Bruges, 1853-54; an "Étude sur les Chroniques de Froissart," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1856; and "Jacques d'Artevelde," 8vo, Ghent, 1863. He has also edited "Les Cronikes des Comtes de Flandres," Bruges, 1849; "Mémoires de Jean de Dadizeele, souverain bailli de Flandre, haut bailli de Gand, 1431-81," Bruges, 1850; and "Lettres et Négociations de Philippe de Commines," with a historical and biographical commentary, Brussels, 1867. His magnificent edition of Froissart was completed by the publication of the last four volumes—fourteenth to seventeenth—in 1872. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, who is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, was elected in 1863 a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the section of general and philosophical history.

KHALIL SHERIFF PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, formerly known as Khalil Bey, is a son of Sheriff Pasha, the companion in arms of the great Mehemet Ali. He was born June 20, 1831, not far from the banks of old Nile, and under the shade of the Libyan Hills, at Syout, the present capital of Upper Egypt. In 1843 he was sent by his father to Paris, where he studied languages, science, and jurisprudence, till 1849, when he returned to Egypt. From that date he was attached as second secretary to the person of the then Viceroy, Abbas Pasha, and was em-

ployed in various administrative posts until the latter's death. After the accession of Said Pasha to power, Khalil Bey was sent as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1855; but disapproving the manner in which the Egyptian administration was conducted, and being, besides, anxious to enter into the direct service of the Porte, he, in the following year, offered his services to A'ali Pasha. Khalil Bey accompanied A'ali Pasha to Paris, where his Highness acted as one of the plenipotentiaries charged with the conclusion of the treaty of March 30, 1856. On his return to Constantinople he was appointed by the Grand Vizier, resident Minister, and afterwards Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, a post which he filled till 1859, when having been attacked with severe inflammation of the eyes, he was obliged to solicit leave of absence, of which he availed himself until 1861. The late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, on his accession to the throne, sent him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, where he was so well received by the Czar and Russian society in general, that he refused the post of Ambassador to Vienna offered to him two years afterwards by the Imperial Government. In the entrance hall of Khalil Bey's palace at Foundoukli, on the Bosphorus, is to be seen a stuffed bear of enormous size that was shot by the Emperor Alexander's own hand, and presented to Khalil Bey as a mark of his Majesty's esteem and friendship. The cold of Russia at length had its effect on a constitution early accustomed to the sunny climate of Egypt, and obliged him, in 1866, to resign a post which he had filled with credit to himself and advantage to his Government. Khalil Bey then retired to Paris, where he made use of the large fortune left him by his father, Sheriff Pasha, who had died during the previous year, in a liberal patronage of literature and the fine arts. Many who visited Paris during the Exhibition year of 1867, will, perhaps, remember Khalil Bey's gallery of pictures, which was considered one of the finest private collections in France, while his racing stud, under the name of Major Fridolin, was famous both in this country and on the Continent. Desirous, however, of again serving his country, Khalil Bey returned to Constantinople in 1868, where he was warmly received in ministerial circles, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of Mustesehar of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that important post he rendered such valuable services in the settlement of the dispute between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, that, upon the surrender of the ironclads by the Khedive, the Sultan, in a personal interview at the palace of Dolma-Baghtehé — Feb., 1870 — conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidie. In Aug., 1870, Khalil Bey resigned the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and was immediately afterwards appointed Ambassador from the Sublime Porte to the Court of the Kaiser at Vienna. In Sept., 1872, he was appointed Foreign Minister in the place of Djémil Pasha, deceased. On presenting his letters of recall to the Emperor Francis Joseph, he was invested by his Majesty with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. On Aug. 10, 1871, he was raised to the rank of Muchir by the Sultan, and since that date has taken his father's name, Sheriff, in addition to that of Khalil, being now known as Khalil Sheriff Pasha. On July 29, 1875, he was nominated Turkish Ambassador to Paris. He was succeeded in that post by Aarifi Pasha, in Nov., 1877. About 1873, Khalil Pasha married the Princess Naslié, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his Highness Prince Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, brother of the Khedive.

KILLALOE, BISHOP OF. (*See* FITZGERALD, DR.)

KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND AR-

DAGH, Bishop of. (*See* Darley, Dr.)

KIMBERLEY (Earl of), The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct. 1864, succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, to July, 1870, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies from the latter date until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in Feb., 1874. In Feb., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts.

KINDERSLEY, The Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin, eldest son of the late Nathaniel E. Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, born in 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, as fourth Wrangler, and was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1818 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed a King's Counsel in 1835, held the office of a Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council, Nov. 13, and resigned the Vice-Chancellorship in Dec. 1866.

KINGLAKE, Alexander William, eldest son of the late William Kinglake, Esq., of Wilton House, near Taunton, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but retired from the law in 1856. He is well known as the author of "Eothen," an account of his experiences in Eastern travel, published in 1844. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest, in March, 1857, for Bridgewater. In 1858 he moved the first amendment against the "Conspiracy Bill," and in the same year brought forward the question of the *Cagliari*, and in 1859 that of the *Charles et Georges*. In 1860 he took an active part in denouncing the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. His "Invasion of the Crimea," being the first portion of a History of the Russian War of 1854-6, a work upon which he had been for some time engaged, appeared in 1863, and some passages are said to have given great offence at the Court of the Tuileries. The fifth volume appeared in 1875. At the general election of 1868 he was again returned for Bridgwater (which borough has since been disfranchised), but on petition was unseated.

KINGSTON, Bishop of. (*See* Courtenay, Dr.)

KINKEL, Johann Gottfried, was born at Obercassell, a village in Rhenish Prussia, Aug. 11, 1815. His father, a Protestant clergyman, took charge of his education until he entered the Gymnasium of Bonn, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and taught divinity, especially the history of the Church, for upwards of nine years. In 1837 Dr. Kinkel travelled through Italy for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a lecturer on Christian Art. On his return from

Italy he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn; but, having offended the authorities by advocating the separation of Church and State, he abandoned theology, and devoted himself to historical literature and ancient art, on which subjects he published, in 1845, a work which is considered a standard authority in Germany. About this time he published a poem, entitled "Otto der Schutz," which has passed through several editions. He continued to lecture at Bonn and Cologne until the revolution of 1848, when he embarked heart and soul in the liberal cause, and was elected a member of the Berlin Parliament, in which he supported the democratic party. As the revolution progressed, he became more enthusiastic in its cause, and joined a free corps. The insurgents, however, were scattered by the Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to incarceration for life. In the latter part of 1850, aided by the courage and devotion of a former pupil, and the unwearied efforts of his wife, he effected his escape, landing at Edinburgh, Dec. 1. After visiting the United States he took up his residence in London, acting as a Professor of German Literature and a Lecturer on History and the Fine Arts.

KIRK, Dr. John, was born at Arbirlot, near Arbroath, Forfarshire, in 1833. He graduated M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and early distinguished himself in botany and other departments of natural history. He served on the Civil Medical Staff during the Crimean War, and subsequently, for six years, as naturalist and second in command of Livingstone's second exploring expedition. His health now giving way, he returned to England for a time, and then went back to Africa in the consular service. He was soon promoted to be Consul-General at Zanzibar, and ultimately Political Agent. In the latter capacity he accompanied the Sultan of Zanzibar in his visit to England in 1875, having previously, by his great influence with that potentate, induced him to enter into a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade in his dominions. By his own exertions, and the aid he has afforded to other explorers, Dr. Kirk has materially aided the progress of geographical discovery in East Africa; but his great achievement is the almost complete suppression of the slave trade in the greater part of Eastern Africa.

KIRKWOOD, Daniel, LL.D., born in Harford county, Maryland, Sept. 27, 1814. From 1838 to 1850 he taught mathematics in various institutions. In 1851 he became Professor of Mathematics in Delaware College; and in 1856 in the Indiana University. In 1849 he published a paper setting forth his discovery of the analogy between the periods of rotation of the primary planets. In vol. xxix. of the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society appeared a notable paper by him on "The Nebular Hypothesis, and the Approximate Commensurability of the Planetary Periods," in which the Theory of Laplace was applied to explain the existence of the gaps in the zone of the minor planets between Mars and Jupiter, and also assigning a physical cause for the hiatus in the ring of Saturn. He has published an elaborate work, "Comets and Meteors: their Phenomena in all Ages, their Mutual Relations, and the Theory of their Origin" (1873).

KLAPKA, George, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the army at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the

close of 1848 he was the chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée*. Under Kossuth he was Minister at War, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Görgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria, until he heard of the alleged defection of Görgei. In Sept. 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen. Haynau, and Klapka went into exile, first in London, and afterwards in Switzerland and Italy. His "Memoirs," published at Leipsic in 1850, were followed by "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania," in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter-proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes. In 1866, however, after the defeat of Austria at Koniggrätz, he formed a company of Honveds, and endeavoured to bring about a revolution in Hungary, but the attempt failed, and Klapka fled to Oderberg. In 1873 he undertook the re-organisation of the Turkish army.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, The Right Hon. Edward Hugessen, M.P., son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., born at Mersham Hatch, Kent, April 29, 1829, was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850. He entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Sandwich in April, 1857, and has sat for that constituency ever since. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who is a Liberal, was a Lord of the Treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; and Under-Secretary for the Colonies from the last-named date to Feb. 1874. He was Chairman of the Treasury Commission which sat in Dublin in 1866 (the other members being Sir Richard Mayne, Sir Donald Macgregor, Col. Ward, and Mr. Law), to inquire into the condition of the Irish Constabulary, which at that time had no fewer than 1,500 vacancies. The result of the investigation was an increase of their pay, and improvement of their condition, the force being thus restored to its former popularity. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent, Chairman of the East Kent Quarter Sessions, one of the Lords of Romney Marsh, a Commissioner of Sewers for East Kent Levels, for Wall and Marsh, and for Luddenham Levels. He was sworn of the Privy Council March 24, 1873. He married, in 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. M. R. Southwell, vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans, by whom he has two sons and as many daughters. His publications are:—"Stories for my Children," 1869; "Crackers for Christmas," 1870; "Moonshine," 1871; "Tales at Tea-time," 1872; "Queer Folk," 1873; "Whispers from Fairyland," 1874; "River Legends, or River Thames and Father Rhine," 1874; "Higgledy-Piggledy; or, Stories for Everybody and Everybody's Children," 1875; and "Uncle Joe's Stories," 1878.

KNIGHT, John Prescott, R.A., son of Knight the comedian, was born at Stafford in 1803, and became a clerk in a West India merchant's office in Mark-lane. The failure of this firm altered his plan of life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under Mr. H. Sass and Mr. G. Clint. His father's death again threw him on his own resources, but he fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, and began to exhibit portraits at the

Academy about 1827. He was elected an Associate in 1836, attained the full honours of the Academy in 1844, and was appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy before the term of his two years' service as Member of Council had expired. He resigned the secretaryship in May, 1873, when the Council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary. Mr. Knight's fame as an artist rests more particularly on his success as a portrait-painter.

KNOWLES, JAMES, born in 1831, was educated as an architect at a private school, at University College, in his father's office, and in Italy. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has executed many architectural works, chiefly in London and its neighbourhood — amongst which may be mentioned, Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Mr. Alfred Tennyson; Kensington House, with its gardens and adjuncts; the Thatched House Club, St. James' Street; the public garden and fountain in Leicester Square; Albert mansions in Victoria Street; and St. Saviour's, St. Philip's, and St. Stephen's Churches at Clapham. Mr. Knowles has also been engaged in literature from an early age, contributing many articles to journals and reviews, and in 1860 compiling (from Sir Thomas Malory) "The Story of King Arthur," which reached a sixth edition. In 1869 he originated "The Metaphysical Society," a club consisting of forty members, chiefly being eminent representatives of the most various forms of contemporary thought and belief on speculative subjects — Anglican, Roman Catholic, Nonconformist, Positivist, Agnostic, and Atheistic—and constituted for the full, free, and confidential discussion of philosophical questions. In 1870 he succeeded Dean Alford in his editorship of the *Contemporary Review*, which, by enlisting the aid of the members of the Metaphysical Society, he raised to a position of influence and importance. In 877, owing to a change in the proprietorship of the *Contemporary Review*, a separation took place between it and Mr. Knowles, when—supported by more than one hundred writers of celebrity (mostly members of the Metaphysical Society and contributors to the *Contemporary Review*) — he established *The Nineteenth Century*, a monthly review, in which, as his own property, the principle of the unfettered and unbiassed discussion of all topics of public interest by authors signing their own names, might be preserved without interference. *The Nineteenth Century* immediately attained and preserves a circulation unprecedented amongst similar undertakings.

KNOX, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT BENT, D.D., Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, son of the late Hon. and Venerable C. Knox, archdeacon of Armagh, and a relative of the Earl of Ranfurly, was born in 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been successively Prebendary of Limerick and Chancellor of Ardfert and Aghadoe, he was advanced to the episcopate in 1849.

KOBELL, FRANZ VON, mineralogist and poet, born at Munich, July 19, 1803; was educated in his native town, where, at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed to an Assistant-Professorship of Mineralogy. The publication of his "Characteristics of Minerals," in 1830-31, obtained for him the appointment of Titular Professor; and he has written several works on the science of mineralogy. His poems have been received with great favour by the public. The "Gedichte in Ober-Bayerischer Mundart," published in 1849, and his "Gedichte in Pfalzischer Mundart," are extremely popular. He published "Hochdeutsche Gedichte," a collection of poems in pure German, in 1852. Herr von Kobell has been decorated with several orders, in recognition of his scientific lectures.

KOCH, KARL HEINRICH EMMANUEL, born at Weimar in 1809, studied the natural sciences and medicine at Wurzburg and Jena. In

1836 he undertook a scientific journey to Southern Russia, the result of which was his interesting work, "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus," published in 1842-3. On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant-Professor of Botany, and in 1843 set out again to explore Turkey, Armenia, the Pontus, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus, in order to collect the materials of a work, entitled "Wanderings in the East," which appeared in 1846-7. The third volume, under the title of "The Crimea and Odessa," had been in part published when the war in the East broke out. Koch has written a number of works on various subjects in natural history, and published in 1851 an excellent map of the "Caucasian Isthmus," with explanatory notes on the political, ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic state of the country.

KOHL, JOHN GEORGE, was born at Bremen, April 28, 1808, where his father was a merchant. Having studied science in his native town, and law in the universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich, he obtained, on the death of his father, in 1832, the post of private tutor in the family of the Baron de Manteuffel, in Courland, and afterwards in that of Count Medan, situations which occupied him for five years. After this he travelled over Livonia, visited a great part of Russia, and returning to Germany in 1838, settled at Dresden, whence he made those journeys to various parts of Europe which have since rendered his name as a traveller so familiar. Among his works may be mentioned "Sketches and Pictures in St. Petersburg," and "Travels in the South of Russia," published in 1841; "A hundred Days' Travel in the Austrian States," "Travels in Styria and Upper Bavaria," and "Travels in England," in 1842; "The British Isles and their Inhabitants," in 1844; "Travels in Denmark and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein," in 1846; "Remarks on the Danish and German Nationalities and Language as found in Schleswig," in 1847; and "Travels in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," in 1851. In 1854 he started for the United States, where he remained four years, and wrote "Travels in Canada," published in 1855; "Travels in the North-western Parts of the United States," in 1857, and "Kitahi-Gamis; or, Tales from Lake Superior." In 1857 he contributed to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, two treatises on the Maps and Charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote as a supplemental volume to Hakluyt's great work, a descriptive catalogue of all maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. In 1861 he published a "History of, and Commentary on, Two Maps of the New World, made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V." Mr. Kohl, who has lectured before various learned societies, has written some works of a more purely scientific nature. A translation of his "History of the Discovery of America" was published in England in 1862.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born Sept. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The government, which determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year

and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In Jan., 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and he held that post during the civil war of 1848-9. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Schumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia, Sept. 1, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the United States Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favour of Hungary. He soon returned to England, where he resided for some years, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the last occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public, was in 1860, when the Austrian government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day and Sons for lithographing several millions of bank notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov., 1861, he published in the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary, and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867, but he declined to accept the office. In April, 1875, M. Kossuth was living in an unpretending dwelling in Turin, where he had resided for thirteen years, in the strictest privacy. Latterly he has devoted much of his time to science, and he published a paper on the "Farbenveränderung der Sterne" in 1871.

KRUPP, FREDERICK, a celebrated metal-founder, proprietor of the enormous manufactory at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, originally established by his father in 1827. At first the elder Krupp had only two workmen, and the works were conducted on the most limited scale; but under the supervision of the son they attained to their present colossal proportions. Frederick Krupp is the discoverer of the method of casting steel in very large masses. He sent to the London Exhibition of 1851 a block weighing forty-five German quintals; and at the present time he is able to cast a block weighing more than four thousand quintals. Herr Krupp manufactures a large number of articles used for peaceful purposes, but his name is more particularly associated with the gigantic steel siege guns which the Germans used with such terrible effect against the city of

Paris. In 1864 the King of Prussia offered him letters of nobility, which he declined to accept.

KÜCKEN, Frederick William, composer, was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Bleekede, in Lüneburg. His youthful compositions attracting the attention of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he became, at the age of nineteen, professor of music to the hereditary prince, whom he accompanied to Berlin, where he took lessons of Rombach, and published his first opera, "The Swiss Flight," which had a great success. After spending some time at the court of the King of Hanover, he visited Vienna, and at this city some of his ballads first attracted attention. From 1843 till 1846 M. Kücken resided in Paris, where he took lessons of Halévy, and composed his opera, "The Pretender," as well as several romances, to six of which Henry Heine furnished words. Among his compositions may be cited, in addition to operas, five sonatas, for piano and violin, and one hundred and twenty songs and ballads, the words of many of which have been translated into English. He obtained in 1848 the first prize at several German philharmonic societies, and in 1852 the three prizes for song music offered at the Antwerp musical fête, and was until 1861 capell-meister to the King of Würtemburg. In the last-mentioned year he retired to Schwerin.

KUPER, Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold, G.C.B., the fourth son of the late Rev. William Kuper, D.D., who was chaplain to her Majesty the late Queen Dowager, was born in 1809, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He saw some active service on the South American and Mediterranean stations, and in 1841 served with distinction in China, where he took an active part in the operations at Canton. He became Commander in 1839, Captain in 1841, attained flag rank in 1861, and was appointed, in the last-mentioned year, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China station, with temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, and in that capacity superintended the operations on the coast of Japan in 1864, for which successful services he was created a K.C.B. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869; made an Admiral in 1872; and was placed on the retired list of that rank in Sept., 1875. Since 1874 he has enjoyed a "good service pension" of £300 a year.

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LABOULAYE, Edouard René Lefebvre, a French jurist, and a member of the Institute, born in Paris Jan. 18, 1811, adopted the legal profession, and became an advocate in the Cour Royale of Paris. He was engaged for a time in the business of type-founding, but he has devoted himself principally to literature, his works being numerous and of great historical value. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1845, and appointed Professor of Comparative Legislation in the Collége de France in 1849. M. Laboulaye took part in various attempts made by the liberal party under the Imperial *régime* to stir up and direct public opinion in France, and several times endeavoured, without success, to enter the Corps Législatif. Having been nominated in Feb., 1870, a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the administrative organisation of the city of Paris, and of the department of the Seine, he severed his connection with the old Opposition, and publicly asserted, several weeks before the Plébiscite, the necessity of a "pacific revolution," and of an affirmative vote in the remarkable, and often stormy, meetings held in Paris and Versailles. He now lost much of his popularity, and when in the month of May in that year he resumed his lectures in the Collége de France, disorderly demonstrations occurred which led to the temporary suspension of his teaching. In July, 1871, he obtained a seat in the National Assembly for the department of the Seine; and he

has voted with the Left Centre. M. Laboulaye has spoken in all the important debates since that period, and he has repeatedly declared that he prefers a constitutional Republic to any other form of government for France. The National Assembly elected him a Senator for life, Dec. 10, 1875. He was appointed Administrator of the College of France by a decree dated March 14, 1876. Just a year later the French national committee of the International Commission for the exploration and the civilisation of Africa elected him one of its vice-presidents. On Dec. 3, 1877, he resumed his lectures on Comparative Legislation in the Collége de France, and addressed a large audience on "Aristotle's Politics." M. Laboulaye's chief works are, "Histoire du Droit de Propriété Foncière en Europe depuis Constantin jusqu'au nos Jours," published in 1839, and "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; "Essai sur la Vie et les Doctrines de Frédéric-Charles de Savigny," 1842; "Recherches sur la Condition Civile et Politique des Femmes, depuis les Romains jusqu'au nos Jours," 1843, a work which was "crowned" by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; "Essai sur les Lois Criminelles des Romains concernant la Responsabilité des Magistrats," 1845, "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; "Histoire Politique des États-Unis, depuis les premiers Essais de Colonisation jusqu'à l'adoption de la Constitution Fédérale, 1620-1789," vols. i., ii., and iii., 1855-66; "Études sur la Propriété Littéraire en France et en Angleterre," 1858; besides translations, articles in reviews and newspapers, and some volumes of tales.

LABUAN, Bishop of. (*See* Chambers, Walter.)

LACROIX, Paul, who writes under the pseudonym of the "Bibliophile Jacob," born in Paris, Feb. 27, 1806, is the author of a series of novels and romances, which derive their interest from the curious details of book-knowledge on which they are founded. He was appointed Curator of the Library of the Arsenal in Paris in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1835, and promoted Grand Officer, Jan. 8, 1860. M. Paul Lacroix has contributed to numerous journals, has written dramas and novels, and has distinguished himself as an archæologist. The most magnificent of his richly illuminated antiquarian works, originally written in French, have appeared in English under the titles of "The Arts of the Middle Ages;" "Manners, Customs, and Dress of the Middle Ages," 1873; "Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance," 1874; and "Science and Literature in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance," 1878.

LAHORE, Bishop of. (*See* French.)

LAING, Samuel, M.P., son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, and nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland," born at Edinburgh in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a fellow of St. John's, resided in the university as a mathematical tutor, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department, he was appointed secretary, and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways," gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon Railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr.

Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been averted. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing, who resigned his post at the Board of Trade, returned to practice at the bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company. In July, 1852, Mr. Laing was returned in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented till 1857, and having been re-elected in April, 1859, resigned in Oct., 1860, on proceeding to India as Finance Minister, in place of the late Mr. James Wilson, and was once more elected in July, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Wick in Nov., 1868, but in Jan., 1873, he again obtained a seat in the House of Commons as member for Orkney and Shetland. Mr. Laing, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, till Oct., 1860, again accepted the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway in 1867.

LAKE, Colonel Sir Henry Atwell, K.C.B., is the third son of Sir James Samuel William Lake, Bart., by Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Turner. He was born about 1809, was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826, attained the rank of Captain in 1841, and of Licutenant-Col. in Nov., 1855. He gave up a valuable post in India for service in Turkey at the outbreak of the Russian war, and volunteered to go, on a reduced salary, to Kars, where he rendered valuable services to Gen. Williams, by whose side he stood throughout the hard-pressed siege, and by his skill rendered the fortress almost impregnable, so that he was called by the Russians "The English Todleben." The surrender of this fortress, owing not to the superior skill or strategy of Mouravieff, but to the failure of the promised support from Constantinople, was severely criticised in Parliament. Col. Lake accompanied his chief as a prisoner of war to Russia, where he was honourably treated, and on the conclusion of peace returned to England, and published, in 1856, an account of his Eastern reminiscences entitled, "Kars and our Captivity in Russia," as well as a professional work called, "The Defence of Kars." He was nominated an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty in 1856 with the rank of Colonel in the army, and was Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in Dublin, from 1858 to Aug., 1877. Col. Lake was transferred to H.M. Army in 1856 as a Lieut.-Col. unattached. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1856, and a Knight Companion of the Order in March, 1875. Sir Henry Atwell Lake has been twice married—first, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Peregrine Curtois, of the Longhills, Lincolnshire; and secondly, in 1848, to Anne Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, and granddaughter of Alderman Sir William Curtis, formerly Lord Mayor of, and M.P. for, London. (She died Dec. 20, 1877).

LAKE, The Very Rev. William Charles, D.D., Dean of Durham, son of Capt. Lake, born in Jan., 1817, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, whence he was elected, in 1834, to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and took first-class honours in classics. He obtained the Latin Essay, became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Proctor and University Preacher and Public Examiner in classics and in modern history. Lord Panmure named him member of a commission to inquire into the state of military educa-

tion in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and conjointly with Col. Yolland, R.E., he submitted, in 1856, a report on the subject to both Houses of Parliament. He was again appointed, in 1858, member of the royal commission under the presidency of the late duke of Newcastle, to report on the state of popular education in England; in 1858 was presented by his college to the living of Huntspill, Somerset; was appointed by the Bishop of London preacher at the Chapel Royal of Whitehall; and was made prebendary of Wells. In 1868 he was again member of the royal commission on military education, and on Aug. 9, 1869, was appointed to the deanery of Durham by Mr. Gladstone.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, born in Jasper county, Georgia, in 1826. He graduated at Emory College, studied law, and was admitted to the Georgia bar. He emigrated to Mississippi, was elected a representative in Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. When the State of Mississippi passed the ordinance of secession, in 1861, he resigned his seat, and became a colonel in the Confederate army, but was soon sent on a mission to Europe. His civil disabilities having been removed, he was, in 1872, elected to Congress from Mississippi, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected Senator in Congress. He has taken a prominent place among those ex-Confederate statesmen who are endeavouring to bring about a perfect harmony between the different sections of the Union. He is one of the most effective speakers in Congress, his address upon the death of Charles Sumner being one of his finest efforts.

LAMPSON, Sir Curtis Miranda, Bart.; born in Vermont, United States, Sept. 21, 1806; came to England in 1830, and was naturalized in 1848. Upon the formation of the company for laying the Atlantic telegraph, in 1856, he was appointed one of the directors, and became vice-chairman. The important aid rendered by him in the great undertaking was acknowledged in a letter from Lord Derby to Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the banquet given at Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1866, in honour of those gentlemen who had taken an active part in the laying of the cable; and he was made a baronet Nov. 13, 1866. Sir Curtis Lampson is deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the trustees of the fund given by his friend the late Mr. Peabody for the benefit of the poor of London.

LANDSEER, Charles, R.A., son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A., and elder brother of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, born in 1799, having been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negociate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited at the Academy, "Dorothea;" and at the British Institution studies from Continental subjects—a "Group of Portuguese Peasants," and "The Tyrolese Hunter;" but did not again exhibit at the Academy till 1832. His picture "Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Office," is in the Vernon Gallery; and the "Plundering of Basing House," and the "Battle of Langside," led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837. His pictures of the "Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's," in 1842, "The Monks of Melrose," in 1843, and the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," in 1844, secured the favour of Art Union prize-holders for £300, £400, and £300 respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851, and he held that office till May, 1873, when the council, in consideration of his long

and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, A.R.A., elder brother of Charles Landseer, R.A., born towards the close of the last century, has occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver, and has constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy. His finely-executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," published in 1861, added greatly to his reputation. His best engravings are after his brother's pictures, of which he has managed to catch not only the spirit, but even the style in which they are painted, giving almost the touches of the brush. He published the "Life and Letters of William Bewick (Artist)," 2 vols., 1871.

LANGEVIN, THE HON. HECTOR LOUIS, C.B., born in Quebec, Aug. 15, 1820, was educated at the college in his native city, studied law at Montreal, and was called to the bar in 1850. He was for some time chief editor of the *Mélangès Religieux*, a newspaper published three times a week at Montreal; was afterwards one of the editors of *Le Courrier du Canada*, a daily paper published in Quebec, and wrote "Droit Administratif des Paroisses, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada," 1862. Mr. Langevin, elected Mayor of Quebec in Dec., 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, has filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and has been President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected, Jan. 2, 1858, member of the Provincial Parliament, by the county of Dorchester, which he continues to represent, and has always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet in Sir E. P. Tache's administration, and exchanged the former post for the Postmaster-Generalship in Nov., 1866. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the conference at Prince Edward's Island, on the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec Conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year, in order to complete the arrangements. On the reorganisation of the Dominion Cabinet in 1867, Mr. Langevin was transferred to the position of Secretary of State of Canada, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Registrar-General; and in Nov., 1869, exchanged this office for that of Minister of Public Works, which he still retains. He was made a C.B. when in London completing the arrangements for the organisation of the Dominion Government.

LANGFORD, JOHN ALFRED, LL.D., was born at Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1823, and is self-educated. He was a member of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, 1864-74; Teacher of English Literature in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1868-74; a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society from its foundation; was elected member of the Birmingham School Board in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. He has been local editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and the *Birmingham Morning News*. Dr. Langford is the author of "Religious Scepticism and Infidelity," 1850; "A Drama of Life and Aspiranda," 1852; "Religion and Education in Relation to the People," 1852; "English Democracy," 1855; "The Lamp of Life, a Poem," 1856; "Poems of the Fields and Town," 1859; "Shelley, and other Poems," 1860; "Prison Books and their Authors," 1861; "Pleasant Spots and Famous Places," 1862; "A Century of Birmingham Life," 2 vols. 1868; "Modern Birmingham," 2 vols., 1874-7; "Staffordshire and Warwickshire, Past and Present," 2 vols., 1874. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Greeneville and Tusculum College in 1869.

LANKESTER, EDWIN RAY, M.A., F.R.S., was born May 15, 1847, at 22,

Old Burlington-street, London, and educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1872, and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London, in 1874. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. He has published a long series of scientific memoirs (dating from 1865), chiefly on comparative anatomy and palæontology, the chief of which are "A Monograph of the Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone of Britain, Part I.," 1870; "Comparative Longevity," 1871; "Contributions to the Developmental History of the Mollusca" (Philos. Trans. Royal Society), 1875, and the English edition of Haeckel's "History of Creation." Besides these he has published numerous shorter memoirs, and has constantly contributed reviews and articles to the pages of the *Athenæum*, the *Academy*, and *Nature*. Since 1869, when he joined his father, the late Dr. Edwin Lankester, in that work, he has been chief editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*. During the years 1870-74, he was one of the sectional secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and organised the annual museum which has become a feature of the meetings of that body. In the autumn of 1876 Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit medium Slade, and procured his conviction by Mr. Flowers at Bow-street as "a common rogue and vagabond." On appeal the conviction was quashed through a legal informality, but Professor Lankester at once took out a fresh summons, and Slade left the country. He has also taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiment on live animals, and in the discussion of University Reform.

LANMAN, CHARLES, born in Monroe County, Michigan, June 14, 1819. He became successively a clerk in a mercantile house in New York, a journalist, traveller, private secretary to Daniel Webster, and librarian to the House of Representatives; and since 1871 has been Secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington. He has published "Essays for Summer Hours," "A Summer in the Wilderness," "Private Life of Daniel Webster," "Adventures in the Wilds of America," and "The Japanese in America." Of special value is his "Dictionary of Congress," of which several editions have appeared, the latest in 1876. It comprises biographical sketches of every member of Congress since the formation of the Federal Government.

LANZA, GIOVANNI, an Italian statesman, born about 1815, has acted a very conspicuous part in Italian politics since 1848, having been a member of various liberal associations which were formed for the promotion of constitutional reform in Piedmont. After the establishment of parliamentary government, he became Vice-President, and subsequently President, of the Italian Parliament. At the time the War of Independence broke out in 1859, he was Finance Minister in Count Cavour's Cabinet. In Sept., 1864, he accepted a seat in the new Cabinet formed by General La Marmora, after the disturbances caused at Turin by the removal of the capital to Florence; but he resigned on Aug. 20, 1865, in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues in regard to the question of the elections. In Sept., 1867, he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, an event which was regarded as a triumph for the Menabrea Cabinet. Again, however, he held office for less than a year, resigning in Aug., 1868, after the vote of the Chamber respecting the farming of the tobacco monopoly. In Jan., 1869, the collection of the grist-tax led to some very serious disturbances in the provinces of Central Italy, and the virulence of the Opposition compelled General Menabrea to modify his Cabinet three times; but in vain. When the Parliament reassembled in Nov., Signor Lanza,

the candidate of the Opposition, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, whereupon the Ministry resigned. In this crisis the King sent for Lanza, who endeavoured in vain to form an administration, but who took office in the Cabinet formed by Signor Sella (Dec., 1869) as Minister of the Interior. King Victor Emmanuel conferred the Order of the Annunziada on Signor Lanza in Oct., 1870.

LARCOM, THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS AISKEW, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., second son of the late Capt. Joseph Larcom, R.N., born in 1801, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was entrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, of which post he discharged the duties until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, of which he became deputy-chairman, and in 1853 was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. In 1858 he attained the rank of Major-General. He has been employed on various parliamentary inquiries and commissions, organised the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland, contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas, who is a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, became a Major-General in the Engineers and C.B. in 1858, and was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1860. On his retirement from the office of Under-Secretary in 1868, he was created a baronet, and a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

LASKER, EDUARD, was born Oct. 14, 1829, at Jaroczyn, in the province of Posen, Prussian Poland, of parents who were strictly orthodox Jews. He attended the Gymnasium of Breslau, where he studied mathematics and law. On the completion of his studies he went to Berlin, and there was appointed Auscultator (lawyer's assistant) in the District of the Kammergericht. Having subsequently passed his second State examination, he went abroad, and stayed in foreign countries, principally England, for three years, to study the laws of Great Britain; but he returned to Berlin in 1856, and became Assessor to the Stadtgericht in 1858. He now passed his novitiate as a politician by writing political articles, especially in the *Deutschen Jahrbücher;* and in March, 1865, he became a candidate for the fourth Berlin electoral district, and was elected a Deputy to the Prussian Diet. There was not at that period any German Parliament—not even that of the North German Confederation, which only came into existence in 1867. The time of Herr Lasker's entry into the Prussian Diet was a very exciting one in the home politics of Prussia. The conflict which was waged between the German Progressist party (Fortschritts-Partei) and the Government may be said to have reached its height at that period. Herr Lasker joined that faction, which had then obtained the Parliamentary majority, refused voting the budget, and opposed most energetically the carrying out of the army organisation. The opposition was futile, for if not completed, the scheme was then already carried practically into effect. The struggle between the Government and the majority of the popular representatives was brought to a close in the following year (1866) by Prussia declaring war against Austria. From that moment the aspect of affairs was entirely changed. The Prussians were originally opposed to a war with Austria, but when once the struggle had commenced they sided with the Government. This led also to a complete change in the Parliamentary situation, and Herr Lasker was one of those who, separating themselves from the Progressist party, formed with the members of the Old Liberal party (formerly the Vincke faction), that which has ever since been known

as the National Liberal party, which though the strongest in numbers in the German Reichstag, has never represented by itself a majority. Of this party Herr Lasker is one of the most prominent leaders. As a member of the North German Parliament, and later as a member of the Parliament of the German Empire, to which he was re-elected in Aug., 1878, Herr Lasker has taken a most decided part in the reorganisation and unification of Germany.

LASSELL, WILLIAM, F.R.S., LL.D., was born June 18, 1799, at Bolton, in Lancashire, and suffered the irreparable loss of his father before the completion of his eleventh year. He received the rudiments of education at a day-school in the town, and afterwards spent a year and a half at a provincial academy at Rochdale. In 1814 he entered a merchant's office at Liverpool, and passed through a seven years' apprenticeship. He commenced business in Liverpool, as a brewer, about the year 1825, without, however, much taste or inclination for trade, and spent almost all his leisure time in his favourite pursuit of astronomy, and the mechanics connected therewith. Not having at that time sufficient means to enable him to purchase expensive instruments, Mr. Lassell began, about 1820, to construct reflecting telescopes for himself, of both the Newtonian and Gregorian forms—chiefly the former. He began simultaneously with a Newtonian of seven inches diameter and seven feet focus, and a Gregorian of seven and a half inches diameter and four feet focus. Being successful with these, he afterwards made a Newtonian of nine inches aperture and 112 inches focus, which he wrought to great excellence, and in 1839 mounted, equatorially, at Starfield, near Liverpool. This instrument is fully described in the 12th volume of the "Memoirs" of the Royal Astronomical Society. Records of many observations made with it are scattered through the "Monthly Notices" of the same Society (Vols. v., vi., vii., &c.). In 1844-5 Mr. Lassell erected his two-foot equatorial, mounted on the same plan as the nine-inch, but having a diameter of twenty-four inches, and a focus of twenty feet. This telescope, and the machine by which the mirrors were polished, are also described in the same "Memoirs." With this instrument he discovered, in Sept., 1847, the satellite of Neptune; and in Sept., 1848, simultaneously with the late Professor Bond, in America, he discovered Hyperion, an eighth satellite of Saturn. In 1851, after long and careful search, he discovered, also with the same telescope, two additional satellites of the planet Uranus (Umbriel and Ariel), interior to the two discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1787, and very much smaller. In 1852 Mr. Lassell took out this telescope to Malta, and erected it on St. John's Cavalier, in Valetta, observing there through the winter of that year. His last work in astronomical science was the construction of a larger equatorial telescope than had previously been made, mounting it, generally, like the former ones, but of four feet diameter and thirty-seven feet focus. The description of this telescope, and the account of its erection in Malta, and of the work done with it in the interval from 1861 to 1865, constitute the 36th volume of the Astronomical Society's "Memoirs." In 1839 Mr. Lassell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, received its Gold Medal in 1849, and in 1870 was elected its President. In 1849 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received one of its Royal Medals in 1858. He is also an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in 1875 received an honorary degree from the University of Cambridge.

LASTEYRIE (COMTE DE) CHARLES LEON FERDINAND, politician, better known as a writer on art, born June 15, 1810, was elected a deputy in 1842, and supported M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état*

of Dec., 1851, he was, for some free expression of his opinion, detained in prison, and did not re-appear on the political stage until 1857, when he was a candidate for the Corps Législatif. M. Lasteyrie, who is a member of several learned societies, was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in April, 1860. He has written the "History of Painting on Glass from the Monuments of France," which received the prize of the Institute, published in 1837-56; a "Report on the Manufactures of Sèvres and the Gobelins," in 1850; "Theory of Painting on Glass," in 1853; "The Cathedral of Aosta," in 1854, being the introduction to a series of archæological studies of the churches of the Alps; "L'Électrum des Anciens était-il de l'Émail?" in 1858; "Description du Trésor de Guanazar, recherches sur toutes les questions archéologiques qui s'y rattachent," in 1860; "Les Travaux de Paris, Examen Critique," in 1862; "Causeries Artistiques," in 1862; "La Peinture à l'Exposition Universelle," in 1863; "Question Parisienne," a letter to M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange, in 1864; and "L'Histoire du Travail à l'Exposition Universelle," in 1869.

LATHAM, ROBERT GORDON, M.D., F.R.S., born at Billingborough, in Lincolnshire, in 1812, was educated at Eton, and proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, being duly elected Fellow. He afterwards studied medicine, and became assistant physician to the Middlesex Hospital, where he lectured on Forensic Medicine and Materia Medica. His name, however, is best known to the world by his ethnological researches, and his writings on that subject and on philology. His first works were "Norway and the Norwegians," a translation from the Swedish of Tegner's "Frithiof Saga," and "Axel," published in 1840; "The Varieties of Man," and "The Ethnology of Europe," in 1852; "The English Language," in 1855; "Descriptive Ethnology," in 1859; "Nationalities of Europe," in 1863; a work on "Comparative Philology;" several papers on "Logic;" a new edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," of which the thirty-sixth and last number was published Jan. 1, 1870; and "Outlines of General or Developmental Philology," 1878.

LA VALETTE (MARQUIS DE), CHARLES-JEAN-MARIE-FÉLIX, born at Senlis, Nov. 25, 1806, entered the diplomatic service under Louis-Philippe, became Secretary to the Embassy at Stockholm in 1837, Consul-General at Alexandria in 1841, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Hesse-Cassel in 1846. Recalled in 1849, he was appointed, at the commencement of 1851, Envoy Extraordinary to Constantinople, and fulfilled the difficult duties appertaining to that important post until, fearing that his antecedents in the question of the Holy Places might prove an obstacle to conciliation, he asked permission to return to France and was replaced, Feb. 18, 1853, by M. de la Cour. He was raised to the dignity of a Senator, June 23, 1853; was again accredited Ambassador to Constantinople, May 21, 1860; was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, in place of the Duc de Gramont, in Aug., 1861, and remained there until the retirement of the late M. Thouvenel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 18, 1862. He was by decree, March 20, 1865, appointed to the Ministry of the Interior in place of M. Boudet. In Sept., 1866, having been entrusted *ad interim*, during the absence of M. de Moustier, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he drew up the famous circular of the French Government on the affairs of Germany; and when, at the close of the year 1868, the state of M. de Moustier's health compelled him to retire from the public service, the Marquis de La Valette was appointed to succeed him. After the Imperial message of June 12, 1869, promising a liberal constitution for France, the Marquis withdrew from

the Ministry, and in the following month was sent as Ambassador to London, but he resigned his post on the formation of M. Ollivier's administration in Jan., 1870, and withdrew from public life. The Marquis de La Valette was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 15, 1852, and Grand Cross, July 10, 1861. He received on Aug. 15, 1866, the title of Officer of Public Instruction, and, a few months later, the Insignia of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

LAVELEYE, ÉMILE LOUIS VICTOR, DE, a Belgian writer, chiefly on topics connected with political economy, is a cousin of the well-known civil engineer, Auguste François Lamoral de Laveleye, who died in 1865. Born at Bruges, April 5, 1822, he studied first in the Athenæum of that city, next in the Collége Stanislas, at Paris, and finally went through the course of law at Ghent. In 1848 he devoted himself exclusively to politics, and the study of economical questions, and in 1864 was appointed to the chair of Political Economy, in the University of Liége. M. Laveleye is a warm partisan of the Liberals, whose policy he has supported in numberless articles, published in Belgian and French journals. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and in 1869 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. M. Laveleye is a constant contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and has published a great number of separate works, of which we can only find room to mention :—"Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales," 1844 ; "Histoire des Rois Francs," 1847 ; "L'Enseignement Obligatoire," 1859 ; "La Question d'Or," 1860 ; a translation of the "Nibelungen," 1861, second edition, 1866 ; "Questions Contemporaines," 1863 ; "Études et Essais," 1869 ; "Prussia and Austria since the Battle of Sadowa," 1870 ; "L'Instruction du Peuple," 1872 ; "Essai sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés Modernes," 1872 ; "Le Parti Clérical en Belgique," 1873 ; "Des Causes Actuelles de la Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage International," 1873 ; "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Primitives," 1874 ; "Protestantism and Catholicism in their bearing upon the Liberty and Prosperity of Nations," 1875 ; and "L'Afrique Centrale et la Conférence Géographique," 1877.

LAWRENCE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN LAIRD MAIR, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who has been emphatically styled the saviour of that vast possession of the British crown during the mutiny of 1857, brother of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., killed in the same year, in the defence of Lucknow against the rebels, was born March 4, 1811, and received his early education at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the East-India College, Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India as a writer in 1829, became Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi in the early part of 1831 ; was promoted to the post of Officiating Magistrate and Collector in Dec., 1833, and to a similar post at Paniput in 1834 ; was appointed Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Goorgaon, and the southern division of Delhi, in July, 1836, and Officiating Magistrate of the southern division, in December ; and conducted the settlement duties in Zillah Etawah, in 1838 ; proceeded to Europe on furlough, in Feb., 1840, and did not return to India until Dec., 1842. Up to this time Mr. Lawrence had been chiefly engaged in magisterial and revenue duties. After holding one or two temporary employments, he was employed as Magistrate and Collector in the Central district of Delhi territory, which includes the city of Delhi, when his administrative ability attracted the attention of the Governor-General, Sir H. Hardinge, and an opportunity for making himself a

name presented itself on his being appointed to the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been added to our Indian empire, after the first Sikh war of 1845-6. In this position he found ample scope for the exercise of his abilities and persevering energy, and succeeded in placing the administration—political, fiscal, and judicial—on a sound basis. He was also twice employed during 1846 and 1848 as Acting Resident at Lahore, in addition to his substantive duties. The assassination, at Mooltan, of the English envoys, Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 18, 1848, followed by a general insurrection in the Punjaub, led to the second Sikh war. After a long and obstinate contest, the Sikhs were finally defeated by Lord Gough, at Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849, when their territory was surrendered into our hands, and was declared by Lord Dalhousie to be thenceforth annexed to our possessions in India. The first important step on the part of the Governor-General, was to seek for men of administrative ability to bring the newly-acquired territory under British laws and rule. Sir H. Lawrence, who had filled the post of Resident at Lahore, and his brother Mr. John Lawrence, were nominated two out of three members of the board for the administration of the Punjaub. The third member was Mr. Charles Grenvill Mansel. Some slight idea of the labours of this commission may be formed from the fact that the superficial area of the country is 50,400 square miles, and that it contains a population, partly military and partly agricultural, of various races and religious creeds, who all "hated every dynasty except their own, and regarded the British as the worst because the most powerful of usurpers." Under their former sovereign, Runjeet Singh, the administration was deplorable. There was scarcely a crime for which impunity could not be purchased by bribes; while the oppressive exactions of the provincial governors, who farmed the taxes, were unchecked. Such was the state of affairs when the British Government first interfered in the internal administration of the country. Much had been done by Sir H. Lawrence, when acting as Resident at Lahore, to ameliorate the condition of the people; but his endeavours were interrupted by the rebellion of 1848-9. The first labour undertaken by the board appointed by Lord Dalhousie, was to organise a comprehensive system of law and justice, and of social and financial improvement throughout the Punjaub. It was found necessary to disband the Sikh soldiery, though many of them afterwards entered the British service, and an irregular force, consisting of ten regiments, was raised for the protection of the western frontier. In consequence of these measures, at the end of two years, the board was able to report to the Governor-General that "the entire British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced into the Punjaub." One triumphant result of this consummation was shown in the fact that in the great mutiny of 1857, that province remained faithful to British rule, and contributed largely to the preservation of our Indian empire. In 1856 Sir J. Lawrence was made a K.C.B. in reward of his services as Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, and was advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. (civil) in 1857, for his zeal, intrepidity, and energy in aiding the military authorities to suppress the formidable revolt. He was created a baronet Aug. 16, 1858, sworn a member of the Privy Council, and on the creation of the Order of the Star of India, was made K.S.I. In Dec., 1863, he succeeded the late Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India, an appointment which gave great satisfaction both in this country and in India. He was made a member of the Indian Council, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted him a life pension of £2,000 per annum, which, by a special

act (27 Viet. c. 2), he was empowered to hold with his full salary as Viceroy of India. On March 27, 1869, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Lawrence, of the Punjaub, and of Grately in the county of Southampton. Lord Lawrence, who has received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is known as an earnest advocate of an open Christian course in the government of India; and especially of making the Bible a class-book in the Government schools, but allowing the attendance of the native pupils to be voluntary. At the first election for the London School Board in 1870, he was chosen for the Chelsea division, and at the first meeting of the Board he was elected its chairman. He resigned the position of chairman in Nov., 1873.

LAWRENCE, Sir George St. Patrick, K.C.S.I., C.B., son of Col. Alexander William Lawrence, born at Trincomalee, Ceylon, in 1805, was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at Addiscombe College, Surrey. He became a cornet in the Bengal Light Cavalry in 1821, and adjutant in 1824. He was appointed Political Assistant and Military Secretary, Envoy and Minister at Cabul in August, 1839, and was kept prisoner by the Afghans for nearly nine months. He was appointed Political Assistant at Peshawur in 1848, and was again kept in captivity for nearly six months. He was present at the murder of Sir William Macnaghten, and was made prisoner, but was released and given over as an hostage to the Afghans on the Cabul retreat. He was present in several frontier actions, especially in the Katah Pass, with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier. He became Political Agent at Meywar, Rajpootanah, in June, 1850; Agent to the Governor-General for the Rajpootanah States in March, 1857; Major-General Bengal Staff Corps, in Sept., 1861; and retired on full pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General, in Jan., 1867. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1860, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1866. Sir G. Lawrence is the author of "Reminiscences of Forty-Three Years' Service in India," edited by W. Edwards, 1874.

LAWSON, The Right Hon. James Anthony, LL.D., born at Waterford, in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, was appointed law adviser of the Crown in Ireland, and on the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859, Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865; from which office he retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the University of Dublin in April, 1857, and was first returned for Portarlington at the general election in July, 1866. Mr. Lawson was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in 1868. On the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871, he was appointed Commissioner with Lord Monck, and the late Mr. G. A. Hamilton, to carry into effect the provisions of the Act. He has written "Lectures on Political Economy," 1844, and has contributed papers on Law Reform to the Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society, of which he is president.

LAWSON, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., M.P., son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Aspatria, Cumberland, was born in 1829, and succeeded to the title and estates on his father's death, in 1867. From an early age he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the Temperance movement, and he is now the leader of the United Kingdom Alliance, and its spokesman in Parliament. At the general election of 1859, he stood, in conjunction with his uncle, the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a

narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In March, 1864, he first moved for leave to introduce the measure now so well known as the Permissive Bill, the main principle of which is the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. It was supported by forty members. In 1865 he was displaced at the general election by his former opponent, Mr. Hodgson; but, at the general election of 1868, on appealing to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned at the head of the poll. He was again returned at the general election of Feb., 1874.

LAYARD, The Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry, G.C.B., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, March 5, 1817. Having commenced the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for more congenial pursuits, he, in 1839, set out with a friend on a course of travel, visited various points in northern Europe, and proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as a correspondent of a London newspaper, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been carrying out excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Mr. Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Sir Stratford Canning, who, in 1845, generously offered to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud, and in the autumn Mr. Layard set off for Mosul, and began his labours on a spot previously undisturbed. Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum. The Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches. He was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, April 5, 1849, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration for a few weeks in 1852; Lord Derby, on his accession to power in Feb. of that year, having offered to retain him in that office until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord Russell, declined. In the Coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, he was offered various posts, which, as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined. In 1853 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and went to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but, disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a more decided course of action on the Eastern question, and delivered several energetic and impressive speeches on that important subject. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, was a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the *Agamemnon*, and remained in the Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann, making himself acquainted with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in

demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army; and he took a leading part in the investigation, to which he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855, he was again offered a post; but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the country, he declined it, became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association, and brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying their views, which was rejected by a large majority. He spent some time in India during the rebellion of 1857-8, endeavouring to ascertain its cause. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in July, 1852; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate at York in April, 1859, and was returned one of the members for Southwark in Dec., 1860. In 1848-9, he published "Nineveh and its Remains;" and, in 1853, a second part of the work. His "Monuments of Nineveh" appeared in 1849-53, and an abridged edition of "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1851. Mr. Layard, who had been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1855 and 1856, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in July, 1861, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in Feb., 1866. He was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, at which time he was added to the Privy Council, until Nov., 1869, when he retired from Parliament on being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. In April, 1877, he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople in succession to Sir Henry Elliot, who, after the failure of the Conference of Constantinople to secure peace between Turkey and Russia, had returned to England and had requested a long leave of absence in order, it was said, to recruit his health. On the re-establishment of ordinary diplomatic relations with the Sublime Porte, Mr. Layard was chosen by Lord Beaconsfield to be our Ambassador. He arrived at Constantinople April 24, 1877. The Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred on him in June, 1878, just before the assembling of the Congress of the Great Powers at Berlin.

LEATHES, The Rev. Stanley, M.A., was born March 21, 1830, at Ellesborough, Bucks, being son of the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, rector of that parish. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1852, Tyrwhitt University Scholar 1853, M.A. 1855), was ordained by Dr. Hamilton, bishop of Salisbury, in 1856, and became curate successively of St. Martin's, Salisbury, St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Westminster. Mr. Leathes succeeded Dr. M'Caul as Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, in 1863. He was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait) Boyle Lecturer in 1867, and held this office from 1868 to 1870. He became Minister of St. Philip's Regent Street, in 1869. He was elected Hulsean Lecturer in the university of Cambridge for the year 1873, and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the year 1874. He was appointed Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Selborne, in 1876, an office which is tenable for four years. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., March 2, 1878. Mr. Leathes, who was invited by Convocation to join in the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament, is the Author of "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," being the Boyle Lectures for 1868; "The Witness of St. Paul to Christ;" "The Witness of St. John to Christ;" "University Sermons;" a "Hebrew Grammar;" "Truth and Life," short sermons, 1872; "Structure of the Old Testament," a series

of popular essays, 1873 ; "The Gospel its Own Witness," 1874, being the Hulsean Lectures delivered in the preceding year ; "Religion of the Christ ; its Development," (Bampton Lectures) 1874 ; and "The Christian Creed : its Theory and Practice. With a Preface on some present Dangers of the English Church," 1878.

LEBŒUF, EDMOND, a Marshal of France, born Nov. 5, 1809, received his professional education in the Polytechnic School and the School of Artillery at Metz. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1852, served in the Crimean war at the head of the artillery ; became a General of Division in 1857, and commanded the artillery during the Italian campaign in 1859. He was then appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and a member of the Committee on Artillery. In 1866 he was sent to Venetia as Imperial Commissioner for transferring the province to the Italian authorities ; and in Jan., 1869, he was appointed to succeed General de Goyon at Toulouse, and to command the 6th Army Corps. In the following August he succeeded Marshal Neil as Minister of War, and he continued to occupy that position in the parliamentary cabinet formed by M. Ollivier in Jan., 1870, being shortly afterwards created a Marshal of France. Just before the late war between France and Prussia, Marshal Lebœuf assured the Emperor that the army was in a complete state of organization, and thoroughly prepared for war. The disasters which so soon followed showed how much the Minister's confident opinion was to be relied on, and he became the most unpopular man in the country. He accompanied his Imperial master to the seat of war, and after Sédan was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine. On the capitulation of that fortress he was sent prisoner into Germany. After peace was signed he went to Switzerland, and subsequently he returned to France where he gave evidence before the Commission appointed to inquire into the capitulations.

LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE, M.A., was born in the neighbourhood of Dublin, March 26, 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863. Devoting himself to literature, he soon gained great distinction as an author. His acknowledged works are : "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861, and republished in 1871-72 ; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 2 vols., 1865, 5th edit., 1872 ; "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," 2 vols., 1869 ; and "A History of England in the Eighteenth Century," vols. I. and II., 1878. The first three works have been translated into German by Dr. H. Jolowicz.

LECOCQ, ALEXANDRE CHARLES, musical composer, born at Paris, June 3, 1832. He received his musical education in the Conservatoire, where he studied from 1849 till 1854, when he set up as a teacher of music. About this period M. Offenbach founded the theatre of the Bouffes Parisiens, and opened a competition for the composition of an operetta in one act, entitled "Le Docteur Miracle." M. Lecocq, with seventy-seven other competitors, entered the lists, and he was at first classed among the first six, with MM. Bizet, Demerssemann, Erlanger, Limagne, and Manniquet, and afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing his score chosen conjointly with that of George Bizet, the result being that "Le Docteur Miracle" was first represented on the stage with the music of M. Lecocq, April 8, 1857, and with the music of M. Bizet on the 9th of the same month, the two scores being afterwards played on alternate nights. Neither of them, however, was received with much favour by the public. M. Lecocq obtained a larger measure of success with several one-act operettas which

were produced at the little theatre of the Champs-Elysées, viz., "Le Baiser à la Poste," "Liline et Valentin," "Les Ondines au Champagne" (Sept., 1865), and "Le Cabaret de Ramponneau" (Oct., 1867). In May, 1866, he had brought out at the Palais-Royal an operetta in one act, "Le Myosotis," the music being composed by him, and the witty and sprightly libretto being from the pen of Cham, the caricaturist. This piece was received with the most flattering marks of favour. After the establishment of the Athenée M. Lecocq produced at that theatre "L'Amour et son Carquois" (Jan., 1868), a comic opera in two acts; and in the month of April following, "Fleur de Thé" an *opera buffa* in three acts, which was his first brilliant success, and which had a run of 100 nights. Among his subsequent pieces are:—"Les Jumeaux de Bergame;" "Le Carnaval d'un Merle blanc;" "Gandolfo;" "Le Rajah de Mysore;" "Le Testament de M. de Crac;" "Le Barbier de Trouville;" "Les Cent Vierges," produced at Brussels during the war of 1870-71; "La Fille de Madame Angot," his most popular production, also brought out at Brussels, Dec, 4, 1872; "Giroflé-Girofla," brought out March 21, 1874, at the Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes (Alcazar) at Brussels, and afterwards with an English libretto, at the Philharmonic Theatre in London; "Les Prés Saint Gervais," an *opera buffa*, brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés, Paris, Nov. 14, 1874, and in an English dress at the Criterion Theatre, London, on the 28th of the same month, the original libretto by MM. Sardou and Gille having been translated by Mr. Robert Reece; "Le Pompon" (at the Folies Dramatiques, Nov., 1875); "La Petite Mariée," (produced at the Renaissance, Dec., 1875, and presented to a London audience at the Opéra Comique, May 6, 1876); "Kosiki" (Renaissance, Oct., 1876); "La Marjolaine" (same theatre, Feb. 3, 1877); "Le Petit Duc" (same theatre, Jan. 25, 1878); and "La Camargo" (same theatre, Nov. 20, 1878.)

LE CONTE, Joseph, M.D, born in Georgia, Feb. 26, 1823. He graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1845. and practised his profession at Macon, Georgia. In 1850 he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied under Agassiz, whom he accompanied on his scientific expedition to Florida. He subsequently held several professorships, among which was that of Chemistry and Geology in South Carolina College, 1856-69. Since 1869 he has been Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. He has published several essays on education and the fine arts, and a work on "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science." Among his strictly scientific publications are papers on "The Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula of Florida;" "On the Correlation of Vital Force with Chemical and Physical Forces;" "On the Phenomena of Binocular Vision;" "A Theory of the Formation of the Great Features of the Earth's Surface;" "On some of the Ancient Glaciers of the Sierras;" "On the Great Lava Flood of the North-west;" and "On the Structure and Age of the Cascade Mountains."

LEDOCHOWSKI, His Eminence Miecislas, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and Primate of Poland, was born at Gork, of an illustrious Polish family, Oct. 29, 1822. He commenced his theological studies under the Lazarists in the college of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the "Academia Ecclesiastica," founded by Pius IX. to impart a special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements. His Holiness named Ledochowski Do-

mestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic, and also sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid and as Auditor of the Nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili. He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes, *in partibus infidelium*, on his appointment, Sept. 30, 1861, to the Nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years. In Jan., 1866, he was translated to the archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see he possesses the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the laws enacted in Prussia against the Church, he was, in 1874, cast into prison, and he was actually incarcerated in the dungeons of Ostrowo when he was proclaimed a Cardinal by the Pope in a secret consistory held in Rome, March 15, 1875. He was released from captivity Feb. 3, 1876. Being banished from his diocese he proceeded to Rome, where he took possession of his "title," the church of Santa Maria in Ara Cœli (May 11).

LEE, Sir Edward, F.S.A., born Oct. 16, 1833, at the Vicarage House, Thame, Oxfordshire, is the younger son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., Rector of Easington, of an old family long resident in that county, one member of which was Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was educated at the Grammar School of Thame, and afterwards studied art in London. After having been for some years manager of the Literary and Scientific Department of the Crystal Palace, he was appointed by Sir Arthur Guinness, Director of the Dublin Exhibition of 1872, which, under his counsel and management, proved a great success. In acknowledgment of his constant and indefatigable labours, the Lord-Lieutenant (Earl Spencer), at the closing ceremonial, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood (1872). He was for awhile Managing Director of the Alexandra Palace, but is now again Director of the Exhibition Palace in Dublin ; and has been a contributor to various literary and artistic publications.

LEE, The Rev. Frederick George, D.C.L., F.S.A., born Jan. 6, 1832, at Thame Vicarage, Oxfordshire, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., rector of Easington, in that county. He was educated at the Grammar School, Thame, and at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L., and became both a university and college prizeman in 1854. He was afterwards a student of Cuddesden Theological College, and was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest in 1856, by the Bishop of Oxford. He has been curate of Sunningwell, Berks, assistant minister of Berkeley Chapel, and incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen. He was created hon. D.C.L. Nov. 20, 1864. At present he is vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. Lee founded and edited the *Union Review* from 1863 to 1869, and was hon. secretary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, from 1857 to 1869. He is the author of "Poems," 2nd edit. 1855 ; "The Words from the Cross," 2nd edit. 1859 ; "The Gospel Message," 1860; "The St. George's Riots : a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 3rd edit. 1860 ; "The Cheyne Case : a Letter to Adam Urquhart, Sheriff of Wigtonshire," 3rd edit. 1860 ; "The King's Highway, and other Poems," 1866 ; "The Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons, an Oxford Prize Poem," 3rd edit. 1866 ; "The Message of Reconciliation," 2nd edit. 1868 ; "The Church of England and Political Parties : a Letter to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P." 2nd edit. 1868 ; "Petronilla, and other Poems," 2nd edit. 1869 ; "The Beauty of Holiness," 4th edit., 1869 ; "Parochial and Occasional Sermons," 1869 ; "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," 3rd edit. 1870 ; and "The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated," 1870. As editor he has published "Prayers for the Reunion of Christendom," 1864 ; "Sermons on Reunion,"

1864, second series, 1865; "Sancta Clara on the Thirty-nine Articles," 1865; "Miscellaneous Sermons," 1865; "Essays on Reunion," 1867; "Altar Service Book for the Church of England," 1868; "The Book of the Epistles," 1868; "The Book of the Gospels," 1868; "Manuale Clericorum," 1870; "Directorium Anglicanum," 4th edit. 1870; "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed," 1872; "The Bells of Botteville Tower, and other Poems," 1873; "Glimpses of the Supernatural," 1874; "Lyrics of Light and Life," 1874; "Recent Legislation and its Dangers: a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Winchester," 1875; "Memorials of the Rev. R. S. Hawker," 1876; "Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms," 1876; "The Repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act, a Letter to Lord Cairns," 1877; and "More Glimpses of the World Unseen," 1878. Dr. Lee has been a contributor to the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Christian Remembrancer*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *Ecclesiologist*.

LEE, Frederick Richard, R.A., landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple, Devon, in June, 1798, received a commission in the 56th Foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, from whose directors he afterwards received a £50 prize; commenced exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834, and R.A. in 1838. He excels in cheerful landscapes, representing English rivers and avenues of trees, and in Scotch scenery. Some of his finest works are, or were, in the collections of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the late Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Spencer, Sir G. Philipps, Sir J. Warrender, Sir T. Baring, Alderman Salomons, J. Cuningham, Esq., of Carshalton, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Thomas Sidney Cooper, the eminent cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal-Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," and "View of Garibaldi's Residence at Caprera," done from painted sketches made on the island during a fortnight's residence with the General. This picture, with "Cressingham," "Bay of Biscay," and the "Signal-Station, Gibraltar," was in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster. His "Land we Live in" was at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1867. His name now appears on the list of retired Royal Academicians.

LEE, John Edward, F.S.A., F.G.S., was born Dec. 21, 1808, at Newland, near Hull. For some years he was the Hon. Secretary of the Hull Royal Institution, and studied geology under the late Professor Phillips. He has, however, written nothing on geology with the exception of a few papers in the journals, though he has amassed a large private collection of fossils. In 1841 he removed to Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, and took an active part in forming the County Antiquarian Association, of which for more than 25 years he was the Honorary Secretary, and as an amateur artist he contributed to most of its periodicals. In 1862, he published "Isca Silurum," or an illustrated catalogue of the Roman remains found at Caerleon, the ancient capital of the Siluri, and in 1866 appeared his translation and re-arrangement of Dr. Keller's "Lake Dwellings." He has also published "Roman Imperial Photographs," 1874; and "Roman Imperial Profiles; being a series of more than 160 Lithographic Profiles enlarged from Coins," 1874; and a translation of Conrad Merk's "Excavations at the Kesslerloch, near Thayngen, Switzerland, a Cave of the Reindeer Period," 1876. For twenty-eight years

he has been in the commission of the peace for Monmouthshire, but he is now residing at Torquay, and he is one of the local secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries for Devonshire.

LEE, RICHARD, dramatist and journalist, son of Charles Lee, R.N., was born Feb. 10, 1828, and educated at King's College School, London. Devoted to literary pursuits from an early age, he became associated as contributor with various publications. He retired from the office of dramatic critic of the *Morning Advertiser* upon the production of his first play, "Ordeal by Touch," at the Queen's Theatre, in May, 1872. He has also written "Chivalry," brought out at the Globe, Sept. 13, 1873.

LEE, THE VEN. WILLIAM, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, son of the Rev. William Lee, rector of Emly, born in Ireland, in 1815, was educated at the Endowed School of Clonmel and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the First Classical Scholarship, First Mathematical Moderatorship, and the Mathematical Prize. He was elected Fellow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishop King's Lecturer on Divinity in 1863. He has written "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," published in 1858; "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidences of Christianity," in 1861; a Sermon on the Consecration of Archbishop Trench, in 1864; and "Strictures on a Recent Attempt to Deny the Succession of the Hierarchy of the Church of Ireland from the Ancient Irish Church," in 1866. Dr. Lee is best known by his celebrated "Donnelan Lectures" for 1852, on the "Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof."

LEES, EDWIN, F.L.S., F.G.S., born at Worcester, May 12, 1800, was educated there, and afterwards at a private school in Birmingham. Having been brought up to commercial pursuits, he abandoned them for the more congenial studies of botany and natural history. The natural history of Worcestershire in particular has been his study, and he assisted the late Sir Charles Hastings in establishing the Worcestershire Natural History Society, of which he was the first Hon. Curator; and became the first president of the Worcestershire and vice-president of the Malvern Naturalists' Club. He is well known as a lecturer and writer on botany, and has written "The Botanical Looker-out in England and Wales;" "The Affinities of Plants and Animals, their Analogies and Associations;" "Pictures of Nature around the Malvern Hills and Vale of Severn;" "The Botany of the Malvern Hills," which has passed through three editions; some poetical pieces, and numerous papers in magazines devoted to botany and natural history, besides various articles in the "Transactions" of the Woolhope (Herefordshire) and Malvern Field Clubs, and in the *Worcester Journal*. He published "The Botany of Worcestershire," in 1868. A series of articles from his pen on remarkable and curious old trees, relics of the English forests, have lately appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and when completed will be published in a separate form (1874-6). In 1869 the members of the Worcestershire and Malvern Naturalists' Clubs presented Mr. Lees with his portrait and a breakfast service of plate in acknowledgment of his services extending over more than a quarter of a century. His latest publication is "The Forest and Chace of Malvern, its Ancient and Present State; with notices of the most remarkable Old Trees within its confines," 1877.

LEES, FREDERIC RICHARD, born March 15, 1815, at Meanwood Hall, near Leeds, was educated for the law, but abandoned the profession for literature. He was created a Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Giessen, in 1842, and is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Mr. Lees is a voluminous

author on politics, theology, criticism, and especially temperance. His principal works are:—"Metaphysics of Owenism Dissected," 1837; "Science of Symbolism; or, Logic in its Method, Means, and Matter," 1845; "The Truth-Seeker in Literature, Science, and Philosophy," 5 vols. 1845-50; "The 100 Guinea Prize Argument for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," 1856; "Text Book of Temperance," 1868; and (jointly with the Rev. Dawson Burns), "The Temperance Bible Commentary," 1866. Mr. Lees has travelled over a large part of Europe, and twice visited America. He unsuccessfully contested Ripon, Northampton, Northamptonshire, and Leeds, where he obtained 6000 votes, at the general election of Feb., 1874.

LEFEVRE, Sir John George Shaw, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., younger brother of Viscount Eversley, born in London, Jan. 24, 1797, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1818, as Senior Wrangler, and became a Fellow. In 1824 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. He has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1833); a Commissioner of the Poor-Laws (1834); Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade (1841); Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments (1848); and a Civil Service Commissioner. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, which office he resigned in March, 1875. He is an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

LE FLÔ, Adolphe Emmanuel Charles, a French general and diplomatist, born at Lesneven (Finistère), Nov. 2, 1804, after passing through the usual course of instruction at the military school of Saint Cyr, served with distinction in Algeria, and was, for his gallant conduct before Constantine, advanced to the rank of Major. He became a Colonel in 1844, and a General of Brigade in 1848. He was returned for Finistère to the Constituent Assembly in Sept. 1848, but took no part in its deliberations until March, 1849, he having been in the meantime employed on a diplomatic mission at the Russian court. On his return he voted with the Right and supported the policy of Louis Napoleon, which, however, he subsequently opposed in the Legislative Assembly, the result being that after the *coup d'état* he was placed under arrest and banished from the country. General Le Flô sojourned for some years in Belgium and Jersey, but in 1859 returned to his native country. On the formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was appointed Minister for War, and he held that position in the government of M. Thiers until July, 1871, when he was selected to fill the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in lieu of the Duke de Noailles.

LEGGE, Edward, born about 1840, having served a hard apprenticeship to journalism, began an active career as a special correspondent for the *Irish Times*, in the war between Germany and France, in 1870. Early in the following year he joined the *Morning Post*, and represented that journal at all the principal royal and other ceremonies, until 1876. He recorded for the *Morning Post* the entry of the victorious German troops into Berlin in 1871; the arrival of the Shah of Persia in Belgium; the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at St. Petersburg, in 1874; accompanied the suite of Don Alfonso from Paris to Spain when the young King was called to the throne; and chronicled all the home events of importance between 1871 and 1876. Mr. Legge was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1875. In 1876 he established (in conjunction with Mr. J. T. Peacock) *The Whitehall Review*, a weekly journal, which is described as the "representative organ of 'good' society."

LEGGE, James, M.A., was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Dec. 20, 1815,

and educated at Huntly, and the grammar schools of Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen. He entered King's College and University in 1831 : graduated M.A. in 1835 ; studied subsequently at Highbury Theological College, London, and received from the University of Aberdeen the degree of LL.D. in 1870. He was appointed a missionary to the Chinese in connection with the London Missionary Society, in 1839, and arrived at Malacca in that capacity in December of the same year. In 1840 he took charge of the Anglo-Chinese College founded there by the Rev. Dr. R. Morrison in 1825. In 1843 he removed to Hong Kong, where he continued till 1873 in the discharge of missionary duties, and officiating also for many years as minister of the English Union Church, which had grown up in connection with his labours. Having returned to England in 1867, leaving his return to Hong Kong uncertain (though he did return in 1870), he was presented by the Government of the colony with a service of plate "in acknowledgment of many valuable public services freely and gratuitously rendered ;" and by many of the Chinese inhabitants with a valuable and beautiful silver tablet, made after the Chinese fashion. In 1875 several gentlemen connected with the China trade formed themselves into a committee to promote the establishment of a Chair of the Chinese Language and Literature at Oxford, to be occupied in the first place by Dr. Legge. The University liberally responded to the proposal, and the Chair was constituted in March, 1876. Corpus Christi College was forward in aiding the foundation, and Dr. Legge is now a Fellow and M.A. of it. In certain philological discussions which arose in China in 1847 about the proper rendering in Chinese of the words "God" and "Spirit," Dr. Legge took a prominent part, his principal publication being a volume in 1852, under the title of "The Notions of the Chinese Concerning God and Spirits." His principal claim to literary distinction, however, rests on his edition of the Chinese Classics with the Chinese Text, a translation in English, notes critical and exegetical, and copious prolegomena. He conceived the idea of this work in 1841, feeling that "he should not be able to consider himself qualified for the duties of his position until he had thoroughly mastered the classical books of the Chinese, and had investigated for himself the whole field of thought through which the sages of China had ranged, and in which were to be found the foundations of the moral, social, and political life of the people." His plan was to embrace what are called "the four *Shu*," and "the five *King*." The *Shu* were published in two volumes in 1861. Three of the *King* have since been published in two volumes each, in 1865, 1871, and 1872. There are still wanting two *King* to complete the work ; but with the volumes thus far published, there are incorporated translations of various other important ancient Chinese works. Smaller editions of the *Shu* have been published by Messrs. Trübner & Co., without the Chinese part, and also a version of the second *King*, or Book of Ancient Chinese Poetry, rendered by the author in English verse, in 1875. For these works the Julien prize, on occasion of its first award, was given to Dr. Legge by the Académie des Belles Lettres et Inscriptions of the Institute of France in 1875. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in 1878.

LEHMANN, Rudolf, artist, was born Aug. 19, 1819, at Ottensen near Hamburg, and educated at Hamburg. His art education he received at Paris, Munich, and Rome. He obtained three gold medals at three Paris Exhibitions, and was created a Knight of the Order of the Falcon by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His portrait painted by himself at the request of the Director of Public Galleries in Florence, is placed in the Galleria degli Uffizi of that city, in

the room set apart for portraits of distinguished artists painted by themselves. Mr. Lehmann's chief pictures are :—"Sixtus V. blessing the Pontine Marshes," bought by the French Government for the Museum in Lille; a "Madonna," and a "St. Sebastian," ordered by the French Government for two churches in France; "Early Dawn in the Pontine Marshes;" numerous pictures of modern life and costume in Italy; numerous portraits of distinguished persons in England; and a collection of pencil sketches, portraits of distinguished contemporaries, with their autographs (100 in number) 12 of them published by Messrs. Bruckmann et Co.

LEIDY, JOSEPH, M.D., LL.D., born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823. He graduated M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession, but soon devoted himself to scientific pursuits. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1846 he was made Chairman of the Curators of the Anatomy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia; in 1853 Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; and in 1871 Professor of Natural History in Swarthmore College, all of which positions he still holds. He has furnished more than 800 contributions to scientific periodicals. Among his more important works are: "Flora and Fauna within Living Animals;" "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska" (with 30 plates, 1870); and "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories" (with 37 plates, 1873).

LEIGHTON, SIR FREDERICK, P.R.A., was born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, and from childhood evinced a strong passion for painting. This his parents encouraged, as they gave him every opportunity for gratifying it. They opposed, however, for some years, his desire to study art with a view of making it a profession. His first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome in the winter of 1842-43 from a painter named Filippo Meli. In 1843-44 he entered, as a student, the Royal Academy of Berlin. Then followed a comparative withdrawal from art for a year, during which the embryo painter was receiving his general education at a school at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The winter of 1845-46 was spent in Florence; and here it was that the father at last yielded to the son's desire to embrace painting as a profession. Some drawings of the young student were submitted to the celebrated American sculptor, Hiram Powers, and the father promised that his decision should depend on the results of his interview with the sculptor. The estimate formed by Powers of the drawings being highly favourable, the youthful Leighton was permitted from that day forward, to devote the whole of his time to painting. Part of the time, from 1846 to 1848, he studied in the Academy of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The winter of 1848-49 he passed in Brussels, painting his first finished picture, which represented the story of Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. The succeeding year or so he spent in Paris, copying in the Louvre, and attending the life school. Thence he returned to Frankfort, where he became, and continued till the early part of 1853, a pupil of E. Steinle of Vienna (one of the followers of Overbeck), Professor of Historical Painting at the Academy of that city. During this period several pictures were painted by Mr. Leighton, amongst others a large one of "The Death of Brunelleseo." More or less of three winter seasons were next passed at Rome in diligent study and in painting a large picture of "Cimabue," representing the procession (consisting in the picture of Cimabue, his scholars, and principal Florentine contemporaries) which is said to have accompanied with great honour and rejoicing, through the streets of Florence, to the church of Santa Maria Novella, Cimabue's picture of the Madonna. The exhibition

of this work by Mr. Leighton at the Royal Academy in 1855 was a great surprise to the London public, coming as it did from an artist unknown in England. It was at once purchased by the Queen, and it was re-exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures and the International Exhibitions. During four years after this early and great success, the artist resided in Paris, studying, however, under no master, though aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Subsequently he resided in London, and in 1856 he contributed to the Academy Exhibition a picture entitled "The Triumph of Music," the subject being Orpheus, by the power of his art, redeeming his wife from Hades. The following is a list of his later contributions to the Academy :—"The Fisherman and the Syren" and "Romeo and Juliet, act iv., scene 5," 1858 ; "Pavonia," "Sunny Hours," and "La Nanna," 1859 ; "Capri—Sunrise," 1860 ; "Portrait of Mrs. S. O.," "Paolo and Francesca," "A Dream," "Lieder Ohne Worte," "Capri — Paganos," 1861 ; "Odalisque," "The Star of Bethlehem," "Sisters," "Michael Angelo nursing his Dying Servant," "Duett," "Sea Echoes," 1862 ; "Jezebel and Ahab," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," "A Girl feeding Peacocks," "An Italian Cross-bowman," 1863 ; "Dante in Exile," "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Golden Hours," 1864 ; "David," Mother and Child," "Widow's Prayer," "Helen of Troy," "In St. Mark's," 1865 ; "Painter's Honeymoon," "Mrs. James Guthrie," "Syracusan Bride," 1866; "Pastoral," "Spanish Dancing-Girl—Cadiz," "Knucklebone Player," "Roman Mother," "Venus Unrobing," 1867 ; "Jonathan's Token to David," "Mrs. F. P. Cockerell," "Ariadne abandoned by Theseus," "Acme and Septimius," "Aetæa," 1868 ; "St. Jerome," "Dædalus and Icarus," "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," "Helios and Rhodos," 1869 ; "A Nile Woman," 1870 ; "Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis," "Greek Girls picking up Pebbles by the Sea." "Cleoboulos instructing his daughter Cleobouline," 1871 ; "After Vespers," "Summer Moon," "Portrait of Sir E. Ryan," "A Condottiere," 1872 ; "Weaving the Wreath," "The Industrial Arts of Peace," 1873 ; "Moorish Garden : a Dream of Granada," "Old Damascus," "Antique Juggling Girl," "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watching for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the return of Agamemnon," 1874 ; "Portion of the Interior of the Grand Mosque of Damascus," "Little Fatima," "Venetian Girl," and "Eastern Slinger Scaring Birds in the Harvest Time," 1875 ; "Portrait of Captain Burton," "The Daphnephoria," "Teresina," "Paolo," 1876 ; "Music Lesson" and "Study," 1877 ; "Nausicaa," "Serafina" and "Winding the Skein," 1878. In the *Portfolio* for 1870 is a photograph of the group of "The Five Foolish Virgins," reproduced from the reredos of St. Michael's Church, Lyndhurst, situate on the borders of the New Forest. In painting this wall-picture Mr. Leighton made use of a new medium tried by Mr. Gambier Parry at Highham, near Gloucester, and in the nave-vault of Ely Cathedral. The medium in which the figments are ground, is a mixture of wax, resin, oil of lavender, and artist's copal ; the wall when saturated with this preparation becomes, on the evaporation of the volatile oils, a firm, solid mass. Mr. Leighton has also executed many drawings for the wood-engravers, among which may be named the illustrations to George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." It has been said by a judicious critic that "whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in greater, or perhaps equal, degree, by the attribute of style ; that is to say, as preserved on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools

especially that of Venice." Mr. Leighton was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, and an Academician in 1869. He was chosen President of the Royal Academy in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant, Nov. 13, 1878, and a few days later received the honour of knighthood. In the same year he was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Sir F. Leighton is Colonel of the Artists' corps of Volunteers.

LEIGHTON, JOHN, F.S.A., an artist, descended from the Leightons of Ulysseshaven, Forfarshire, N.B., was born Sept. 15, 1822, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, and became a pupil of Mr. Howard, R.A. His first published work was a series of outlines, in 1844; but before this he had contributed to cartoon exhibitions. About 1850 he published several serio-comic *brochures* under the *nom-de-plume* of "Luke Limner," being satires on art principles, then little understood. This was followed by twenty-four outlines, entitled "Money," and the foundation of the first school of drawing for artisans in London, under the Presidency of Prince Albert, in which Mr. Leighton largely aided. He also published the first book on design in all styles, and promoted for many years a free exhibition of pictures. He helped to found the Photographic Society of London, and devoted two years to codify the copyright laws of art at the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, in connection with the first artists, presided over by Sir C. Eastlake. Mr. Leighton has lectured on "Libraries," "Oriental Art," and "Binocular Perspective." He contributed suggestions to the Royal Academy Commission, being in favour of the Burlington House site, reporting upon the future art library there. It was at Mr. Leighton's suggestion that Earl Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, modified and ameliorated the Court Costume at St. James's in 1869. Mr. Leighton also devised an ingenious scheme for dividing London into hexagonal superficial miles, for the use of municipal administrators, Post-Office telegraphs. cabs, &c., and printed in full in the *Graphic* of February, 1870. Mr. Leighton, who has visited most of the Continental museums and schools, illustrated "The Moral Emblems," "The Lyra Germanica," and "The Life of Man Symbolized;" hitting at Fashion's folly in a very popular little book, "Madre Natura." In 1871 appeared three editions of "Paris under the Commune," edited and illustrated by our artist, who had his *atelier* blown up with gunpowder by the Communards and his *concierge* shot. Mr. Leighton served on the Commissions of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, taking first-class medals in London in 1851 and 1862, at Paris in 1855 and 1867, and at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1873 he made an extended tour in Russia, Caucasia, and Georgia, for the purpose of studying the Byzantine Art of the Greek Church, returning by way of the Crimea.

LEITNER, GOTTLIEB WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., born at Pesth, capital of Hungary, Oct. 14, 1840, is a naturalized British subject, and has several relatives living in England. He was educated at Constantinople, Brussa, Malta, and King's College, London; was appointed First Class Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Russian war, in 1855; was lecturer in Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek at King's College, London, in 1859; and Professor of Arabic with Muhammadan Law at the same institution, in 1861, when he founded the Oriental section. The degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Freiburg, in 1862. He has founded over seventy institutions, including the Punjaub University College, a number of schools of various grades, literary societies and free public libraries in India and elsewhere; and has started six journals in English, Arabic, Urdu, &c. Dr. Leitner discovered the languages and races of Dardistan in 1866; and

he has since incorporated other languages between Kabul, Kashmir, and Badakhshar in his researches. He was the only British exhibitor at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, who, in competition with the Ministries of Education of all civilised countries, received the only Grand Diploma of Honour that was awarded for "promotion of education." He brought over the first Yarkandi and the first Siah Posh Kafir to Europe, as well as the largest Central Asian collection of curiosities and antiquities. He excavated Græco-Buddhistic sculptures in 1870, and established a link between Greece at the time of Alexander the Great and Buddhist art and religion. Dr. Leitner originated and defended the title "Kaiser-i-Hind" in connection with Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial dignity in India, long before its adoption by the Indian Government. On the historical occasion of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, held on the 1st Jan., 1877, the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) referred to his "successful services in the cause of education as an honour to India and to all of us," in reply to the address of an influential deputation of native chiefs and others which Dr. Leitner headed. On this occasion also the Viceroy promised to raise Dr. Leitner's main creation, the University College, to the rank of a full University in all the ordinary Faculties, with the exception of Theology, besides recognizing its functions not only as an examining, but also as a teaching, body, and an academy for the initiation of original research and the production of original works in the Oriental languages, and of translations from European languages into the vernaculars of India. Dr. Leitner also caused considerable excavations to be made by his retainers in Swat, which yielded numerous Græco-Buddhistic sculptures, and proved that Greek art had once influenced that now inhospitable region. In the course of his literary activity Dr. Leitner has brought together one of the largest collections in the possession of a private individual, and which is unique in many respects. Besides its ethnographical and numismatic interest, it chiefly illustrates the influence of Greek art when in contact with barbaric sculpture, whether Egyptian, Indian, Assyrian, or Persian. A portion of it is deposited on loan at the India Museum. Dr. Leitner is Principal of the Lahore Government College (in which the Delhi College is now incorporated); Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore; and Registrar of the Punjaub University. He is also the President of an important body which he founded in 1864, namely, the Punjaub Association, or Anjuman-i-Punjaub, an institution for social, political, and educational reforms. Dr. Leitner speaks, reads, and writes 25 languages, and is probably the greatest living linguist. Dr. Leitner attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878. His published works comprise:—"Theory and Practice of Education;" "Philosophical Grammar of Arabic;" the same translated into Urdu and Arabic; "The Sinîn-ul-Islam" (History and Literature of Muhammadanism in their relations to Universal History); "The Races of Turkey, with principal reference to Muhammadan Education;" "Comparative Vocabulary and Grammar of the Dardu Languages;" Dialogues in the above languages; "Results of a Tour in Dardistan, Kashmir, Little Thibet, Ladak, Zanskar, &c." Lond., 1868, *et seq.*; "History of Dardistan, Songs, Legends, &c.;" "Græco-Buddhistic Discoveries;" "A National University for the Punjab;" and "Adventures of a Siah Posh Kafir."

LE JEUNE, HENRY, A.R.A., of Flemish extraction, was born in 1819. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for a picture of "Samson bursting his Bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of

Design from 1845 to 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy, retiring from this post in 1864. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1841, and was chosen an A.R.A. in 1863.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey, born in Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1846, and subsequently studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris. He was in Paris during the revolution of 1848, but returned to the United States in the autumn of that year, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but soon relinquished law for literature, and contributed largely to periodicals. For several years he has resided in Europe. His works, many of which are of a humorous or burlesque character, include, "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams" (1855); "Meister Karl's Sketch Book" (1855); "Pictures of Travel," a translation of Heine's "Reisebilder" (1856); "Sunshine in Thought" (1862); "Legends of Birds" (1864); "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," written in a sort of mongrel patois, made up of Pennsylvania Dutch, and English words (5 parts, 1867, *et seq.*, complete edition, 1870); "The Music Lessons of Confucius and other Poems" (1870); "Gaudeamus," a translation of the humorous poems of Scheffel" (1871); "Egyptian Sketch Book" (1873); "The English Gipsies and their Language" (1873); "Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century" (1875); and "English Gipsy Songs" (1875).

LEMOINNE, John Émile, publicist, born in London, of French parents, Oct. 17, 1815; commenced his studies in England, and finished them in France. In 1840 the director of the *Journal des Débats* intrusted him with the supervision of the English correspondence of that journal, a position which he still holds. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous articles, for the most part relating to political history, England, and biography. Several of these articles were published in a separate form, under the title of "Études Critiques et Biographiques," in 1862. He was elected a member of the French Academy in succession to Jules Janin, May 13, 1875, and his reception was on March 2, 1876. His keen and often hostile criticism of English policy is always read with interest by the more serious portion of Frenchmen, and is not disregarded in England; and it may be said that it is chiefly by his exertions as a journalist that he obtained admission to the French Academy; but he is the author of a number of able articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which have deservedly obtained a European reputation. M. Lemoinne has written no continuous book. "More than once," he said to his fellow Academicians, on the occasion of his reception, "when the ambition of sitting among you was suggested to me, I was told, 'Write a book.' My book, I have been writing it every day for 30 years, and I thank you for having discovered it."

LENNOX, Lord William Pitt, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and godson of William Pitt, born Sept. 20, 1799, and educated at Westminster, was for some time on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, and retired from the army in 1829. His lordship has contributed to the *Sporting Review* from its commencement, to the "Diadem," "Book of Beauty," *Bentley's* and other magazines. For a year he edited the *Review* newspaper, and is a contributor to the *Illustrated London News*, *Once a Week*, and *Land and Water*. Amongst his numerous works of fiction may be mentioned "Compton Audley," published in 1841; "The Tuft-Hunter," in 1843; "Percy Hamilton," in 1852; and "Philip Courtenay," "The Story of my Life," in 1857. He has also written "Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life;"

"Merrie England: its Sports and Pastimes," 1857; "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," 1859; "The Victoria Cross," dedicated to Her Majesty; "London at Table;" "Recreations of a Sportsman," 1862; "Life of the Duke of Richmond;" "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences," in 1863; "Adventures of a Man of Family," 1864; and "Drafts on my Memory," 1865.

LENORMANT, FRANÇOIS, is the son of Charles Lenormant, a distinguished French antiquary and historian, and a member of the Institute, who died in 1859. He was born at Paris in 1835, and became known at an early age by his numismatic and archæological researches, undertaken by the advice and under the direction of his father. In 1857 he carried off the numismatic prize awarded by the Academy of Inscriptions. He made several archæological tours in Germany, Italy, and the East. He happened to be in Syria, charged with an official mission, at the time of the massacres of the Christians in 1860, which he described in a series of letters addressed to newspapers in Paris, and afterwards reprinted under the title of "Une Persécution du Christianisme en 1860: les derniers Événements de Syrie" (1860). In that year (1860) M. Lenormant had made important excavations at Eleusis, and in 1866 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission which was sent to observe the volcanic phenomena of the island of Santorin. He was nominated sub-librarian of the Institute in 1862, but he resigned that post in 1872, and in 1874 he was appointed Professor of Archæology in the Bibliothèque Nationale. During the siege of Paris he served as a volunteer in the 9th Regiment of the National Guard of Paris, and was wounded at Buzenval. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held in Florence in Sept., 1878. Being, like his father, a sincere Catholic, he contributed largely to the *Ami de la Religion*, the *Correspondant*, and the *Gazette de France*. From 1869 to 1872 he was editor of the *Moniteur des Architectes*, and in 1874 he founded, in conjunction with M. de Witte, the *Gazette Archéologique*. His contributions to antiquarian periodicals, French and foreign, are very numerous. Among his works are:—"Essai sur la Classification des Monnaies des Lagides," 1856, to which the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres awarded the numismatic prize in 1857; "Sur l'Origine Chrétienne des Inscriptions Sinaïtiques," 1859; "Deux Dynasties Françaises chez les Slaves méridionaux aux XIV^e^ et XV^e^ siècles," 1861; "Le Gouvernement des Îles Ioniennes: lettre à Lord John Russell," 1861; "Histoire des Massacres de Syrie en 1860" (1861); "Recherches Archéologiques à Éleusis," 1862; "Essai sur l'Organisation Politique et Économique de la Monnaie dans l'Antiquité," 1863: "Monographie de la Voie Sacrée Éleusienne," 1864; "La Grèce et les Îles Ioniennes," 1865; "Introduction à un Mémoire sur la Propagation de l'Alphabet Phénicien dans l'ancien Monde," 1866; "Les Tableaux du Musée de Naples," 1867; "Les Chefs-d'œuvre de l'Art Antique," 3 vols., 1867-69; "Manuel d'Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient," 2 vols., 1868, a work which was "crowned" in 1869 by the French Academy; "Histoire du Peuple Juif," 1868; "Histoire des Peuples Orientaux et de l'Inde," 1869; "Essai de Commentaire des Fragments Cosmogoniques de Berose," 1871; "Lettres Assyriologiques et épigraphiques sur l'Histoire et les Antiquités de l'Asie antérieure," 2 vols., 1871-72; "Études Accadiennes," 1873; "Le Déluge et l'Épopée Babylonienne," 1873; "Choix de Textes Cunéiformes," 1874-75; "Les Sciences occultes en Asie," 2 vols., 1874-75; "La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée," a reply to the critics of the "Études Accadiennes," 1875; "Sur le nom de Tammoux," 1876; "Les Syllabaires Cunéiformes;" and "Étude sur

quelques parties des Syllabaires Cunéiformes," 1877.

LEO THE THIRTEENTH, His Holiness Pope, the 258th Roman Pontiff, and 257th sueeessor of St. Peter, is the son of Count Ludovieo Peeei, by his wife Anna Prosperi. He was born at Carpineto, in the dioeese of Anagni, in the State of the Chureh, Mareh 2, 1810, and was baptized by the names of Vineenzo and Gioaeehino. His mother always ealled him by his first name, which was also used by himself up to the termination of his studies, when he began to use the second name, Gioaeehino. In 1818 his father sent him, along with his elder brother Giuseppe, to the Jesuit College of Viterbo. There he was taught grammar and humanities under Father Leonardo Giribaldi, a man of great learning, until the year 1824, when, on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome to the eare of an unele, and took up his residenee in an apartment in the palaee of the Marchese Muti. In Nov., 1824, he entered the schools of the Collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits, and had for his teaehers Fathers Ferdinando Minini and Giuseppe Bonvicini, both distinguished for eloquenee and virtue of no eommon order. Three years later he began to study mathematies. He had for instruetors Father Giovanbattista Pianciani, nephew of Leo XII., and Father Andrea Carafa, a mathematieian of renown. Young Peeei signalised himself by his assiduity and talent, and in 1828 got the first premium in Physieo-Chemistry, and the first *accessit* in mathematics. Then he passed to the eourse of philosophy, and in the four years of that curricnlum he attended the leetures of Fathers Giovanni Perrone, Franeeseo Manera, Miehele Zeeehinelli, Cornelius Van Everbroeek, and Franeeseo Xaverio Patrizi, brother of the late Cardinal Patrizi. While studying philosophy Peeei was entrusted, despite his youth, to give repetitions in philosophy to the pupils of the German College. In his third year of philosophy he sustained a publie disputation, and obtained the first premium (1830). The following year, being then but 21 years old, he obtained the *laurea* in philosophy. Even in Viterbo young Peeei was noticed for his ability and for his perfeet propriety of conduet. In Rome he seemed entirely devoted to study, and took no part in entertainments, eonversazioni, amusements, or plays. At the age of 12 or 13 he wrote Latin, prose or verse, with a marvellous faeility. Having entered the College of Noble Eeclesiastics, the Abbate Peeci frequented the sehools of the Roman University to learn eanon and eivil law. Pecei and Duke Sisto Riario Sforza (afterwards Cardinal Arehbishop of Naples) were the two brilliant youths who eclipsed all the rest of their eompanions in study. Cardinal Antonio Sala took mueh interest in Peeei, and assisted him with adviee and instruction. Beeoming a doetor in laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. a domestie prelate and Referendary of the Segnatura, March 16, 1837. Cardinal Carlo Odesealehi, famous for his humility in renouneing the purple to enter the Soeiety of Jesus, gave Peeei holy orders in the ehapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in S. Andrea al Quirinale, and on Dee. 23, 1837, eonferred the priesthood upon him in the ehapel of the Vicariate. Gregory XVI. bestowed upon him the title of Prothonotary Apostolie, and appointed him Apostolie Delegate at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto in suecession. In these important posts he ruled with firmness and prudenee, and while at Benevento he, by his energy, put a stop to the brigandage whieh had before infested that distriet. In 1843 he was again promoted by Pope Gregory XVI., being sent as Nuneio to Belgium, and on Jan. 17 in that year he was ereated Arehbishop of Damietta, *in partibus infidelium*, to qualify him for his offiee of Nuneio. He remained at Brussels for three years, and was then nominated Bishop of Perugia on Jan. 19, 1846, about

four months previous to the death of Gregory XVI. The assertion that that Pontiff created Pecci a Cardinal *in pectore* before he died, and that Pius IX. allowed seven years to elapse before he gave effect to the nomination made by his predecessor *in pectore* has been often made, but the statement has no foundation in fact. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. He was a member of several of the Congregations of Cardinals—among them those of the Council, of Rites, and of Bishops and Regulars. In Sept., 1877, he was selected by Pope Pius IX. to fill the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, which post had become vacant by the death of Cardinal De Angelis. In that capacity, after the death of the late Pope (Feb. 7, 1878), he acted as Head of the Church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the last solemn obsequies of the Pontiff, received the Catholic ambassadors, and superintended the preparations for the Conclave. Sixty-two Cardinals attended the Conclave, which was closed in the Vatican on Monday, Feb. 18, 1878. In the first scrutiny, made on the following morning, Pecci had 19 votes, the others being scattered among various Cardinals, such as Franchi, Bilio, De Luca, Martinelli, and Ferrieri. In the second scrutiny, on the evening of Tuesday, Cardinal Pecci's votes rose to 34, and in the scrutiny on Wednesday (Feb. 20) morning to 44. The election was then at an end, and the Cardinal Camerlengo was made Pope by the acclamation of all. The news was officially proclaimed to the outside world at a quarter past one o'clock, from the gallery of St. Peter's, when it was announced that his Holiness had assumed the name of Leo XIII. On March 3 he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, all the ancient ceremonies being observed, save the benediction *Urbi et Orbi*, from the *loggia* of St. Peter's. One of the first acts of his Pontificate was the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland. While Bishop of Perugia Cardinal Pecci addressed several pastoral letters to his flock. One of these, written on the occasion of the Lenten Indult for the year 1868, has been printed.

LEOPOLD II. (Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor), King of the Belgians, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne as Leopold II., was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had three children—two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died in Jan., 1869, at the age of ten. In 1855, in company with the Duchess of Brabant, he made a lengthened tour through Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. As Duke of Brabant, he took a prominent part in several important discussions in the Senate, especially in that relating to the establishment of a maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. His Majesty has visited this country very frequently. His "silver wedding" was celebrated with great rejoicings in Aug., 1878.

LEPSIUS, Karl Richard, orientalist, born at Naumberg, Dec. 20, 1813, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin, under the direction of Bopp. After receiving his doctor's degree in 1833, he repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation from Von Humboldt, and in 1834 gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches," published at Leipsic, in 1842. This treatise was followed by two important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin:—"Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and at Rome gained the

friendship of Bunsen. In 1837 he published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," which was followed by "Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians." Since that time Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sept., 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the happiest results. On his return to Germany, in 1846, Lepsius was nominated Titular Professor at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has since occupied himself in publishing the fruits of his researches on the history, geography, chronology, the arts, language, literature, and religion of the Egyptians. "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia" appeared in 1853-57; "The Universal Linguistic Alphabet" in 1855; and "Standard Alphabet for reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems" (Lond. and Berlin), in 1863. He has published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

LESLIE, GEORGE DUNLOP, R.A., the youngest son of the late Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., was born at 12, Pineapple Place, St. John's Wood, London, July 2, 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School in the City. From his father he derived, of course, a great deal of instruction in art; and the pure and tender feeling, as well as the simplicity and method, which distinguish so many works of the father, seem to be reflected in the productions of the son. Young Leslie was, however, placed by his father, at Mr. F. Cary's School of Art, Bloomsbury, whence he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in April, 1854. The first picture he exhibited, called "Hope," appeared at the British Institution in 1857, and was purchased by Lord Houghton. In the same year two small pictures by him were hung at the Royal Academy, where he has since regularly exhibited. In the spring of 1859 his father died, leaving the young artist entirely on his own resources. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868, and a Royal Academician June 29, 1876. The principal pictures he has exhibited are "Matilda" and "Bethlehem," in 1860; "Fast-day at the Convent," in 1861; "A Summer Song," in 1862; "The Lost Carkanet" and "The War Summons," in 1863; "The Flower and the Leaf" and "Say, Ta!" in 1864; "The Defence of Lathom House," in 1865; "Clarissa," in 1866, which was also exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition; "Willow, Willow," "The Country Cousins," "Ten Minutes to Decide," and "The Rose Harvest," in 1867; "Home News" and "The Empty Sleeve," in 1868; "Celia's Harbour" and "Cupid's Curse," in 1869; "Fortunes" and "Carry," in 1870; "Nausicaa and her Maids," in 1871; "Lavinia," "An Elopement, A.D. 1790," and "Lucy and Puck," in 1872; "The Fountain," in 1873; "Pot Pourri," "The Nut-Brown Maid" and "Five o'Clock," in 1874; "School Revisited," "The Path by the River," and "On the Banks of the Thames, A.D. 200," in 1875; "Roses," "My Duty towards my Neighbour," "Violet," and "Lavender," in 1876; "Cowslips" and "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (his diploma picture), in 1877; and "Home, Sweet Home," in 1878.

LESLIE, HENRY DAVID, musical composer, son of John Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, and educated at the Palace School, Enfield, commenced his musical studies in 1838, under the direction of Charles Lucas, now Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He was appointed Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Musical Society

of London on its formation in 1847, and from 1855 until its dissolution in 1861 was its conductor. In 1856 he founded the choral society known by his name, and still conducted by him, and is Principal of the College of Music, an institution founded in 1864 for the purpose of enabling students to obtain a complete musical education on the system of the Continental conservatoires. He has composed "Te Deum" and "Jubilate in D," published in 1841; "Orchestral Symphony in F.," in 1847; Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," for soprano and tenor solo, double chorus and orchestra, in 1849; dramatic overture, "The Templar," in 1852; oratorio, "Immanuel," in 1853; operetta, "Romance, or Bold Dick Turpin," and oratorio, "Judith," in 1857; cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860; wedding cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; besides various compositions for stringed instruments, and some sixty or seventy single songs, duets, anthems, pianoforte pieces, &c. Mr. Leslie in 1864 composed a romantic opera in three acts.

LESSEPS, Vicomte Ferdinand de, diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, Attaché to the French consulate at Lisbon, and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made Consul at Barcelona in 1842, during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an asylum to Spaniards and others on board French ships. His fame rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in successfully carrying it out he showed much zeal and indefatigable energy. It was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Mehemet Saïd, that he opened the project to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the advantage that might be expected to accrue from its execution, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject. This was done with full details, under the title of "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez exposé, et Documents Officiels." M. de Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, and a letter of concession was granted by the Viceroy of Egypt in Jan., 1856. Eminent English engineers (and among them the late G. Stephenson) questioned its practicability, which, however, has since been clearly demonstrated. The works were commenced soon after the company was constituted, in 1859; large sums were subsequently expended, and the late Pasha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking, besides permitting M. de Lesseps to employ native labourers. This ingenious scheme was at first favoured by a portion of the commercial body in this country; but a belief soon gained ground that the project was virtually a political one, and in this point of view it received no encouragement from the British government. On the death of the late Pasha of Egypt in 1863, the question of the sanction of the Ottoman Porte was more actively discussed, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted upon. The result was the withdrawal of the permission to the company to hold any portion of Egyptian territory—the supposed covert design of the project; and after much dispute between M. de Lesseps and the Egyptian government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, who imposed certain conditions on both parties, and allowed the works to be continued. A canal, with sufficient water to admit of the passage of steamboats, was opened Aug. 15, 1865. By degrees, owing to the employment of gigantic dredges and a novel system of machines for raising and carrying away the sand, the bed of the canal was enlarged, so that small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through in March, 1867. At length the waters of the Mediterranean mingled with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter Lakes, Aug. 15, 1869, an event which was commemorated by grand fêtes at Suez; and on Nov. 17 the canal was

formally opened at Port Saïd amid a series of festivities participated in by the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince William of Orange, the English and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, and a large number of English and Continental merchants and journalists. A grand processional fleet, composed of forty vessels, then set out from Port Saïd in the direction of Ismaïla. A few days after the inauguration, M. de Lesseps married Mdlle. Autard de Bragard, a very young Creole of English extraction. In Feb., 1870, the Paris Société de Géographie awarded the Empress's new prize of 10,000 francs to M. de Lesseps, who gave the money as a contribution to the society's projected expedition to Equatorial Africa. He was appointed to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Nov. 19, 1869 ; received the cordon of the Italian Order of St. Maurice in Dec., 1869 ; and was nominated by Queen Victoria an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Aug. 19, 1870. The honorary freedom of the City of London was publicly presented to him, July 30, 1870. In July, 1873, the Paris Academy of Sciences chose M. de Lesseps a free member in the place of M. de Verneuil deceased. In 1875 he published "Lettres, journal, et documents pour servir à l'histoire du canal de Suez." For this work the French Academy awarded to him the Marcelin-Guérin prize of 5,000 francs (May, 1876).

LEVI, LEONE, F.S.A., born at Ancona, in Italy, June 6, 1821, was educated for mercantile pursuits ; in 1844 arrived at Liverpool, and in 1847 was naturalized, and became a British subject. Mr. Levi being struck with the want, in so great a commercial community as Liverpool, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplemental tribunal of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, agitated the question as one of public interest. His appeal was successful, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was established in 1849, and numbers upwards of 600 members. This important example led to the formation of similar institutions in other commercial towns in the provinces. In his capacity of Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Levi procured information respecting similar institutions abroad, and was enabled to produce his "Commercial Law of the World," 1850, a second edition of which, under the title of "International Commercial Law," appeared in 1873. This work gained for the author the Swiney Prize awarded by the Society of Arts and the College of Physicians, and from the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia their great gold medal for science and art. Mr. Levi suggested the utility of an International Commercial Code, and lectured on the subject before the Chambers of Commerce. A conference presided over by Lord Brougham and the Earl of Harrowby was held in London on the subject, and the result was that two Acts were passed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 60, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. Since then, considerable advance has been made towards unity of commercial legislation even in foreign countries. Mr. Levi has written "On Taxation : How it is Raised, and How it is Expended," published in 1860 ; and many of his contributions may be found in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the *Transactions of the British Association*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He has also written a "History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1863-70" (1872). In 1852 the Council of King's College, London, allowed him to give evening lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law, and he was appointed Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in that College. His contributions to statistical science are extensive. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Doctor of

Political and Economical Sciences by the University of Tübingen in 1861, is a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Society of Arts, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

LEVISSOHN, Dr. Joseph, born in Germany at the close of the last century, was carefully educated, in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemberg; but discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters led to his reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel." He went to St. Petersburgh, where he was admitted as a member of the Greek Church, and was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he impressed upon Nicholas I. the importance of translating into Hebrew the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom. Nicholas I. authorized the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous, and Dr. Levissohn's adversaries in the Council of Censors urged the Czar to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews, who abound in Russia. The whole impression has since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted, one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the Czar determined to organize a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valuable discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablus, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his enemies at court succeeded in getting his supplies from head-quarters stopped. He is affectionately befriended by the Russian bishop at Jerusalem, in whose house he lives, and devotes his time to Biblical researches.

LEWIS, Estelle Anna, only daughter of Delmonte-Robinson, a Maryland planter, was born in Baltimore, United States, about 1834. Maternally she is descended from the Ormond family, and paternally from the Delmontes of Navarre. She received her rudimental education at the Troy Female Seminary on the Hudson, near New York. She wrote verses at ten, which found their way into the public journals, and a drama entitled "King Reason," which was performed by her fellow-pupils. On leaving the seminary, her first volume of Poems, "Records of the Heart," was published in New York. "Child of the Sea," and "Myths of the Minstrels" followed at short intervals. A collection of her poems, beautifully illustrated, was published soon afterwards, and went through several editions. She then came to Europe; passed a year in Paris, next visited Italy, and thence returned to America. During her stay in New York, she printed "Helemar," a tragedy, and published a new edition of her poems. In 1865, immediately after the close of the Civil War, she returned to Europe, visited Greece, travelled in Germany and Switzerland, spent three years in the south of France, and then settled down in England, where she has resided for several years. An illustrated edition of "Records of the Heart" was issued in London in 1866. In 1873 "The King's Stratagem; or, The Pearl of Poland," a tragedy in five acts, was published in London. In 1875, this was followed by "Sappho," a tragedy in five acts. It passed through four editions. During her long residence in Europe, Mrs. Lewis has under the *nom-de-plume* of "Stella," contributed to American journals a series of piquant letters on society, literature, and art in different countries. "The Belle of the

Carnival," "The Bal Masqué," and "Blanche de Beaulieu."—novelettes from her pen—have appeared, as serials, in English papers.

LEWIS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TRAVERS, D.D., Bishop of Ontario, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and was gold medallist. He was ordained in 1848, and held the curacy of Newtown-Butler, went to Canada in 1850, and was appointed by the bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brockville. He was appointed first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, Jan. 25, 1862.

LICHFIELD, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACLAGAN.)

LIDDELL, THE VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell (formerly rector of Easington, Durham, and brother of the late Lord Ravensworth), was born in 1811. Having been educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first-class in 1833, he became successively Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, Public Examiner in Classics, Proctor of the University, Head Master of Westminster School, a member of the Oxford University Commission, Domestic Chaplain to the late Prince Albert, and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. He succeeded Dr. Gaisford as Dean of Christ Church in 1855, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1870. He has written "A History of Rome," published in 1855, which has gone through many editions, and is joint author of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," which first appeared in 1843, and of which the sixth edition, greatly augmented, was published in 1869.

LIDDON, THE REV. HENRY PARRY, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, an eloquent preacher, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850; became Johnson's Theological Scholar in 1851, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1852. Having taken orders, he was, from 1854 to 1859, Vice-Principal of the Theological College of Cuddesdon. He was also Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 Dr. Liddon was appointed Prebendary of Major Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral, and in 1866 Bampton Lecturer. In 1870 he was installed a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London. Canon Liddon is the author of "Lenten Sermons," 1858; "The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" (the Bampton Lectures for 1866), published in 1867; and "Some Words for God." In 1870 he was appointed Ireland Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford.

LIGHTFOOT, THE REV. JOSEPH BARBER, D.D., was born at Liverpool in 1828, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1848, and graduated B.A. in 1851 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian University Prizeman, and he proceeded M.A. in the next year, having been previously (in 1852) elected to a fellowship in his college. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Prince Lee), by whom he was also admitted to priest's orders in 1855. Dr. Lightfoot has been successively appointed Tutor of Trinity College (1857); Select Preacher at Cambridge (1858); Chaplain to the late Prince Consort (1861); Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty (1862); Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge (1861); D.D. (1864); Whitehall Preacher (1866); Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury (1868); Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral (Feb., 1871); Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (1872); and one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty (Feb., 1875); Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge (1875). He has published "St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. A revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations,"

8vo, Camb. and Lond., 1865, 2nd edit. 1866, 4th edit. 1874; "The Epistles of St. Paul. A revised Text in Greek, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations," 1865; "St. Paul's Epistles to the Philippians. A revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations," 1868, 3rd edit. 1873; "St. Clement of Rome. The two Epistles to the Corinthians. A revised Text, with Introduction and Notes," 1869; "On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament," 1871, 2nd edit. 1872; and "St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon. A revised Text, with Introductions, Notes, and Dissertations," 1875. He also edited the late Dean Mansel's treatise on "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries," 1875, and he has been a contributor to the "Speaker's Commentary," Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and the *Contemporary Review*.

LIMERICK, BISHOP OF. (*See* GRAVES, DR.)

LINCOLN, BISHOP OF. (*See* WORDSWORTH, DR.)

LIND. (*See* GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME.)

LINDLEY, THE HON. SIR NATHANIEL, is the eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S. (Professor of Botany at University College, London, and author of numerous well-known botanical works), by Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Anthony Freestone, of St. Margaret's, Suffolk. He was born at Acton Green, Middlesex, in 1828, and educated at University College, London. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Michaelmas term, 1850, and practised in the Chancery courts. In 1872 he obtained a silk gown. He was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Judicature in May, 1875, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He is the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and of a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."

LINDSAY, SIR COUTTS, of Balcarres, born in 1824, late Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Fife Rifle Volunteers; and late Major commanding the first regiment of the Italian Legion, has, since his retirement from active military life, devoted himself to artistic pursuits. During his residence at Rome, he became an intimate friend of the late Mr. Gibson, and embracing art as a serious study, enjoyed the advantage of the instruction of Ary Scheffer. Sir Coutts Lindsay, whom professional artists decline to consider as an amateur, has exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy, notably the "Good Shepherd" and a portrait of "Lord Somers." His most important work is, perhaps, to be found in Dorchester House, the central hall of which is decorated entirely from his designs, and mainly by his own hand. Strongly imbued with the early Italian idea of painting, for decorative purposes, upon a golden ground, he has left in Mr. Holford's mansion a substantial record of his skill. He is a trustee of the National Gallery, and was on the English Commission, and a member of the Fine Arts Committee of the Paris Exhibition. He is the owner of the Grosvenor Gallery. In building this receptacle of art he was not actuated by any spirit of opposition to the Royal Academy, but rather by the idea of affording an increased area to artists for the exhibition of their works.

LINGEN, RALPH ROBERT WHEELER, C.B., only son of the late Mr. Thomas Lingen, of Birmingham, born in that town in 1819, was educated at Bridgnorth Grammar-school, whence he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1838, the Hertford Scholarship in 1839, graduated B.A. as a first class in classics in 1840, was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1843, and the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1846. He studied in the chambers of the late Mr. Peter Brodie

and the late Mr. Heathfield, and was called to the bar, but shortly afterwards entered the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and in 1849 succeeded Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., as Secretary. In this capacity he is understood to have been one of the chief advisers and promoters of the framing and publication of the famous Educational Minute which some years ago caused so much controversy in clerical circles and amongst schoolmasters in general. In Jan., 1870, he was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. G. A. Hamilton as Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned that post in Oct. 1878.

LINNELL, JOHN, painter, born in London in June, 1792, painted in oil as early as 1804, and was, about 1805, fellow-pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, of John Varley, the father of the existing school of water-colour painting. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1807, "Fishermen, a Scene from Nature," and at the British Institution in 1808. He obtained a medal at the Royal Academy in 1807, for a drawing from the life, and another, in 1810, for the best model from the life, and the prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for the best landscape, in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval he painted many views in Wales and elsewhere, and from 1818 till 1820 he had exhibited at the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, he painted a much larger number of portraits than of landscapes. The latter include "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are "A Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory, in 1825; his portraits of fellow-artists, Calcott in 1832, Mulready in 1833, Philips in 1835; of such men as Malthus in 1833, Empson in 1834, Warren in 1837, Whately in 1838, the elder Sterling and Thomas Carlyle in 1844, Sir Robert Peel (twice, in 1838 and 1839), and Lord Lansdowne in 1840. His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk," in 1847; "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge," in 1848; "The Return of Ulysses," in 1849. His more recent pictures are "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," "Chalk," and "Harvest Showers," in the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1868, "The Lost Sheep," in 1869; "Sleeping for Sorrow," in 1870; "Shelter," in 1871; "The Ford," in 1872; "A Coming Storm," in 1873; and "Woodcutters," in 1874; "Woods and Forests," in 1875; "The Hollow Tree," in 1876; "Autumn," in 1877; and "The Heath," in 1878. Linnell is not a member of the Royal Academy, and has positively refused to become one.

LINTON, MRS. ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, was born at Keswick in 1822. Her first work of fiction, entitled "Azeth, the Egyptian," appeared in 1846; "Amymone: a Romance of the Days of Pericles," in 1848; and "Realities," a story of modern life, in 1851; since which time this authoress has been connected with the press. In 1858 she was married to Mr. William James Linton, the engraver and author. Her "Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband, in 1864; "Grasp Your Nettle," in 1865; "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg," and "Sowing the Wind," in 1866; "The True History of Joshua Davidson, Christian and Communist," in 1872; "Patricia Kemball," in 1874; "The Mad Willoughbys and other Tales," in 1876; "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," and "The World Well Lost," in 1877. Mrs. Lynn Linton is also credited with the authorship of the "Girl of the Period" in the *Saturday Review*,

and with most of the papers that have appeared in that journal on the woman question. "Ourselves," a book of essays on the same subject, by Mrs. Linton, appeared in 1867.

LINTON, WILLIAM JAMES, born in London in 1812, was apprenticed to Mr. G. W. Bonner in 1828, became the partner in 1842, of the late Mr. Orrin Smith, the eminent engraver on wood, who died only three years afterwards, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News*. As an engraver on wood he ranks in the first class. In his younger days, as a zealous Chartist, he became intimately associated with the chief political refugees, Italian, Polish, and French, taking an active part in their proceedings at public meetings by lecturing and writing; in 1844 was concerned with Mazzini in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the exile's letters had been opened by Sir James Graham; and in 1848 was deputed to carry to the French Provisional Government the first congratulatory address of English workmen. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the *Leader* newspaper, from which he seceded, owing to a want of sympathy with its principles; in 1855 became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil;* and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*, during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has contributed to the *Westminster Review*, *Examiner*, and *Spectator*. He has published: "A History of Wood Engraving," and a series of "The Works of Deceased British Artists," 1860; "Claribel and other Poems," 1865; a "Life of Thomas Paine;" and several volumes of "The English Republic." In 1867 he went to America, resided several years in New York, where he executed many admirable works; and subsequently made his home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he conducts a large engraving establishment.

LIPPINCOTT, SARA JANE (CLARKE), known by her *nom de plume* of "Grace Greenwood," born at Pompey, New York, Sept. 23, 1823. Her father having removed to New Brighton, Pennyslvania, she joined him there in 1843, and occupied her leisure time in writing for magazines and periodicals. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Besides frequent contributions to periodicals, she has published "Greenwood Leaves" (1850-52); "History of my Pets" (1850); "Poems" (1851); "Recollections of my Childhood" (1851); "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in England" (1854); "Merrie England" (1855); "Forest Tragedy and other Tales" (1856); "Stories and Legends of Travel" (1858); "History for Children" (1858); "Stories from Famous Ballads" (1860); "Stories of Many Lands," "Stories and Sights in France and Italy," and "Records of Five Years" (1867); and "New Life in New Lands" (1873).

LISZT, THE ABBÉ FRANZ, pianist, born at Szegszard, in Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czerny, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favourite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he in 1825 produced an opera, "Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours," which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, whilst his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the

Legion of Honour in 1861. Although in June, 1864, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure, April 25, 1865, from his friend, Mgr. de Hohenlohe, in the chapel of the Vatican. Since that period he has chiefly devoted his attention to religious music, and has organised numerous concerts and musical entertainments, the proceeds of which were devoted to works of Catholic charity. At the close of the year 1871 he removed from Rome, and returned to his native country, which generously granted him a pension of £600 a year, with a nobiliary title. He was named Director of the Hungarian Academy of Music in April 1875. One of his two daughters is the wife of Richard Wagner, the composer. An English translation by Mr. Walker Cook, of the Abbé Liszt's "Life of Chopin," was published in 1877.

LITTLEDALE, The Rev. Richard Frederick, LL.D., born in Dublin, Sept. 14, 1833, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was a foundation scholar, graduating B.A. as first-class in classics in 1854, M.A. in 1858, and LL.D. in 1862. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, and was ordained in 1856 by Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich. He held the curacies of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, and St. Mary's, Crown Street, London, from 1856 to 1861. For the last eighteen years Dr. Littledale has been engaged in literary work of an ecclesiastical character, chiefly liturgical, controversial, and exegetic, being unable to take parochial work from chronic ill-health. He is the author of "Application of Colour to the Decoration of Churches," 1857; "Philosophy of Revivals." 1860; "Religious Communities of Women in the Early Church," 1862; "Offices of the Holy Eastern Church," 1863; "The Mixed Chalice," 1863; "Carols for Christmas and other Seasons," 1863; "Unity and the Rescript, a Reply to Bishop Ullathorne," 1864; "The North Side of the Altar," 1864; "Catholic Ritual in the Church of England," 1865; "The Elevation of the Host," 1865; "Incense, a Liturgical Essay," 1866; "Missionary Aspect of Ritualism" in "The Church and the World," 1866; "Catholic Revision, a Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1867; "Additional Services, a second Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1868; "Innovations, a Lecture on the Reformers," 1868; "Continuation of Neale's Commentary on the Psalms," vol. II., 1868, vol. III., 1871, vol. IV., 1874; "The First Report of the Ritual Commission," in "The Church and the World," 1868; "The Children's Bread, a Communion Office for the Young," 1868; "Commentary on the Song of Songs," 1869; "Early Christian Ritual," 1869; "The Crisis of Disestablishment," 1869; "Tradition," a lecture at Cambridge, 1869; "Misapplied Texts of Scripture," 1870; "Church Reform," 1870; "The Two Religions," a lecture at Oxford, 1870; "Church and Dissent," 1871; "The Secular Studies of the Clergy," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1871; "Children of Calvary," 1872; "Religious Education of Women," "Rationale of Prayer," "High Life Below Stairs," "Church Parties," "Ecclesiastical Vestments," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1872-3-4-5; "The Ornaments Rubric, Strictures on Dean Howson's Letter," 1875. He has also edited St. Anselm's "Cur Deus Homo?" 1863; the "Priest's Prayer-Book," 1864; the "People's Hymnal," 1867; and "Primitive Liturgies in Greek and English," 1868-69.

LITTRÉ, Maximilien Paul Emile, publicist and philologist, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801, after having pursued a course of studies with much distinction, embraced the profession of medicine, devoting himself to its history and to the study of philology. His translation of the "Works of Hippocrates," published in 1839-61, gained for him admission to the Académie des Inscriptions. M. Littré, whose political opinions are democra-

tical, became one of the editors of the *National*. When M. Auguste Comte proposed, under the name of "positive philosophy," a new philosophical and social doctrine, M. Littré embraced the system with ardour, and published a defence of it in 1845, in a work entitled "De la Philosophie Positive." Ceasing to take an active part in politics, in Oct., 1848, he devoted himself entirely to study, and contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article entitled "La Poésie Homérique et l'Ancienne Poésie Française." In 1844 he was chosen by the Académie des Inscriptions as one of a commission appointed to continue the "Histoire Littéraire de France," and in 1854 was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants*. M. Littré has published a translation of Strauss's "Vie de Jésus," in 1839-40; "Application de la Philosophie Positive au gouvernement des Sociétiés, &c.," in 1849; "Histoire de la Langue Française," in 1862; an admirable "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," commenced in 1863 and completed in 1873; "Médecine et Médecins," 1872; and numerous other works. M. Sainte-Beuve wrote an interesting notice of the life and works of M. Littré, who refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He established a new review, *La Philosophie Positive*, in 1867. In Jan., 1871, M. Gambetta appointed him Professor of History and Geography in the Polytechnic School, which was opened at Bordeaux during the siege of Paris. M. Littré was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, received the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature from the University of Leyden, in Feb., 1875, and was elected an honorary member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in June, 1875.

LIVERPOOL, Bishop of. (*See* O'Reilly.)

LLANDAFF, Bishop of. (*See* Ollivant, Dr.)

LLOYD, The Rev. Humphrey, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, born in Dublin in 1800, was educated in one of the Dublin classical schools, and entered Trinity College in 1815. He was elected scholar in 1818, and graduated in 1820, having won the gold medal for science at his degree examination. In 1824 he was elected Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College; and he was soon after ordained a minister of the United Church of England and Ireland. In 1831 he resigned the office of tutor, and was elected to fill the chair of Natural Philosophy. During his tenure of this office Professor Lloyd devoted himself especially to the sciences of Light and Magnetism. In 1832 he undertook, at the request of Sir William Hamilton, the experimental investigation of the remarkable laws of refraction in bisexal crystals, which Sir W. Hamilton had deduced as mathematical consequences of Fresnel's theory; and he succeeded not only in verifying the two cases of conical refraction predicted by theory, but also in establishing theoretically, as well as by experiment, the law of polarization in the emergent cone. His account of these investigations was published in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. xvii. In 1838, at Professor Lloyd's suggestion, the Board of Trinity College founded a magnetical observatory in Dublin, which was placed under his direction, and furnished with instruments devised by him, and constructed, for the most part, by the eminent mechanical engineer, Mr. Grubb, of Dublin. At the meeting of the British Association in the same year, Sir John Herschel, Mr. Whewell, Mr. Peacock, and Professor Lloyd, were appointed a Committee, to represent to the Government the scientific importance of sending out a naval expedition to the southern hemisphere, to supply the deficiency of our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism, and of establishing magnetical observatories at certain points of the British colonies and of the

Indian empire. The measure was soon after warmly taken up by the Royal Society, and, upon the joint application of the two bodies, was adopted by the Government, by whom also the other principal states of Europe were invited to co-operate. At the instance of the Royal Society Colonel Sabine and Professor Lloyd visited Berlin and Göttingen, in 1839, to invite the assistance of Humboldt, Gauss, and Kupffer, under whose direction simultaneous magnetic observations had been already carried out in Europe. The preparation of the written instructions for the conduct of the observatories was committed to Professor Lloyd, who likewise undertook, at the request of the Board of Ordnance and the East India Company, to instruct the officers appointed to direct them in the use of the instruments. Dr. Lloyd resigned the chair of Natural Philosophy in 1843, on his succession to a Senior Fellowship; and he was raised to the Provostship of Trinity College (an office also held by his father) in 1867. His principal works are :— "A Treatise on Light and Vision," 1831; "Report on the Progress and Present State of Physical Optics," presented to the British Association in 1834; "Account of the Magnetical Observatory of Dublin, and of the Instruments and Methods of Observation employed there," 1842; "Dublin Magnetical and Meteorological Observations," 2 vols., 1865-1869; "Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light," third edition, 1873; "Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial," 1874; and "Miscellaneous Papers connected with Physical Science," 1877. He is also the author of a theological tract on "The Power of the Keys," 1873, and of other tracts and pamphlets relating to the Church of Ireland and to the University of Dublin. Dr. Lloyd is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and honorary member of the Philosophical Societies of Cambridge and Manchester, and of several of the scientific societies of Europe and America. He was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1846, in succession to Sir William Hamilton. In 1856 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford; and in the following year he was chosen President of the British Association at the meeting held in Dublin. The Cunningham medal was awarded to him by the Royal Irish Academy for his researches in light and magnetism; and in 1874 he received from the Emperor of Germany the cross of the Prussian order, "Pour le Mérite."

LOCKER, ARTHUR, the youngest son of the late Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, was born in Greenwich Hospital, July 2, 1828. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). He entered a merchant's office in Liverpool, and afterwards led a life of varied experience in Australia and India. Returning home in 1861, he resolved to devote himself to literature, and since that time has written the following works of fiction: "Sir Godwin's Folly," 1864; "Sweet Seventeen," 1866; "Stephen Scudamore," 1868, containing some of his Australian experiences; "On a Coral Reef," 1869; and "The Village Surgeon," 1874. Mr. Arthur Locker has also been a frequent contributor to magazine literature, and between 1865 and 1870 wrote a large number of literary reviews for the *Times*. In 1870 he became editor of the *Graphic* (a post which he still retains), and to this journal he has contributed several highly popular poems and Christmas stories. In 1856 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Lieut. J. W. Rouse, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital, by whom he has two sons.

LOCKER, FREDERICK, was born in 1821. His father, Mr. E. H. Locker, was a Civil Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and founded the Naval Gallery there. Mr. Locker's

grandfather was Captain William Locker, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Locker was for some years in the Admiralty, Whitehall, as Précis Writer. He has contributed reviews to the *Times*, and original verses to the *Times*, *Blackwood*, the *Cornhill* and *Punch*, of which several have been collected in a volume called "London Lyrics." In 1867 he edited the "Lyra Elegantiarum," with an essay prefixed. Mr. Locker is also known for his collection of drawings by the Old Masters, and also for his library of early English poets and the drama. He married first a sister of the late Earl of Elgin, and secondly the daughter of Sir C. Lampson, Bart.

LOCKYER, JOSEPH NORMAN, F.R.S., born at Rugby, May 17, 1836, was educated in various private schools and on the Continent. He was appointed to the War Office in 1857, and from Lord de Grey received the appointment of editor of "Army Regulations" in 1865, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, and on the termination of the labours of that commission was transferred to the Science and Art Department. Mr. Lockyer is known as a worker in astronomy and physics, a large contributor to scientific literature, and a lecturer on scientific subjects. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1860, and he contributed an important paper on "The Planet Mars" to the Memoirs of that Society. About this time he commenced telescopic observations of the sun, and in 1866 proposed a method for observing the red flames without an eclipse, which method he and M. Janssen independently applied in 1868. To commemorate this discovery a medal was struck by the French Government in 1872. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, and independently, and in conjunction with Dr. Frankland, announced many important solar and physical discoveries to the Society in this and the following years. He was chief of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and to India in 1871, and was elected Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge in 1871, and Bakerian Lecturer to the Royal Society for the year 1874, in which year also he received the Rumford Medal from that body. On Jan. 29, 1875, the Paris Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member in the Section of Astronomy. Mr. Lockyer has published "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy;" "Contributions to Solar Physics," 1873; "The Spectroscope and its Applications," 1873; "Primer of Astronomy," 1874; "Studies in Spectrum Analysis," 1878; and "Star Gazing, Past and Present," 1878. He is a foreign member of several academies and scientific bodies, and is a Knight of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

LOEWE, THE REV. DR. LOUIS, was born at Zülz, in Prussian Silesia, in 1809, and educated at Rosenberg, in Silesia, subsequently at the theological colleges of Lissa, Nicholsburg, and Presburg, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed in 1839 Hebrew Lecturer and Oriental linguist to the late Duke of Sussex; in 1856, Head Master of the Jews' College, Finsbury Square; in 1858, Examiner for Oriental Languages to the Royal College of Preceptors; and in 1868, Principal and Director of Sir Moses Montefiore's Theological College at Ramsgate. Dr. Loewe travelled under the auspices of the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Northumberland (then Lord Prudhoe), the Earl of Munster, and the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, in the years 1836, 1837, 1838, in Egypt, Nubia, part of Ethiopia, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece, for the cultivation of the study of the Arabic, Coptic, Nubian, Turkish, and Circassian languages and literature, and accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore,

Bart., on nine of his philanthropic missions to the East, and on four to Russia, Poland, Roumania, and Rome. He has published "The Origin of the Egyptian Language proved by the Analysis of that and the Hebrew" in the "Asiatic Journal," 1837; "Briefe aus dem Orient," (Letters from the East) in Dr. Philippson's "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums," No. 18-79 in 18 numbers, Leipzig, 1839; a translation of J. B. Levinsohn's "Éfés Dámmîm," a series of conversations at Jerusalem between a patriarch of the Greek Church and a chief rabbi of the Jews, London, 1841; a translation of the Rev. David Nieto's "Mátteh Dán," being a supplement to the book "Kuzári," 1842; "Observations on a Unique Cufic Gold Coin," issued by Al-Aamir Beâkhcám Allah, Abû Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, tenth caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, London, 1849; "A Dictionary of the Circassian Language," in two parts, English-Circassian-Turkish and Circassian - English - Turkish, 1854; "Memoir on the Lemlein Medal," 1857; besides numerous "Discourses" and papers in the Transactions of learned societies.

LOEWE, WILLIAM, M.D., a leading German politician, born at Olvenstedt, near Magdeburg, Nov. 14, 1814. He studied at the Gymnasium of Magdeburg, and at the University of Halle, where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine. His first appearance in political life was in 1848, when he was elected Delegate to the Frankfort Parliament. He was President of the "German Parliament" after its secession to Stuttgart. Pursued on account of this circumstance, he went into exile, and remained abroad till 1861, when a general amnesty opened the way for him to return. During his exile he lived two years in Switzerland, two in London, and eight in New York. Since his return to his native country he has divided his time between the practice of his profession and legislative work. He is a member both of the Prussian House of Deputies and of the Reichstag, and was, until 1876, when he refused re-election, first Vice-President of the latter. Dr. Loewe is, or long was, leader of the Fortschritts party, or "Progressists," and he still holds firmly to abstract principles of advanced liberalism.

LOFTUS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER, commonly called LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the diplomatic service, he became attaché at Berlin in 1837; paid-attaché at Stuttgart in 1844; served with the special missions at Berlin and Vienna in 1848; was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart in 1852; was transferred to Berlin in 1853; acted as *chargé d'affaires* there during portions of the years 1853, 1855, 1857; was appointed Envoy at Vienna in March, 1858; was transferred to Berlin in Dec., 1860; to Munich in 1862; returned to Berlin in 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation in 1868; and appointed to replace Sir Andrew Buchanan as Ambassador at St. Petersburg in July, 1871.

LONDON, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACKSON, DR.)

LONG, GEORGE, M.A., classical scholar, born at Poulton, Lancashire, in 1800, was educated at Macclesfield School, proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of Macaulay, and with him was elected to the Craven Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as first Chancellor's Medallist in 1822, became a Fellow of his college, and having held for some years a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returned to England, and took an active part in the literary labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and superintended the publication of the "Penny Cyclopædia," from its commencement in 1833 to its completion

in 1846. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, he was appointed by the benchers of the Middle Temple to deliver a three years' course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, was for some years Professor of Greek and of Latin in the University of London (now University College), and until midsummer, 1871, held a similar post in Brighton College. In 1873 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, granted Professor Long a pension of £100 a year. Mr. Long has written "Two Discourses on Roman Law, delivered in the Middle Temple Hall," in 1846; "Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum," and "History of France and its Revolutions," in 1849; in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Porter, "Geography of England and Wales," in 1850; and "Geography of America," and "Decline of the Roman Republic," 5 vols., 1864-74. He translated "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," and "Select Lives from Plutarch;" has edited Cicero's "Orations," Cæsar's "Gallic War," Sallust, and the "Bibliotheca Classica;" and has been an extensive contributor to Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries." He also edited the seven volumes of the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," 1842-44.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1825, and was for a few months a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of qualifying himself for the post, he spent three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and returning to the United States in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation of the late Mr. Geo. Ticknor, in 1835, of the professorship of modern languages and of belles lettres in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe, and having travelled more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, returned in the autumn of 1836 to enter upon his duties at Harvard. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, and was succeeded by James Russell Lowell. Whilst an undergraduate, he wrote many poems for the U.S. *Literary Gazette*, and while professor at Bowdoin College contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. His translation of the Spanish poem by Don Jorge Manrique, on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833; "Outre Mer," in 1835; "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems, in 1839; "Ballads, and other Poems," in 1842; "Poems on Slavery," in 1843; "The Spanish Student," a play, in 1843; "The Poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfry of Bruges," in 1845; "Evangeline," in 1847; "Kavanagh," a tale, in 1849; "The Sea-side and the Fire-side," in 1849; "The Golden Legend," in 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," in 1855; "Miles Standish," in 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," in 1863; "Flower de Luce," in 1866; a translation of Dante, in three volumes, in 1868; his "New England Tragedies," in 1868; "The Divine Tragedy," in 1872; "Three Books of Song," in 1872; "Aftermath," in 1873; "The Hanging of the Crane," in 1874; "The Masque of Pandora," in 1875; and "Keramos," in 1878. He also published new and complete editions of his poetical and prose works in 1869; and a revision, with additions, of his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," in 1871. His works have been frequently reprinted in Great Britain, and many of them translated into the continental lan-

guages. He revisited Europe in 1842, and again in 1868 and 1869. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in June, 1868, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, July 27, 1869; and in 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science, and in 1877 a member of the Spanish Academy. Complete editions of his poetical works were published by Messrs. Routledge (who have purchased the copyrights of his more recent works) in 1865 and 1866.

LONGSTREET, Gen. James, born in South Carolina about 1821. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and was on duty on the Mexican frontier till 1846; took part in the Mexican war, 1846-48, where he was wounded; attained the rank of Captain and a Major's brevet; served subsequently in Texas and as Paymaster in the U.S. army, being promoted Major on the staff in 1858. He resigned his commission to take part with the South in the civil war, June 1, 1861; was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of Gen. Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the early part of 1862 he was made Major-General, and won reputation under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Meade. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3. He was also conspicuous for his military ability in the campaign of the Wilderness, May 1-6, 1864, and was severely wounded on the 6th of May, but recovered in time to take command of his corps during the siege of Petersburg. He surrendered with General Lee in April, 1865. After the war, General Longstreet acted zealously for the restoration of harmony between the two sections. Believing that the great need of the South at the time was a more ready and comprehensive system of transportation, he entered with great energy upon the extension of Southern railroads. He made New Orleans his residence, and, having been amnestied by President Johnson, he was so cordial towards the Administration that President Grant nominated, and the Senate confirmed, him as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. In 1875 he took up his residence in Georgia.

LOOMIS, Elias, LL.D., born at Tolland, county Connecticut, in Aug., 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, and was tutor there from 1833 to 1836. He then studied for a year in Paris, and on his return was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the Western Reserve College in Ohio. Here he made many astronomical and meteorological observations. In 1844 he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the New York University, retaining the position until 1860, although a portion of his time from 1845 to 1849 was employed, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in determining the difference of longitude between New York and other cities by means of the electric telegraph. In the course of these experiments, the velocity of the electric current through telegraphic wires was for the first time determined. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Yale College, a position which he still holds. Besides numerous contributions to scientific journals, he has published "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1845); "Progress of Astronomy" (1850 and 1856); "Analytical Geometry and Calculus" (1851); "Elements of Algebra" (1851); "Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections" (1851, enlarged edit., 1871); "Tables of Logarithms" (1855); "Natural Philosophy" (1858); "Practical Astronomy" (1855, enlarged edit., 1865); "Elements of Arithmetic" (1863); "Treatise on Meteorology" (1868);

"Elements of Astronomy" (1869); and "The descendants of Joseph Loomis," his ancestor (1870).

LOPES, The Hon. Sir Charles, third son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, the second Baronet, of Maristow, Devon, by Susan Gibb, eldest daughter of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wilts, was born at Devonport, in 1828, and received his education at Winchester School, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple June 7, 1852, became Recorder of Exeter in 1867, obtained his silk gown in 1869, and became a bencher of his Inn shortly afterwards. He was M.P. for Launceston in the Conservative interest from April, 1868, till Feb., 1874, and for Frome from that date until his elevation to the judicial bench. On Nov. 3, 1876, he accepted the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas in succession to the late Mr. Justice Archibald, and very shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood.

LORNE, Sir John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, G.C.M.G., called by courtesy the Marquis of, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was born at Stafford House, London, in 1845. He was elected M.P. for Argyleshire, in the Liberal interest, in Feb., 1868, and in Dec. of the same year he became private secretary to his father at the India Office. The chief event of his life was his marriage with the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, on March 21, 1871, on which occasion he was created a Knight of the Thistle. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester. Oxford, and Worcester. A trifling work, by the Marquis of Lorne, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics, and Home through America," was published in 1867. It was followed by "Guido and Lita: a Tale of the Riviera," a poem, 1875; and "The Psalms literally rendered in Verse," 1877. In July, 1878, he accepted the post of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in succession to Lord Dufferin. He was soon afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Accompanied by the Princess Louise, he proceeded to Canada (Nov. 1878), where he had a most enthusiastic reception.

LOSSING, Benson John, LL.D., born at Beekman, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a watchmaker in Poughkeepsie, and subsequently entered partnership with his employer; but in 1835 relinquished the business, and became joint owner and editor of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*. He soon added to this a semi-monthly literary journal called the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, and studied wood-engraving and drawing, to be able to illustrate it. About 1838 he settled in New York as a wood-engraver, publishing also the *Family Magazine*. In 1841 he published "An Outline History of the Fine Arts." He was at this time largely engaged in designing and engraving illustrations for books. In 1847 he published "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six," a large illustrated work; and in 1848, "Lives of the Signees of the Declaration of Independence." In 1848 he projected his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," which contained over 1,000 designs, made by himself in the various localities of the war. His other works are, an "Illustrated History of the United States for Schools and Families," 1854 and 1856; "Our Countrymen; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans," 1854; "Mount Vernon and its Associations," 1859; "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," which, though nominally written by G. W. Parke Curtis, was arranged, annotated, and illustrated by Mr. Lossing; "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," 1860; "Life of Washington," 1860; "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," 1863; "Pictorial History of the Civil War in

the United States," 1866-69; "Pictorial History of the War of 1812," 1869; "History of the United States for Children," 1875. Besides these, he has contributed to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals an immense number of papers, illustrated by himself, and is a most industrious collector of documents relating to American history. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. He resides at Chestnut Ridge, near the city of New York.

LOTTI DE LA SANTA, MADEMOISELLE, was born in Mantua, Dec. 23, 1833. Belonging to a noble family, she was carefully educated, and compelled by altered circumstances to think of availing herself of the natural gifts with which she was endowed, adopted the stage as a profession, studying under Manzencato, a master of reputation, and afterwards under Romani. Aided by Donizetti, she obtained an engagement at the Italian Opera-house in Constantinople, where, in April, 1852, she made her first appearance with great success in "Roberto il Diavolo," and proceeded to Milan, gaining great applause in the character of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni." After singing with equal success at Vienna and Florence, she repaired to Rimini, in order to appear in a part written expressly for her, in Verdi's opera, "Araldo." In 1854 she went to St. Petersburg, and remained there three years; was engaged by Mr. Gye to appear in London in 1859, in conjunction with Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, where, though she failed in the first instance, to secure that applause which her Continental reputation had led her friends to expect, she subsequently vindicated, by her successful performances in "Maria de Rohan," "Rigoletto," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Martha," her title to a high position among the lyric artists of the day.

LOUIS I. (LOUIS - PHILIPPE-MARIE - FERDINAND - PIERRE-D'ALCANTARA - ANTOINE - MICHEL - RAPHAËL - GABRIEL - GONZAGUE - XAVIER - FRANÇOIS - D'ASSISE - JEAN - JULES - AUGUSTE - VOLFANDO - DE BRAGANZA - BOURBON), King of Portugal, second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, and Dom Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, born Oct., 1838, visited this country with his elder brother in 1854, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and, afterwards attained the rank of a Captain in the Portuguese navy. He succeeded to the throne on the demise of his brother, King Pedro V. (by a fever, which carried off another brother), Nov. 11, 1861. He married, Oct. 6, 1862, Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has two sons, Carlos, born Sept. 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865. His Majesty published in 1877 a translation into Portuguese of Shakspere's "Hamlet." This is only the first instalment, and the translations of other plays—the "Merchant of Venice," and "Othello"—are ready for publication.

LOUIS II. (OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM), King of Bavaria, born at Nymphenburg, Aug. 25, 1845, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II. in the early part of 1864. At the commencement of his reign he took scarcely any part in the management of the affairs of his country, which was so dangerously complicated by the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. After the battle of Königgrätz, a treaty of alliance was entered into by Prussia and Bavaria, in consequence of which the latter power joined Prussia in the recent invasion of France. Of late the Bavarian Government has become conspicuous in Europe by its opposition to the Ultramontane party, and its encouragement of Dr. Döllinger, and the so-called "Old Catholics." King Louis is passionately fond of music, and is a zealous partisan and munificent patron of Richard Wagner.

LOUIS IV. (FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS CHARLES), K.G., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, eldest son of

Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, born Sept. 12, 1837, is a captain in the 1st regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. He married the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, July 1, 1862, when an allowance of £6,000 a year was settled on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 as a dowry. The Queen granted him the prefix of "His Royal Highness," and created him a Knight of the Garter. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the house of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. His Royal Highness succeeded to the Grand-Dukedom on the death of his uncle, Louis III., June 13, 1877. The Grand Duke has seven children:—(1) Victoria Elizabeth Mathilde Alberte Marie, born at Windsor, April 5, 1863; (2) Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born at Bessungen, Nov. 1, 1864; (3) Irène Marie Louise Anna, born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866; (4) Ernest Louis Charles Albert, born Nov. 25, 1868; (5) Frederich Wilhelm August Victor Leopold Ludwig, born Oct. 7, 1870, accidentally killed, May 29, 1873; (6) Victoria Alice Helena Louise, born June 5, 1872; and (7) Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

LOVELL, JOHN, born Nov. 20, 1835, at Farnham, Surrey, and educated at a private school, began his journalistic career in 1856, at the small town of Guildford, in Surrey. Thence he went to the North, where he became connected with several of the leading provincial journals, and at the same time contributed to the periodical literature of the day. He was appointed editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, in succession to Mr. Moy Thomas, in 1868, but relinquished that post in 1869 to take the management of the Press Association. In addition to contributing largely to periodical literature, Mr. Lovell has translated and edited the "Nouveau Robinson Suisse" of Stahl.

LOWE, EDWARD JOSEPH, F.R.S., elder surviving son of the late Alfred Lowe, Esq., J.P., of Highfield, near Nottingham (one of the original members of the Meteorological Society), was born at Highfield, Nov. 11, 1825; and in 1840 he commenced that valuable series of daily meteorological observations which have been continued to the present day. In 1846 he published "A Treatise on Atmospheric Phenomena." About 1848 he assisted the late Professor Baden Powell in the meteor observations for the British Association, and was the first to point out the convergence of meteors to a point in the heavens. "Prognostications of the Weather," a small work by him, appeared in 1849. In 1850 he became a member of the Meteorological Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1853 he wrote two valuable local works, entitled "The Climate of Nottinghamshire," and "The Conchology of Nottinghamshire." In the same year he likewise assisted the late Professor Edward Forbes, in the compilation of his work on "British Mollusca," and issued the first parts of the well-known "Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns." His next work, on "British Grasses," appeared in 1858, and he subsequently wrote two other botanical works on "Beautiful-leaved Plants," and "New and Rare Ferns," in 1861 and 1862; and "Our Native Ferns," in 1865. His last work, entitled the "Chronology of the Seasons," is yet in progress, the first part only having been issued. In 1860 he was one of those who accompanied the Government expedition to Spain for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse, and was placed in charge of the meteorological departments in the Santander district. In 1866 he was local secretary to the British Association. In 1868 he was president of the Nottingham Literary and Philosophical Society. Besides

being the author of the works enumerated, Mr. Lowe has contributed many papers on scientific subjects to various learned societies, and to the British Association; and at the present time (1878) he sends daily meteorological telegrams to the Board of Trade, and synchronous meteorological observations to the United States Government. He was the inventor of the dry powder tests for the ozone observations used in the scientific balloon ascents. He was also the discoverer of an entirely new and distinct species of British worm, the Megascolex Rigida (*Baird*); and has been the raiser of many abnormal British ferns. For some years past Mr. Lowe has been a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire, and a Commissioner of Income Tax. He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Royal Astronomical, the Geological, the Linnæan, the Meteorological, the Zoological, and the Horticultural Societies.

LOWE, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT, M.P., son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts, born at Bingham in 1811, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1834, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the council of that colony from 1843 to 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint-secretaries of the Board of Control from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General in Aug., 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867 Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867. In Dec., 1868, he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Council on Education. He resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Aug., 1873, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. At the same time Mr. Gladstone assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Lowe of course went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. He was created honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, LL.D., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied law, but never practised. He commenced authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the Search for the San Graal, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States, and his

most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers" appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other poems;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books;" and in 1871, "My Study Windows." In 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1874, by the English University of Cambridge. From 1857 to 1862 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected editorially or otherwise with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly;* and from 1863 to 1872 was editor of the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. Towards the close of 1874 he was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined; but in 1877 accepted that of Minister to Spain.

LOWTHER, The Right Hon. James, M.P., younger son of Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart., by Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., Rector of Easington-cum-Liverton, Yorkshire, was born at Twillington House, Leeds, in 1840, and educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1864. The next year he was elected M.P. for York in the Conservative interest, and he has continued to sit for the borough down to the present date. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Aug. to Dec. 1868, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Feb., 1874, till Feb., 1878, when he was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland, in succession to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who had been advanced to the Colonial Secretaryship. Mr. Lowther is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of York.

LOYSON, Charles, formerly known in religion as Father Hyacinthe, born at Orleans in 1827, finished his studies at the Academy of Pau, and at an early age composed some remarkable poetry. In 1835 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after four years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary at Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at Saint-Sulpice. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites at Lyons, entered that Order, and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. He delivered the course of sermons in Advent at Bordeaux, a course for Lent at Périgueux in 1864, and repaired to Paris, where his Advent sermons at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame attracted much attention (1865-69). Gradually, however, a suspicion grew up that the eloquent pulpit orator was not altogether orthodox in his views, and in 1869 M. Louis Veuillot denounced him to the court of Rome, but he succeeded this time in clearing himself from the charge of heresy. In June of the same year, however, Father Hyacinthe delivered before the International League of Peace an address, in which he spoke of the Jewish religion, the Catholic religion, and the Protestant religion as being "the three great religions of civilized peoples." This expression elicited severe censures from the Catholic press. The doubt now generally entertained as to the reverend father's orthodoxy was changed into certainty by his famous letter, addressed on Sept. 20 of the same year, to the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome, in which he protested against the "sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel," and went on to say;—"It is

my profound conviction that if France in particular and the Latin races in general are given up to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is not Catholicism itself, but the manner in which Catholicism has for a long time been understood and practised." This manifesto against the alleged abuses in the Church created intense excitement, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world, and the young monk was hailed as a powerful ally by all the opponents of the papacy. Soon after this Father Hyacinthe left France for America, landing in New York, Oct. 18, 1869. He was warmly welcomed by the leading members of the various Protestant sects in the United States, but, though he fraternized with them to a certain extent, he constantly declared that he had no intention of quitting the fold of the Catholic Church. The Pope, after frequent solicitations on the subject, at last consented, in Feb., 1870, to relieve Father Hyacinthe from his monastic vows, and he accordingly became a secular priest under the title of the Abbé Loyson. As was naturally to be expected, M. Loyson energetically protested against the dogma of the Pope's infallibility; and soon after the seizure of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel's troops, he paid a visit to the Eternal City, where he delivered a series of discourses. In Sept., 1871, he attended the Congress of the self-styled "Old Catholics" at Munich. On Sept. 2, 1872, he was married in London, at the Marylebone Registry Office, to Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. Amory Butterfield, and widow of Mr. Edwin Ruthven Meriman, of the United States. Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley his wife were present at the marriage. The Abbé Loyson was elected curé of Geneva, but he resigned this post in 1874, on the ground "that the spirit which prevailed in the Liberal Catholic movement in Geneva, was neither Liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion." A translation by Mrs. Loyson of some of her husband's "letters, fragments, and discourses," was published at London in 1874, under the title of "Catholic Reform," with a preface by Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster. He revisited England in June, 1876, and delivered three lectures on "The Prospects of Christendom," and one on "The State Regulation of Vice," in reference to the Contagious Diseases Act.

LUARD, The Rev. Henry Richards, M.A., son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., born in 1825, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and M.A. in 1850, and became Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He has written "The Life of Porson," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1857; "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library" — the theological portion, and the general index; "Remarks on the Cambridge University Commissioners' New Statutes for Trinity College," 1858; and edited "Lives of Edward the Confessor," 1858; "Bartholomei de Cotton Historia Anglicana," 1859; "Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ," 1861; "Annales Monastici," in 1864-9, and "Matthew Paris," 1872-4, in the Government series of Mediæval Chronicles; "Correspondence of Porson," 1866; "Graduati Cantabrigienses," 1873: "On the Relations between England and Rome during the earlier portion of the Reign of Henry III.," 1877.

LUBBOCK, Sir John., Bart., M.P., F.R.S., was born at 29, Eaton Place, London, April 30, 1834, being the son and heir of Sir John William Lubbock, of Mitcham Grove, Surrey, and High Elms, Down, Kent, a gentleman eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, by his wife Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, of York. The baronetcy was created in 1806, in favour of the great-great-uncle of the present baronet, who succeeded to it in 1865, and who resides at High Elms, an estate of 14,000 acres, near Farnborough.

From a private school he was transferred to Eton. His father, owing to the sudden illness of several of his partners, took him, when but fourteen years of age, into his bank in Lombard Street, a business with which the family has been connected for several generations. He became a partner in this establishment in 1856. Among the improvements which he introduced in banking affairs were the "County Clearing" and the publication of the Clearing House returns. So high was his professional reputation that he was chosen Honorary Secretary to the Association of London Bankers, and nominated by the Crown to serve on the International Coinage Commission. He was also a member of the Public School Commission and of the Advancement of Science Commission. It is, however, by his works on the ancient vestiges and remains of man that Sir John Lubbock has most distinguished himself. He has written "Pre-historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages," 1865, 3rd edit. 1872; "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," 1870, which has also passed through three editions, and which, like the preceding work, has been translated into several languages; "The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects," 1874; "On British Wild Flowers, considered in relation to Insects," 1875; "Monograph of the Thysanura and Collembola; and a large number of separate memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archæological subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnæan, Ethnological, Geological, and Entomological Societies, and the British Association. He has been President of the Ethnological and Entomological Societies, and of the Anthropological Institute, Vice-President of the British Association, and of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. Sir John Lubbock has been twice chosen to represent Maidstone in Parliament. In Feb., 1870, after he had been defeated as a Liberal candidate for West Kent by only fifty votes, he was triumphantly returned for the county town, an honour which was renewed at the last general election. In the House of Commons he has spoken principally on financial and educational subjects. He has been so fortunate as to succeed in carrying no fewer than eight important public measures, including the Bank Holidays Act (1871), by which four new statute holidays were added to the two previously in existence. The other measures were The Absconding Debtors' Bill, the Apothecaries' Company Medical Act Amendment Bill, The University of London Medical Act Amendment Bill, the Falsification of Accounts Bill (by which, for the first time, it became an offence to falsify accounts for the purpose of fraud), The Bankers' Books Evidence Bill, the College of Surgeons Medical Act Bill, and the Factors' Acts Amendment Bill. More recently his name has been associated with the "Ancient Monuments Bill," which, however, has not yet received the sanction of the legislature. In 1877 he moved the "previous question" to Mr. Gladstone's famous resolutions on the Eastern Question. Sir John was a member of the Public School Commission and of the Advancement of Science Commission. In March, 1878, he was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in the place of the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell. In the same year the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

LUCAN (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Charles Bingham, G.C.B., elder son of the second earl, whom he succeeded June 30, 1839, born April 16, 1800, was educated at Westminster, entered the army at the usual age, and served as a volunteer with the Russian army under Gen. Diebitsch in the Turkish campaign in 1828. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo, in the Conservative interest, from 1826 till 1830, and was chosen one of the

Representative Peers for Ireland in 1840. He served in the Crimea in 1854-5, in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Sept. 20, Balaklava, Oct. 25, and Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. Owing to some misapprehension of Lord Raglan's orders, that heroic but fatal charge of the Light Brigade in which so many lives were lost was made in the battle of Balaklava. Lord Lucan, who was colonel of the 8th Hussars till Feb. 22, 1865, when he became Colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, was made a Lieutenant-General in 1858, and General Aug. 28, 1865; was nominated a K.C.B. for his Crimean services, and G.C.B. in 1869; is Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight first-class of the Medjidie, and a Knight, second-class, of St. Anne of Russia.

LUCCA, PAULINE, the daughter of poor but worthy parents, who on account of reduced circumstances were unable to educate their children, was born at Vienna, in 1840. Her name was originally Lucas, and her parents were of the Jewish faith, which she abandoned. A professional singer, named Erl, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction; and, when fifteen years of age, she obtained an engagement at the Karinther Thor Theatre, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place, the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity for distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in Sept., 1859, for the first time, as Elvira, in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement at Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology, nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz. That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment upon the terms of his contract if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mdlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison, she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and in "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of the Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, the Count Clam-Gallas, &c. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a *prima donna* competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last work, "L'Africaine," had his attention directed to this rising star. The youth and genius of the young *artiste* being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In the Prussian capital Mdlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation, however, she entered into an engagement with Mr. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in London, in 1863, and carried all before her. Being dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement

she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at Covent Garden, in 1865, she was induced to return, and she subsequently shared the honours of that establishment with Mdlle. Adelina Patti. In Nov., 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden, and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London. Her husband was slain in the war between France and Prussia in 1870.

LUGARD, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea in 1810, was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and having entered the army in 1828, proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for many years. During the Affghan war of 1842, he was Brigade-Major to the fourth brigade; and during the Sikh war of 1845-6, Assistant Adjutant-General of the first division. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9, he was Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces, for which services, he was made a C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made K.C.B. for his services as chief of the staff in the Persian expedition of 1856-7, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India at the close of 1857. At the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations against the rebels, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and for his distinguished services on these occasions was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858. He received the colonelcy of the 31st foot, June 1, 1862, was made Lieutenant-General, Jan. 12, 1865, and G.C.B. in 1867, was appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department in Feb., 1859, and permanent Under-Secretary of War in May, 1861. He resigned the latter office in Nov., 1871, on being appointed President of the Army Purchase Commission. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 3, 1871. He attained the rank of General in Nov. 1872.

LUKIS, The Rev. William Collings, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1840; has been successively incumbent of East Grafton, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, and Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wilts, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Marlborough, and is Rector of Wath-juxta-Ripon, Yorkshire, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Catterick East. Mr. Lukis, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Hon. Member of the Société Archéologique de Nantes, and of the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, Brittany, one of the Secretaries of the York Architectural Society, and was some time one of the general secretaries of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, published in 1845 "Specimens of Ancient Church Plate;" in 1857, "An Account of Church Bells and Bell Foundries;" in 1858, "A Few Words to Rural Deans and Churchwardens," two tracts relating to the care and condition of church bells, and "The History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry;" and in 1861, "Danish Cromlechs and Burial Customs compared with those of Brittany, Great Britain, &c." He has contributed "Cromlechs," "Certain Peculiarities in the Construction of Chambered Tumuli," and "Remarkable Chambered Long Barrow at Kerleseaut, Carnac," to the *Journal of the British Archæological Society*, and has written "On Flint Implements and Tumuli in the Neighbourhood of Wath," "Notes on Barrow-digging in the Parish of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts," "Sur la Dénomination des Dolmens ou Cromlechs," "Rapport sur un Tumulus de l'Age de Bronze au Rocher, Plougoumelen," "The Stone Avenues of Carnac," "Brittany Sepulchral Chambers, with an attempt to reduce them to Chronological Order;" "Rude Stone Monuments, and the errors

commonly entertained respecting their construction," 1875; and "A Guide for Archæologists and others to the Pre-historic Monuments of South Brittany," 1875.

LUMLEY, Sir John Savile, K.C.B., son of John, eighth Earl of Scarborough, was born in 1825. He entered the Foreign Office as a supernumerary clerk in the Librarian's department in 1841, but was permitted to accompany the late Earl of Westmoreland to Berlin as private secretary and attaché in the autumn of that year. In 1842 he was appointed Attaché at Berlin, and was subsequently transferred to St. Petersburg, where he acted as paid Attaché. In 1854 he was nominated Secretary of Legation at Washington, and in the following year he was Chargé d'Affaires and also employed on special service at New York. On the departure of Mr. (now Sir John) Crampton, in May, 1856, Mr. Lumley was left in charge of the archives, and in February, 1858, he was transferred to Madrid, where he acted for a short time as Chargé d'Affaires. He was employed on special service in the Basque Provinces in 1858, and was transferred to St. Petersburg in the following year. In 1860 he was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, but the close of the same year saw him back in St. Petersburg, where he was Chargé d'Affaires in 1862, 1864, and again in 1865. In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Imperial Russian Academy of Fine Arts, and in the same year he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony. In August, 1867, he was appointed, in the same capacity, to the Swiss Confederation, but was transferred to Brussels in Oct., 1868. He was appointed by the Queen to represent Her Majesty at the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant in Jan., 1869. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1873, and was offered by the King of the Belgians the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, which, in consequence of existing regulations, he was unable to accept. In Oct., 1878, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

LUSH, The Hon. Sir Robert, born at Shaftesbury, Oct. 25, 1807, and educated at his native place, was called to the bar in 1840. He practised with much success, became Q.C. in 1857, and was appointed one of the judges of the Queen's Bench in Nov., 1865, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Lush has written "Notes on the New Will Act," and "Act for Abolishing Arrest for Debt," published in 1838; "Practice of the Superior Courts," in 1846, &c. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of the Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences.

LYNCH, The Right Rev. Patrick Nilson, D.D., Bishop of Charleston, was born at Cheraw, South Carolina, March 10, 1817. After studying at the diocesan Seminary of Charleston, he went to Rome in 1834, where he studied in the College of the Propaganda. He received his Doctor's degree in 1840, was ordained priest, and returned to Charleston, where he was appointed Rector of the Seminary and Professor of Theology. In 1845 he became Rector of St. Mary's parish, in 1847, Rector of the Cathedral, and in 1850, Vicar-General of the diocese. After the death of Bishop Reynolds, in 1855, he was appointed Administrator, and in 1857 Bishop of the diocese. During his episcopate he has founded several churches, an Ursuline Convent, an Orphan Asylum, and numerous schools. Many of these were destroyed during the civil war, and Bishop Lynch has devoted himself mainly to preaching and lecturing in the Middle and Northern States in order to raise funds to repair these ruins. In 1869 he was present at the Vatican Council, where he sustained the definition of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

He has published several essays on astronomical, historical, and theological subjects.

LYONS (Baron), The Right Honourable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lyons, G.C.B., only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons (who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855-6), was born at Lymington, April 26, 1817, and succeeded to his father's title Nov. 23, 1858. Having been educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed unpaid Attaché at Athens in 1839, and paid Attaché in 1844, at Dresden in 1852, at Florence (residing at Rome) in 1853, Secretary of Legation there (residing at Rome) in 1856, and Envoy to Tuscany in 1858. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in Dec., 1858, returned to England on account of ill health in Feb., 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in Aug., 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, a G.C.B. in 1862; was sworn of the Privy Council, March 9, 1865; and made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, June 21, 1865.

LYTTON (Baron) The Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, poet and diplomatist, only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, was born Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed Oct. 12, 1849, Attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was ambassador, and to whom he acted at the time as private secretary. On Feb. 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attaché to Florence, and on Aug. 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attaché at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attaché at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was, on Jan. 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna. While attached to the latter Embassy, he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Servia. From Feb. to March 7, 1860, for example, he was the Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and besides this was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission he was on Oct. 1, 1862, gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on Jan. 6, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. There, during two intervals, from Feb. 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14, to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Chargé d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, on April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Chargé d'Affaires, from May 30 to Oct., 1865, from April 29 to Nov. 18, 1866, and from Sept. 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. In little more than a month from the last named date, on Feb. 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1869, as Chargé d'Affaires, and was thence transferred on Oct. 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (Jan. 18, 1873), upon his

illustrious father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from Sept. 14 to Oct. 22, he acted at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. His lordship, having previously declined the Governorship of Madras, was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon in the December of 1874; and, after occupying that post for a year, was suddenly informed by telegram, in the January of 1876, of his nomination as the Viceroy of India. Hastening to London to complete his arrangements for assuming this high office, his Excellency, on the 1st of March, took his departure for Hindostan. Midway on his journey Lord Lytton met by pre-arrangement in Egypt H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, then on his way home from his tour through India. Immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, his Excellency was sworn in as Governor-General and Viceroy on the 12th April, 1876; and on the 1st Jan., 1877, surrounded by all the princes of Hindostan, presided at the gorgeous ceremonial which marked on the plains of Delhi the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India. In Dec., 1877, the Queen conferred upon him the honour of the Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath. Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was twenty-four, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled "Clytemnestra, the Earl's Return, the Artist, and other Poems," by "Owen Meredith." Another work appeared from his hand in 1859, called "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in many Lands," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy, and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed, in 1860, by a novel in sprightly verse, called "Lucile," which was afterwards republished in 4to, in 1868, with illustrations by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in collaboration with the Hon. Julian Fane, "Tannhäuser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the *nom de plume* of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years later, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a Memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhäuser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published under the title of "Serbski Pesme," a collection of the National Songs of Servia. A prose romance followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis," purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published in two volumes, the "Poetical works of Owen Meredith," and in the following year, also in two volumes, there appeared, with a portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters." This work was followed, in 1869, by "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being founded in fact upon the "infernal comedy" of Count N. A. Z. Krasinski, "Nie-boska Komedyja," the volume comprising among other imitations and paraphrases in verse several from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two vols., his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols., the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son." Robert Lord Lytton married Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon. Their only surviving son (born in 1876) is, at Her Ma-

jesty's own instance, the godson of the Queen, and is in consequence named Victor Alexander George Robert. Lady Lytton was included, on Jan. 1, 1878, in the select list of the recipients of the Order of the Imperial Crown of India.

M.

MACCABE, WILLIAM BERNARD, born in Dublin, Nov. 23, 1801, wrote for the Irish press from 1824 till 1835. Whilst he was connected with the Dublin *Morning Register*, Mr. O'Connell declared he "only held himself responsible for his speeches as reported by Mr. MacCabe. From 1835 till 1851 he was a Parliamentary Reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Herald*, in 1847 was appointed Consul in London for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and in 1851 he resigned that appointment and his connection with the London press to become editor of *The Weekly Telegraph*, a Catholic paper in Ireland. This he resigned in 1856, and has since contributed to the *London Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has translated books from the Greek, German, and Italian languages. He has published "A Catholic History of England" (embracing the Anglo-Saxon period), 1848-54; "Bertha: a Romance of the Dark Ages," 1851, since translated into German and French; "Florine, Princess of Burgundy, a Tale of the First Crusade," 3rd edit., 1873; "Agnes Arnold," a novel, in 1860; and other works.

MC'CARTHY, DENIS FLORENCE, poet, descended from the ancient royal Irish sept of the MacCauras, born about 1820, has composed "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," mostly founded on Irish traditions, and written in a patriotic spirit, published in 1850. This volume embraces translations from nearly all modern European languages, including some from André Chenier. He translated Calderon's dramas from the Spanish into English asonante verse, with an introduction and notes, published in 1853; and has written "Under-Glimpses and other Poems," and "Bell-founder and other Poems," both published in 1857; "Shelley's Early Life, from original Sources," 1872; and other works. In 1871 he received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his literary merit as a poet.

McCARTHY, JUSTIN, was born at Cork, in November, 1830. After receiving a liberal education there, he became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper in 1853. He entered the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons in 1860 for the *Morning Star*, became foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864; he resigned the latter post in 1868, and travelled through the United States for nearly three years, visiting thirty-five of the thirty-seven States. Mr. McCarthy has contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, to several English magazines, and to many American periodicals. He is the author of "The Waterdale Neighbours," 1867; "My Enemy's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871; "A Fair Saxon," 1873; "Linley Rochford," 1874; "Dear Lady Disdain," 1875; "Miss Misanthrope," 1877 (novels); of "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays; and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws, in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and other States of the Union. Mr. McCarthy is a political writer for one of the London daily papers. In politics he is a Radical, and was invited, but declined, to become a candidate for either of two Irish boroughs at the general election of Feb., 1874.

McCAUL, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., LL.D., was born in Dublin in 1807. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became Classical Tutor and Examiner. In Nov., 1838, he was appointed by the late Arch-

bishop of Canterbury Principal of the Upper Canada College, and entered upon his duties in Jan., 1839. In 1842 he became Vice-President of King's College, Toronto, and Professor of Classics, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. In 1849, he was appointed President of the University of Toronto, and in 1853 President of University College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto. Dr. McCaul has published several volumes of essays and treatises on classical topics. He has also edited for collegiate text-books the Satires and Epistles of Horace (still almost universally used in schools in Ireland) and portions of Longinus, Lucian, and Thucydides; and has edited a monthly Canadian journal. In this country he is best known as a writer on Latin Epigraphy. His "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions" and "Christian Epitaphs of the first Six Centuries," have been most favourably received, and have gained for him high reputation as a scholar and a critic.

McCLELLAN, Gen. George Brinton, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1846, and was assigned to duty as second lieutenant of engineers; served with distinction during the Mexican war, and was brevetted as 1st lieutenant and captain. From 1851 to 1855 he was engaged mainly in engineering work in different parts of the United States. In 1855-56 he was a member of the military commission sent to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. In 1857 he resigned his commission in the army, and became chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and in 1860 was made President of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. At the opening of the civil war he was commissioned as Major-General of Ohio Volunteers, and was placed in command of a military department comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and a portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was made a major-general of the regular army, and in May, 1861, commanded in several successful engagements in Western Virginia. After the defeat at Bull Run he was called to Washington, and placed in command of the troops in that region. Gen. Winfield Scott resigning in Nov., 1861, McClellan was appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He took the field in March, 1862, having in the meanwhile been relieved of the command of all except the army of the Potomac. He set out for the Peninsula of Virginia, and laid siege to Yorktown, which was abandoned as soon as his batteries were ready to open fire; the enemy falling back to Richmond. McClellan followed leisurely and took up a position on the Chickahominy, a small stream running near Richmond. Here he was attacked by the Confederate forces, commanded by Gen. R. E. Lee, and after a series of actions lasting from June 26 to July 1, he retreated to a position on the James River. Meanwhile Gen. Halleck having been made general-in-chief of the army, ordered McClellan to return with his whole force to Fortress Monroe. The scattered troops in Northern Virginia had been united under Gen. Pope. Gen. Lee assailed these, and gained a decided victory, Sept. 30, 1862, the second battle of Bull Run. Lee then began the invasion of the State of Maryland, and McClellan, who had been again put in command of the Union army, encountered him (Sept 16, 17) at Antietam, where a severe, but indecisive battle was fought, in which McClellan had a preponderance of force. Lee was able to recross the Potomac into Virginia, slowly followed by McClellan, whose dilatory movements gave great dissatisfaction; and on Nov. 7 he was superseded in command by Gen. Burnside. After this McClellan took no further part in the war. In Aug., 1864, he was the Democratic candidate for President, but received only 21 electoral votes, the remaining 212 being cast for Abraham Lincoln; of the popular vote, however, about

2,220,000 were cast for Lincoln, and about 1,800,000 for McClellan. McClellan resigned his commisson in the army in Nov., 1864, came to Europe, where he remained till 1868, and then returning to the United States, resumed his practice as an engineer. By the will of Mr. Edwin A. Stevens he was placed in charge of the Stevens floating battery, which had been for many years in course of construction at Hoboken, opposite New York, but which subsequently proved to be useless. He was superintendent of the construction of a railroad bridge over the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, New York; and also Superintendent of Docks and Piers in the city of New York, resigning this position in 1872. In 1877 he was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey. He has published a "Manual of Bayonet Exercise," mainly a translation from the French, but adapted for the use of the United States army (1852); a volume of Government "Reports on the Pacific Railroad Survey" (1854); "Reports on the Armies of Europe" (1861); "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (1864); and several papers on military subjects contributed to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals in 1874 and 1877; also a series of papers, contributed to *Scribner's Magazine*, on his Nile travels.

McCLINTOCK, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Leopold, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., is a younger son of the late Mr. Henry McClintock, of Dundalk, Ireland, who was uncle to the first Lord Rathdonnell. He was born at Dundalk, in 1819, and entered the navy at the age of twelve. In 1838 he passed his examination, and after having been commissioned for some time at Portsmouth as mate of the *Excellent* gunnery ship, he sailed to South America in Her Majesty's steamship *Gorgon*. For his distinguished conduct in recovering this vessel when stranded, near Montevideo, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1845. During the next two years he was with the Pacific squadron in the *Frolic*, Captain Hamilton. Returning to England about the time when great anxiety began to be felt for the safety of Sir John Franklin, he entered heartily into the schemes for his relief, and accompanied Sir James Clark Ross in the Arctic expedition sent out by the Admiralty in 1848. He came back again in Nov., 1849, after an absence of nineteen months, and early in the following year joined another expedition, under Capt. Austin, as first lieutenant of the *Resistance*, Capt. Ommaney. It was his fortune, in Aug., 1850, to see at Cape Riley the first traces of the missing mariners. In April, 1851, while the ships were fast in the ice in Crozier Channel he commenced a sledge journey of eighty days along the north shore of Parry Sound, travelling 760 miles, and reaching the most westerly point which had yet been attained from the east in the Arctic regions. The comparative perfection to which sledge travelling has been carried is due in great measure to the improvements which he effected. The squadron returned to England in the autumn of the same year, and Lieutenant McClintock was at once promoted to the rank of Commander. The following spring saw him in command of the *Intrepid*, one of the five vessels sent out to the Polar regions under Sir Edward Belcher. In accordance with instructions from the Admiralty, he sailed in company with Capt. Kellett towards Melville Island, in search of McClure, whom he rescued from a three years' imprisonment in the ice; but he was subsequently compelled to abandon his own ship, with three others of Belcher's fleet, the whole expedition reaching home in Sept., 1854, some in their single remaining vessel, and the rest with Capt. Inglefield. McClintock's services were recognised by his promotion to the rank of captain, but he did not obtain active employment until Lady Franklin offered him, in 1857, the command of the *Fox*, a

screw steamer of only 177 tons, which was refitted and equipped with a crew of 24 voluntcers. The little vessel left Aberdeen July 1, 1857, and eventually McClintock discovered on the north-west shore of King William Land a record announcing the death of Sir John Franklin and the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. The *Fox* reached the Isle of Wight on her return journey Sept. 20, 1859, and Captain McClintock was received with great distinction. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge, and was created a knight (Feb. 23, 1860). The Corporation of London voted him the freedom of the City, the Admiralty granted him the full pay of captain in the navy for his two years' absence, and Lady Franklin presented to him the vessel in which he made the memorable voyage. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed by the Government to survey the deep sea route for a proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. He was appointed Commodore of the Jamaica station in 1865, in command of H.M.S. *Aboukir*. He was a Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty from 1868 to 1871, and he was in command of the Portsmouth district and dockyard from 1872 to 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He is the author of "The Voyage of the *Fox* in the Arctic Seas. A narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions," Lond., 8vo, 1859, 3rd edit., 1869.

McCLOSKEY, His Eminence John, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, fifth Bishop and second Archbishop of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 20, 1810. He received his early classical training at New York, subsequently entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and after graduation pursued his theological studies in the seminary connected with that college. He was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in Jan., 1834. Soon after this he went to Rome, and for two years attended the lectures in the Roman College. On his return to New York, he was appointed assistant pastor, and six months later pastor of the church of St. Joseph, New York, which office he retained for six years, except one year (1841), during which he was first President of St. John's College, near Fordham, N.Y. In 1844 he was consecrated coadjutor of the Rt. Rev. John Hughes, D.D., then Bishop, and subsequently Archbishop, of New York, and in Sept., 1847, on the creation of the new diocese of Albany, was installed as its bishop. He remained in charge of this diocese for seventeen years, administering its affairs with signal ability, establishing many new congregations, erecting a magnificent cathedral at Albany, and many other new churches in the diocese, as well as hospitals, asylums, and schools, and introducing numerous new religious communities. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McCloskey was tranferred to the vacant see by a pontifical brief bearing date May 6, 1864, and was inaugurated on the 20th of August in the same year. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX., March 15, 1875. The "title" assigned to him was Santa Maria sopra Minerva. Pope Leo XIII. conferred the Red Hat on Cardinal McCloskey in the Consistory held on March 28, 1878. One of the first acts after his installation in the archiepiscopal see of New York was the opening of the new Provincial Seminary of St. Joseph, in a very large and commodious building purchased for the purpose by his predecessor. This seminary has accommodation for 180 students. The Cardinal has been very active in promoting the interests of the Church throughout the see, having established protectories for destitute children, a foundling asylum, an institution for deaf and dumb girls, a home for aged women, a German hospital, an asylum for poor old men, and another for

poor old women. Many new churches have also been built, and others are in process of erection; and he has actively pushed forward the work upon the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, on Fifth Avenue, in New York, the finest architectural site in the city. This cathedral, which was commenced by the late Archbishop Hughes, is now (1878) approaching completion. It is of white marble, and will be by far the most imposing ecclesiastical structure in America. Towards this his Eminence has contributed $10,000 from his own purse, and to procure further aid for it he visited Rome in 1874. He has introduced into the diocese several religious orders, which had previously no houses there. Among these are the Capuchins, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

MacCOLL, The Rev. Malcolm, was born March 27, 1838, at Glenfinan, a sheep farm, occupied by his father, in Ross-shire, and was educated at Edinburgh, at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and at Heidelberg. He was appointed assistant-curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, in 1860; of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in 1861; chaplain to the British Ambassador at St. Petersberg (1862-63); curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge (1864-67). He travelled in Italy and other parts of the Continent in 1868-69; and was collated to the rectory of St. George, in the City of London in 1871. He is the author of:—"Mr. Gladstone and Oxford," by "Scrutator," 2nd edit. 1865; "Science and Prayer," 4th edit. 1866; "Is there not a Cause? A Letter to Col. Greville Nugent, M.P., on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church," 2nd edit. 1868; "The Reformation in England," 2nd edit. 1869; "The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play," 4th edit. 1870; "Is Liberal Policy a Failure?" by "Expertus," 1870; "Who is Responsible for the War?" by "Scrutator," 2nd edit. 1871; "The Damnatory Clauses of the Athanasian Creed rationally explained," in a Letter to Mr. Gladstone, 1872; "Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism," 3rd edit. 1875; and "The Eastern Question: its Facts and Fallacies," 1877.

McCORMICK, Robert, F.R.C.S., R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, only son of Robert McCormick, a naval surgeon, lost in the shipwreck of H.M.S. *Defence*, of 74 guns, on the coast of Jutland, on the Christmas Eve of 1811, was born at Runham, Norfolk, July 22, 1800. He was a pupil of the late Sir Astley Cooper's, at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dec. 6, 1822, and an honorary Fellow in 1844. He entered the Navy, April 19, 1823, on board H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, the flagship of the late Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, at Portsmouth. He served three times on the West India station, and accompanied the late Sir Edward Parry in H.M.S. *Hecla* in his attempt to reach the North Pole. Sir Edward gave him the charge of the ornithological collection. In 1836 Mr. McCormick joined H.M.S. *Terror*, commissioned for the relief of the ice-bound whale ships; and in April, 1839, H.M.S. *Erebus*, employed with the *Terror* in the Antarctic Expedition, on a voyage for magnetic observation and discovery in the South Polar Regions; and, after a perilous voyage of four years, with the onerous duties of geologist and zoologist, in addition to his medical duties as chief medical officer of the Expedition, thereby saving the country the extra expense of a special naturalist, he was, on his return, the only officer (eligible for promotion) left unpromoted. From 1845 to 1848 he was Surgeon of H.M. yacht *William and Mary* at Woolwich, considered a life appointment when he joined her, and had hitherto been so held. He was one of the first, in 1847, to call the attention of the Admiralty to the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his long experience in Polar service enabled him

to lay before the Board promising plans of search, at the time, for the missing ships, volunteering himself to carry them out. But it was not till after repeated applications, and plan after plan ignored, that he was at last sent out in the *North Star* in 1852. He was given the command of an open boat, manned by six volunteers from the *North Star*, which he called the *Forlorn Hope*, the season being too far advanced; but after a three weeks' exploration, amid tempestuous weather, he set at rest the then mooted question that there was no opening between Baring Bay and Jones's Sound. On March 13, 1853 he was benighted in a dense fog, and had to bivouac in the snow-drift, with a temperature 32° Fahr. below zero. Having in vain volunteered to explore Smith Sound into the Polar Ocean, if given the command of the *Mary* yacht of 12 tons, lying useless at Beechey Island, his former boat's crew volunteering to accompany him, he returned to England in H.M.S. *Phœnix*. On Jan. 6, 1857, he laid before the Royal Geographical Society and the Admiralty, his last plan of search, by King William's Land, through Bellot's Strait, for records of the lost ships. This plan was subsequently successfully carried out by Sir Leopold McClintock, and the all-important "record" found, as he had anticipated, near Cape Felix. He was awarded the Arctic Medal in 1857, and the Greenwich Hospital pension in 1876. He was compulsorily placed on the retired list in 1865, deprived of the usual step in rank, from his not having served the time for the "Inspectorship." He is author of the "Boat Voyage up the Wellington Channel," "Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean," and "Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South," in Appendix to the "Antarctic Expedition."

McCOSH, James, D.D., LL.D., born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1811. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became a minister of the Church of Scotland, in Arbroath, in 1835, removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. In 1868 he went to America, and became President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and has taken a prominent place among American divines and educators. Besides numerous contributions to British and American reviews, he has published "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and, in conjunction with Dr. Dickie, "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation (1856); "The Intuitions of the Mind inductively investigated" (1860); "The Supernatural in relation to the Natural" (1862); "Examination of Mill's Philosophy" (1866); "Inaugural Address at Princeton" (1868); "Logic" (1869); "Christianity and Positivism; a series of Lectures to the Times on Natural Theology and Apologetics" (1871); "The Scottish Philosophy, Biographical, Expository, Critical, from Hutcheson to Hamilton" (1874); and a reply to Tyndall's noted Belfast Address (1875).

McCRIE, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. T. McCrie, author of the "Life of Knox," was born at Edinburgh about 1798, and educated at Edinburgh University. He first settled as minister in Ceriff, and was appointed to supply his father's place in Edinburgh, in 1836. He has published a translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters;" "Sketches of Scottish Church History;" "Life of Sir A. Agnew;" and has contributed to the *Witness*, *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and other religious periodicals. He was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian College at London, in 1856.

McCULLY, The Hon. Jonathan, born at Nassau, Nova Scotia, July 25,

1809, educated at the county grammar-school, and admitted to the bar of the province in 1835 ; removed to Halifax in 1849, and was appointed Q.C. and Solicitor-General in 1860. He was long connected with the public press of his native province, and served as a delegate at Quebec in 1861 and 1862, on the subject of the union of the provinces and the Inter-colonial Railway, being the Chief Commissioner of railways for Nova Scotia. In 1864 he was one of the delegates to Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, for securing the union of the maritime provinces, and to Canada, to assist in preparing the Quebec scheme, and in 1866 to London, for carrying out the confederation of the British provinces in North America, of which he had always been an ardent supporter. He is a Liberal, and formerly led the Opposition in the Upper House. In 1870 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the province of Nova Scotia.

MACDONALD, GEORGE, poet and novelist, was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1824, and was educated at the parish school there, and at King's College and University, Aberdeen. After taking his degree he became a student for the ministry at the Independent College, Highbury, London, and was for a short time an Independent minister, but soon retired, became a lay member of the Church of England, and settled in London to pursue a literary career. His first work was "Within and Without, a Dramatic Poem," 1856 ; followed by "Poems," 1857 ; "Phantastes, a Faërie Romance," 1858 ; "David Elginbrod," 1862 ; "Adela Cathcart," 1864 ; "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight," 1864 ; "Alec Forbes of Howglen," 1865 ; "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," 1866 ; "Guild Court," 1867 ; "The Disciple and other Poems," 1868 ; "The Seaboard Parish," 1868 ; "Robert Falconer," 1868 ; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," 1871 ; "The Vicar's Daughter ;" "Malcolm," 1874 ; "St. George and St. Michael," 1875 ; "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," 1876 ; "The Marquis of Lossie," 1877. Besides these Mr. MacDonald has written books for the young : "Dealings with the Fairies," 1867 ; "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," 1869 ; "The Princess and the Goblin," 1871 ; "At the Back of the North Wind," 1870 ; and others. He is also the author of "Unspoken Sermons," 1866 ; and a treatise on the "Miracles of our Lord," 1870. In 1877 he received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his contributions to literature.

MCDONALD, SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., a Canadian statesman, born in 1815, educated at the Royal Grammar-school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835 ; was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in Nov., 1844, and still represents that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and Receiver-General in May, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Dec., 1847. The cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until Sept., 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854, Mr. McDonald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1862, being a part of the time premier. In Jan., 1862, the militia department was re-organised, and Mr. McDonald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on their Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until May, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the Government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a committee of the Legislative Assembly, a

conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. McDonald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney-General, of Upper Canada, he continued to hold till 1868, when he was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, and in 1869 became Premier also, of the Dominion Cabinet. He and his ministry resigned Nov. 5, 1873. In Oct. 1878 he was entrusted with the task of forming a new administration. Appointed one of the delegates from Canada to arrange the terms of confederation with the imperial government in 1866, he was chosen by his co-delegates in London to preside over their deliberations. Mr. McDonald is the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party of Upper Canada. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was made a K.C.B. in 1867.

McDONNELL, Sir Richard Graves, K.C.M.G., LL.D., eldest son of the late Rev. Richard McDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who died Jan. 24, 1867, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and was called to the bar in Ireland in 1838, and in England in 1840. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Gambia in 1843, and Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia in 1847. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from the Gambia to the Senegal, and organized and accompanied some military expeditions with success against powerful native tribes who had long oppressed the peaceful traders of the river. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, and Captain-General, and in 1855, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia. In the latter capacity he was most useful in aiding the exploration of the interior, in opening up the navigation of the Murray, and generally developing the resources of that flourishing colony. He was relieved by Sir Dominic Daly in Nov., 1861, succeeded the Marquis of Normanby as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in April, 1864, and was Governor of Hong-Kong from Oct. 14, 1865, till 1872. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1871.

McDOUGALL, The Right Rev. Francis Thomas, D.C.L., born at Sydenham in 1817, was educated for the medical profession at King's College, London, where he obtained the gold medal in 1837. He became a member and a fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College; but, abandoning his profession, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1845, and afterwards that of D.C.L. He was ordained in 1845, and having held several curacies in the dioceses of Norwich and London, proceeded with Sir J. Brooke as chief missionary to Borneo in 1847, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Labuan, in that island, in 1855. In that capacity his knowledge of medicine and physical science was of the greatest service in facilitating the progress of missionary enterprise, and, consequently, of civilization. He returned to England in 1868, was presented to the vicarage of Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral church of Ely, which preferments he resigned in 1873, on being appointed a Canon of Winchester.

McDOUGALL, The Hon. William, C.B., member of the Canadian parliament, born at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1822, is of Scotch descent. His grandfather having emigrated to America before the Revolution, and fought on the British side throughout the war, on its termination removed to Canada, where he received a grant of land as a United Empire loyalist. William, educated at Toronto and

at Victoria College, is a member of the bar. His attention has been directed to agriculture and politics, and from 1848 till 1858 he conducted at Toronto a monthly journal on agriculture, which obtained a large circulation in all the provinces ; and from 1850 till 1857 edited *The North American*, which was merged in the *Toronto Globe* in 1857. He was first elected to Parliament as a Reformer in 1858 ; was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and member of the Executive Council in a Reform Ministry in May, 1862 ; and resigned office with his colleagues in March, 1864, owing to difficulties arising out of the demand in Upper Canada for constitutional changes ; in June of the same year was offered a seat in a coalition ministry (as one of three representatives of the Liberal party of Upper Canada), formed to carry a measure to unite British America under one government, and accepted office as Provincial Secretary. During the Fenian troubles in the summer of 1866, Mr. McDougall was charged with the duties of Minister of Marine, and with the aid of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, speedily organized a respectable navy of seven gunboats. In 1867 he was made Minister of Public Works, which position he held until 1870 ; and in 1868 he was sent to England to confer with the general government on some questions of a constitutional character that had arisen between the Provinces. He may be regarded as the leader of the moderate Liberals of Upper Canada.

McDOWELL, Gen. Irvin, born in Franklin county, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818. He studied in a military school in France, and afterwards entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838. On the breaking out of the civil war he was made a brigadier-general, and appointed to the command of the Federal troops at Washington. The Confederates, under Beauregard, were posted at Manassas, some twenty miles from the capital. The Union troops were marched out to assail them, and the battle of Bull Run ensued, in which McDowell was defeated, July 21, 1861. Gen. McClellan took the command soon after that battle, and Gen. McDowell was placed in charge of the troops around Washington. He was made a Major-General of Volunteers, March 14, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by Gen. Pope in Aug., 1862, but was relieved from his command Sept. 5. In 1863-64 he was president of the court for investigating cotton frauds, and of the board for retiring disabled officers. From July, 1864, to June, 1865, he was in command of the department of the Pacific. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, with the rank of Major-General in the regular army, and subsequently, for a time, commanded the department of the east and of the south, and is now (1878) in command of the department of the Pacific, being one of the three major-generals in the army of the United States.

MACFARREN, George Alexander, Mus. D., son of the late G. Macfarren, dramatic author, born in London, March 2, 1813, was educated at the Royal Academy of Music ; he was appointed member of the Board of Professors of the Academy, 1860, and of the Committee of Management of the same, in 1868. Upon the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Macfarren, at the solicitation of the majority of the residents at Cambridge, became a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Music in that University. An opposition was threatened by Dr. Wylde, Gresham Professor of Music, but the day before the election he withdrew, and Mr. Macfarren was unanimously elected on March 16, 1875, and created a Doctor of Music in the following month. By a grace of the Senate the stipend attached to the Professorship was raised to £200 per annum, and he annually delivers a course of lectures on music, in addition to

examining candidates for degrees. Mr. Macfarren has composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum, in 1838; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's, in 1849; "Sleeper Awakened," at Her Majesty's, in 1850; "Robin Hood," at Her Majesty's, in 1860; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lee," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1863; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864; "Soldier's Legacy," at the Gallery of Illustration, 1864; and "Helvellyn," at Covent Garden, in 1864; the oratorio of "St. John the Baptist;" overtures to "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chevy Chase," "Don Carlos," and "Hamlet;" symphonies; sonatas for pianoforte, and for pianoforte and flute; trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; quartets for string instruments; and quintet for pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass; cantatas—"Lenora," in 1851; "May-Day," in 1856; "Christmas," in 1859; and "Songs in a Cornfield," in 1868; songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems; and "Shakspere Songs" (Lyrics from the Plays, for four voices), 1860-4; some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and music for several dramatic pieces; "Cathedral Service" in E flat, 1863; "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church," in 1866; several anthems, and other church music. He has written analyses of oratorios, &c., for the Sacred Harmonic Society, in 1853-7; and of orchestral works for the Philharmonic, in 1869-71; the lives of musicians in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography;" "Rudiments of Harmony," 1860; "Six Lectures on Harmony," 1867, 2nd edit. 1877. He has lectured at the Royal Institution, London Institution, &c. He has arranged "Old English Ditties" (13 books), 1857-69; "Moore's Irish Melodies," 1859; and "Scotch Songs."

MCGREGOR, SIR DUNCAN, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction, born in 1787, entered the army at a very early age, was actively employed in Sicily and Italy in 1806, and was present at the battle of Maida and at the capture of Catrone, having been wounded at the former place. Sir Duncan, who was Inspector-General of the Constabulary force in Ireland, received the Order of the Bath for his services during the disturbances of 1848. He retired from the army in 1877.

MACGREGOR, JOHN, was born at Gravesend, Jan. 24, 1825, and is eldest son of General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. A few weeks after his birth, his father, then Major MacGregor, embarked with his wife and son and regiment on board the *Kent*, the East Indiaman, which afterwards took fire in the Bay of Biscay. Of the 557 passengers, who were rescued, on March 1, 1825, by Capt. William Cooke, of the *Cambria*, the subject of the present memoir, then but a few weeks old, was one. His education commenced in King's School, Canterbury, and was continued, owing to the removal of his father's regiment, in many other schools. Proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin, he gained three first prizes. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. and a Wrangler. In 1845, Mr. MacGregor began to write and sketch for *Punch*. In 1847, he entered at the Inner Temple, and graduated as M.A. at Cambridge. During the Revolution in Paris of 1848, he visited that metropolis; and in 1849-50 made a tour in Europe and the Levant, and through Egypt and Palestine. In 1851, he was called to the bar. He subsequently visited Russia and every other country in Europe, as well as Algeria and Tunis, and the United States and Canada, and published an account of his observations. In 1865, he made his first canoe voyage, and published, in 1866, his logbook, under the title of

"A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe," which in 1871 had passed through eight editions. A new canoe, also called the *Rob Roy*, was constructed, fourteen feet in length, and weighing, with all its apparatus complete, seventy pounds. In this he made a voyage through Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic, and published an account of his adventures in a volume, entitled "The Rob Roy on the Baltic." After this he made a cruise of 1500 miles entirely alone in the yawl *Rob Roy* in the British Channel, and along the coast of France. An account of this cruise he published, under the title, "The Voyage alone in the Yawl Rob Roy." Perhaps the most successful of Mr. MacGregor's voyages was his canoe cruise in Egypt, Palestine, and in the waters of Damascus. He published an account of it, entitled "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," 1869; 4th edit., 1874. Mr. MacGregor is Captain of the Royal Canoe Club, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore; and he is Chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee of the School Board for London. In 1870, and again in 1873, he was elected a member of the London School Board, for the division of Greenwich. In 1873 he married a daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Crawford Caffin, K.C.B. He has contributed articles on marine propulsion and many minor papers, to the Transactions of the British Association.

Mc'HALE, The Most Rev. John, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, born in 1791, at Tubber-navine, Mayo, having learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin at a school in the neighbouring town of Castlebar, entered as a student at Maynooth, where he became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Having held his professorial chair for about eleven years, he was named Coadjutor-Bishop of Killala, *cum jure successionis*, and consecrated with the title of Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus*. Whilst resident at Maynooth, he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters on Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation; and, in 1827, a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. Mc'Hale afterwards published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects, which attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Catholic Emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. Mc'Hale was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. During Lord Melbourne's ministry, he published several letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam," and in 1847 he collected in one volume the entire series of letters up to that date. Dr. Mc'Hale, who has taken an active part in the politics of the day, is known as a preacher, not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy, and his sermons, delivered in Rome in 1832, have been translated into Italian by the Abate de Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. He has translated into Irish, and published, above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original; in 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre, and published the Pentateuch, in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments: forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by other parts.

MACHRAY, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rupert's Land, born in 1832, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1858). He became Dean and Fellow of his college, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge,

which benefice he resigned in 1865, on his appointment to the bishopric of Rupert's Land.

MACKARNESS, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE RICHARD, a bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and son of John Mackarness, Esq., a West Indian merchant, by Catharine, daughter of George Smith Coxhead, Esq., M.D. He was born in London in 1823, and educated at Merton College, Oxford (B.A., 1845; M.A., 1848; D.D., 1874). He became a fellow of St. Columba's College, Ireland, in 1848; a Fellow of St. Nicholas College, Lancing, in 1866; was curate of Barnwell, Northamptonshire, from 1848 to 1854; vicar of Ilam, Staffordshire, from 1854 to 1874; and was Rural Dean of Alstonfield, and chaplain to his brother, the Bishop of Oxford, from 1869 until his own election to the episcopate. He was consecrated as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, March 25, 1874.

MACKARNESS. THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FIELDER, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, son of John Mackarness, Esq., a West Indian merchant, by Catharine, daughter of George Smith Coxhead, Esq., was born Dec. 3, 1820, and received his education at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a "Postmastership." He took his B.A. degree in 1844, when his name appears in the second class in classics. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, but this he did not retain for any length of time, for in 1845, almost immediately after taking priest's orders, he was presented by the Clive family to the vicarage of Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. This living he held until 1855, when he was presented to the rectory of Honiton, Devonshire, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. In 1858 he was promoted by the late Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpotts) to an honorary prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral; and in 1868 he obtained the small vicarage of Monkton, near Honiton. He was also for some time chaplain to Lord Lyttelton. In 1865 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter; but on the re-election of that body in 1869 he failed to secure his seat, on account of his approval of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In Dec., 1869, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the Bishopric of Oxford, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Winchester.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D., a member of the Highland family of which Lord Reay is chief, was born in Perth in 1814, and removed in infancy to London. Proceeding to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830, and published, in 1834, a small volume of poems, which led to his introduction to the late Mr. John Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, and continued to be so for about nine years, during which time he published another volume, entitled "The Hope of the World," and other poems. He became editor of the *Glasgow Argus* in Sept., 1844, and retired from the management of that paper at the general election in 1847 in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party. In 1846 the Glasgow University conferred on him the title of LL.D. Dr. Mackay wrote for the *Daily News* a series of poems: "Voices from the Crowd," afterwards published in a separate form. He has also written, "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality," published in 1842; "Legends of the Isles, and other poems," in 1845; "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846; "Town Lyrics," in 1847; "Egeria," in 1850; "The Lump of Gold," in 1855; "Under Green Leaves," in 1857; "A Man's Heart," in 1860; and "Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature," in 1864. For some years he contributed leading articles to the *Illustrated Lon-*

don News, and he established the *London Review* in 1860. Dr. Maekay resided in New York from 1862 till 1865. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," published in 1841. A colleetion of his eontributions to *All the Year Round*, *Robin Goodfellow*, and other periodieals, was published, with the title of "Under the Blue Sky," in 1871. He also published "Lost Beauties of the English Language: an Appeal to Authors, Poets, Clergymen, and Publie Speakers," 1874. He has been engaged for some time past in writing a book on "The Gaelie Etymology of the English Language." As this prevented him from following literary work more immediately remunerative, his friends subscribed the sum of £770, including £100 from the "Clan Mackay," and presented this substantial testimonial to him at St. James's Hall, Dec. 27, 1877.

MC'KEE, Henry Sheil, D.D., LL.D., son of the late Mr. H. Me'Kee of Tamnadaee, eo. Derry, born May 29, 1813, was educated at the Belfast Academy, and the University of Glasgow, where he obtained what in England would be termed *a treble first*, but it was by the intimate familiarity whieh he acquired with the Greek and Latin classies that he aehieved the greatest distinction. He graduated M.A., in 1839; LL.D. and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed first Minister of the "Seot's Church," Killuean, Westmeath, Sept. 14, 1844; and eleeted Professor of Latin and Greek in Magee College, Derry, July 5, 1865. Dr. Me'Kee by his linguistie acquirements, especially in the department of Oriental literature, has obtained a foremost place among the scholars of the present day. He is the author of the "Assembly's Shorter Cateehism with the proofs, translated into Hebrew and Syriae." In 1864 the president and eouncil of the Royal Soeiety of Literature, "in eonsideration of various eminent services rendered to Literature," elected him an Honorary Member.

MACLAGAN, The Right Rev. William Dalrymple, D.D., Bishop of Liehfield, is a native of Scotland. After being for some time an officer in the Indian army, he went through the ordinary university eourse at St. Peter's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1856; M.A. 1860; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was ordained Deacon in 1856, and Priest in 1857. He served the curacies of St. Saviour, Paddington, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, till 1860, when he was appointed Seeretary to the London Dioeesan Church Building Society, his name having been brought to the notiee of Bishop Tait by the late Bishop Cotton, who had known him in India. In 1868 he was appointed Curate-in-Charge of Enfield, and in 1869 Lord Chancellor Hatherley gave him the viearage of St. Mary, Newington. When Newington was transferred to Rochester, the Bishop of London, in order to retain Mr. Maclagan in his diocese, promoted him to the viearage of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where he remained till 1878, when he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the Bishopric of Lichfield, which had become vaeant by the death of Dr. Selwyn. He was conseerated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1878.

MACLEAN, The Right Rev. John, D.C.L., D.D., son of Mr. Charles Maelean of Portsoy, Banffshire, Seotland, born in 1828, took the degree of M.A. at Aberdeen, and that of D.C.L. at Toronto. He was appointed curate of St. Paul's, London, Canada, in 1853; Arehdeacon of Manitoba and Professor of Divinity in St. John's College in 1866, and Bishop of the new diocese of Saskatehewan in 1873. The dioeese eomprises the most fertile portion of the valley of the river Saskatehewan, whieh rises at the base of the Roeky Mountains, and after flowing across the Continent discharges its waters into Hudson's Bay, through Lake Winnipeg, on the eastern coast.

MACMAHON, Marie Edme

PATRICK MAURICE DE, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, President of the French Republic, born at Sully, July 13, 1808, derives his descent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The MacMahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name, to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and, after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several African generals; and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, Gen. MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sept. 8, they assigned to Gen. MacMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion, he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. MacMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta, in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée* Oct. 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree Sept. 1, 1864. In this capacity he inaugurated a new system, the tendency of which was to create an Arab kingdom. It proved, however, a complete failure. The French and other European colonists became so dissatisfied, that in 1868 a large number of them left for Brazil, while thousands of the natives perished from hunger. A great outcry was raised in France against the Marshal, whose policy was also severely censured by Mgr. de Lavigerie, Bishop of Algiers. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia, Marshal MacMahon was intrusted with the command of the First Army Corps, whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. On Aug. 6, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united Army Corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in a position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges, but the French line was turned by the Prussians at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. MacMahon retired on the following day to Saverne, next to Toul (13th), Rheims (21st), and Rethel (22nd). On the 30th his forces were again defeated by the Prussians, being driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. He was chief in command at the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1), but received a severe wound in the thigh at the commencement of the engagement, whereupon the command devolved on General Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. MacMahon was made a prisoner of war, and conveyed into Germany. Having recovered from his wound, he left Wiesbaden for France, March 13, 1871, and was nominated in the following month Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Versailles. He successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and ably assisted M. Thiers in re-organizing the Army. In Dec., 1871, he was requested by the Parisian Press union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he re-

fused to accept the nomination. On M. Thiers resigning the Presidency of the Republic, May 24, 1873, he was elected to the vacant office by the Assembly. Of the 392 members who voted 390 voted for Marshal MacMahon, who immediately afterwards accepted the Headship of the Executive, his consent being carried back to the Assembly, couched in a letter which was a model of manly straightforwardness and modesty. "A heavy responsibility," he wrote, "is thrust upon my patriotism, but, with the aid of God, the devotion of the army, which will always be the army of the law, and the support of all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory, and restoring moral order throughout the country; we will maintain internal peace and the principles on which society is based. That this shall be done I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier." He at once proceeded to form a Conservative administration, his Ministers being the Duc de Broglie, Foreign Affairs and Vice-President of the Council; M. Ernoul, Justice; M. Beulé, Interior; M. Magne, Finance; General de Cissey (who remained *par interim*), War; Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, Marine and Colonies; M. Batbie, Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts; M. Desseilligny, Public Works; and M. de la Bouillerie, Agriculture and Commerce. The Septennate was voted Nov. 19, 1873, when the National Assembly, by 378 votes against 310, entrusted him with the exercise of power for seven years. On May, 16, 1877, Marshal MacMahon addressed to M. Jules Simon, the President of the Council, a letter reproaching the Premier with incapacity. This compelled the latter to resign and a new ministry was formed. The Duc de Broglie became President of the Council, M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, the Duc Decazes remained at the Foreign Office, and General Berthaut retained his post as Minister of War. The Chamber of Deputies was immediately prorogued, and the Senate, by a small majority, resolved to exercise the power conferred by the Constitution, by concurring with the President of the Republic in a dissolution. Accordingly, the Marshal dissolved the Chamber of Deputies by a decree dated June 25, 1877. The elections for the new Chamber were held throughout France on October 14, resulting in the return of 335 Republicans and 198 Anti-Republicans, the latter classed as 89 Bonapartists, 41 Legitimates, 38 Orleanists, and 30 "MacMahonists." The Republican majority refused to vote the supplies and after a brief interval of hesitation the Marshal came to the conclusion that M. Gambetta's famous alternative—*ou se soumettre ou se démettre*—must be acted upon. Accordingly he yielded to the Republican majority and a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure, with M. Léon Say, as Minister of Finance, and M. Waddington at the Foreign Office. Thus the period of uneasiness — the prolonged crisis — that began on May 16, was peacefully brought to a close on Dec. 14, 1877. Marshal MacMahon received the cross of Knight of the Danish Order of the Elephant, in May, 1869. Since his election as President of the French Republic he has been decorated with the insignia of various foreign Orders.

MACMILLAN, The Rev. Hugh, LL.D., F.R.S.E., born at Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Sep. 17, 1833, was educated at Breadalbane Academy and Edinburgh University. He was appointed Free Church Minister of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, in 1859, and translated in 1864 to Free St. Peter's Church, Glasgow, his present charge. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews, in Feb., 1871, and was elected two months afterwards Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Macmillan is the author of "Bible Teachings in Nature," 1866, now in its eleventh edition, translated into Danish, Swedish, German, and other continental languages; "First Forms

of Vegetation," in its third thousand; "Holidays on High Lands," which has run through two large editions; "The True Vine," also in its third edition; "The Ministry of Nature," in its fourth edition; "The Garden and the City," in its second edition; "Sunglints in the Wilderness;" "The Sabbath of the Fields," translated into Danish and Norwegian; and "Our Lord's Three Raisings from the Dead;" besides numerous contributions to quarterly reviews and religious and scientific periodicals.

McMURDO, Major-Gen. William, C.B., of Scotch extraction, born about 1819, entered the army as ensign in the 78th Highlanders in 1837, and proceeding to India was employed on the staff. From the commencement of the brilliant operations in Scinde, conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, the great zeal and personal intrepidity manifested by Lieut. McMurdo—most conspicuously at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843—attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he afterwards married. Sir Charles appointed him his Assistant Quartermaster-General, and on many occasions expressed in very emphatic terms the high opinion he entertained of his conduct and services. He became Major in 1848, Lieut.-Col. in 1853, and Col. in 1854. At an early period of the campaign in the Crimea, when the inadequate means of land conveyance for the service of the troops had become apparent, he was intrusted with the formation and command of the Land Transport Corps—since designated the Military Train—which new branch of our military establishment he rendered efficient, and for this service was made C.B. Not long after the Volunteer movement of 1859 assumed a permanent character, Col. McMurdo was selected as the fittest officer for the important and responsible post of Inspector-General of Volunteer Forces for the term of five years; towards the expiration of which, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a committee to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting him on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb., 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps were accepted by him.

MACNEE, Sir Daniel, P.R.S.A., son of Mr. Robert Macnee, merchant, was born at Kintry, Stirlingshire, in 1806, and studied with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other Scotch artists, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy. He became a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw received one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. He has since painted some of our most prominent men: amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh. Sir D. Macnee is nearly as well known in England as in Scotland, his works always commanding excellent places in the Royal Academy in London. He was unanimously elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy, Feb. 9, 1876, in succession to the late Sir George Harvey, and shortly afterwards (July 21) he received the honour of knighthood. In the same year the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

McNEILE, The Very Rev. Hugh, D.D., was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Having resolved to devote himself to the Church, in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in Donegal, married a daughter of Dr. Magee, late archbishop of Dublin, in 1822,

and was presented to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he preached frequently in London; in 1834 was collated to the district church of St. Jude, in Liverpool; in 1845 the Bishop of Chester bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Chester cathedral; and his college presented him with the degrees of B.D. and D.D. (*honoris causâ*). In 1848 he resigned the district of St. Jude's, and was presented to St. Paul's, Prince's Park, which was built for him by his Liverpool friends, at a cost of between £11,000 and £12,000. In 1860 the Bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry (residentiary) in his cathedral. His chief publications are "An Ordination Sermon," published by request of the bishop, in 1825; "Seventeen Sermons," in 1826; "Lectures on Miracles," in 1833; "Letters to a Friend (the late Spencer Perceval, Esq.), on his Secession from the Church of England;" "Lectures on the Church of England," delivered in Hanover Square Rooms; "Lectures on the Jews," and "Sermons on the Second Coming of Christ," in 1842; "The Church and Churches of Christ," in 1847; "The Adoption, and other Sermons, preached in Chester Cathedral," in 1864; and "Fidelity and Unity, a Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Eirenicon," in 1866. A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. McNeile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool. Having refused to appropriate it to his private use, it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £40 a year, tenable at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. In 1868, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was appointed by her Majesty the Queen to the Deanery of Ripon, which he resigned in Oct., 1875, in consequence of failing health.

McNEILL, The Right Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., third son of the late John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, and brother of the late Lord Colonsay, born in 1795, was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia in 1831, became Secretary of the Embassy in 1834, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that court in 1836. He received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun in 1834, and was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of Asiatic nations; and his foresight enabled him even at that period to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, since made manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844, he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the Scotch Poor-Law Act of 1845; in 1851 he conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands, and in Feb., 1855, was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Commissariat and other supplies of the army in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, in acknowledgment of his services. Sir John McNeill, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E., wrote "Progress and Position of Russia in the East to 1854," published in 1854.

MACRORIE, The Right Rev. William Kenneth, D.D., Bishop of Pieter-Maritzburg, born about 1831, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1852), and was appointed perpetual curate of Accrington, Lancashire, which preferment he held until his consecration to the bishopric of Maritzburg, or Pieter-Maritzburg, Jan. 25, 1869. The ceremony was performed at Capetown, the consecrating prelate being the metropolitan, Dr. Robert Gray. A protest signed by 129 persons having been presented against Dr. Macrorie's consecration, the me-

tropolitan replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, the signers having no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals."

MADAGASCAR, BISHOP OF. (*See* CORNISH.)

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT, M.R.I.A., born in 1798, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of which he has been a member since 1829. Since 1833 he has been in the civil service of the Government in several important offices, especially those connected with the suppression of the slave trade, in which his services have been commended by Clarkson, Buxton, Sturge, and Stephen. He was appointed to the office of Special Magistrate in Jamaica in 1833, to that of Superintendent of Liberated Africans at the Havana in 1835, and in 1836 to that of Acting Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Court of Justice in the Havana, where he remained till 1839. He was appointed Commissioner of Inquiry on the West Coast of Africa on the Slave Trade, &c., in 1840, and Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847. He has filled the office of Secretary to the Loan-Fund Board, Dublin Castle, since 1850. He is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Soc. of Med. Sciences of Lisbon. He is the author of "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, &c.," published in 1829: "The Mussulman," in 1830; "The Infirmities of Genius," in 1833; "Travels in the West Indies," in 1838 and 1840; "Egypt and Mahommed Ali, and Condition of his Slaves and Subjects," 1841; "Connection of the Kingdom of Ireland with the Crown of England," 1845; "History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics," 1847; "The Island of Cuba, its Resources, &c.," 1849; "Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World," 1851; "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 1854; "Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington," 1855; "Phantasmata; or Illusions and Fanaticisms of an Epidemic Character," 1857; "The Turkish Empire, in its Relations with Christianity and Civilization," 1860; "Galileo and the Inquisition," 1863; "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—his most important work, in which ample details are given of the causes of the rebellion of 1798, recently republished in 4 vols.; "Historical Notice of the Operations and Relaxations of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, and of those which are still Unrepealed," 1865; "The History of Irish Periodical Literature," first series, 2 vols. 1867. He has also contributed extensively during the past thirty years to periodical literature.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF. (*See* GELL, DR.)

MADVIG, JOHN NICHOLAS, philologist and politician, of Jewish extraction, was born in the island of Bornholm, in Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804, and studied at Fredericksborg and the University of Copenhagen, where he became Professor of Latin literature in 1829. He has compiled "Opuscula Academica," published in 1834-42; a "Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and afterwards in German (a translation of which was issued at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1851); "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold; and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus." Elected Deputy to the National Diet in 1839, he was, in 1848, one of the most advanced Radicals, and in Nov. of that year was appointed Minister of Worship, retiring in Jan. 1852, when he received the general direction of Public Instruction. Since then he has been elected a member of the Danish Chamber, where he exercised great influence. The first volume of his "Adversaria Critica ad Scriptores Græcos et Latinos" appeared in 1871.

He was nominated a Chevalier of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands in Feb., 1875.

MAGEE, The Right Rev. William Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, was born at Cork in 1821, being son of the Rev. John Magee, Curate of the Cathedral Parish, Cork. At the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently obtained a scholarship, besides other academical distinctions. In due course he took holy orders, and after holding for some time a curacy in a Dublin parish, he was obliged to relinquish it and to proceed for the benefit of his health to Malaga, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1848, he accepted the curacy of St. Saviour's, Bath, which he held about two years. In 1850 he was appointed joint incumbent, and shortly after sole incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, Bath. When the Liberation Society was organised, Bath formed a counter-association, called the "Bath Church Defence Society," in connection with which Dr. Magee delivered an able lecture on "The Voluntary System, and the Established Church." Such was the effect of this address that similar societies sprang up throughout the country. Subsequently Dr. Magee published "Christ the Light of all Scripture," an Act Sermon preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1860; "The Gospel and the Age," preached at the ordination in Whitehall Chapel, 1860; and "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," preached in Wells Cathedral, 1864. At Oxford Dr. Magee on several occasions preached one of the Lent lectures, and in Aug., 1861, he delivered a powerful address to the clergy at Radley on "The Relation of the Atonement to the Divine Justice." At Cambridge, and in London too, he very frequently took part in preaching and speaking on behalf of church societies and published several lectures delivered at their meetings on "Scepticism," "Baxter and his Times," "The Uses of Prophecy." The Bishop of Bath and Wells conferred on Dr. Magee the honorary rank of Prebendary of Wells some time before he left Bath. In 1860 he succeeded Dean Goulburn as minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and in the following Feb. he was appointed to the rectory of Enniskillen by the University of Dublin. In 1864 he was appointed Dean of Cork, and shortly afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. He was appointed Donellan Lecturer for 1865-66, a position in Dublin analogous to that of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. Dr. Magee was frequently selected as one of the special preachers at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, as well as at Windsor, before her Majesty. He was also selected, in 1868, to preach before the British Association at Norwich and the Church Congress at Dublin. Both these sermons were published, under the respective titles of "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life," and "The Breaking Net." Dr. Magee was appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1868, on the death of Dr. Jeune, being, it is said, the only Trinity College Dublin man ever appointed to an English see. Bishop Magee has from time to time taken part in the debates of the House of Lords, and his speech against the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a remarkable specimen of impassioned eloquence. Four Sermons preached by him at Norwich, in "Defence and Confirmation of the Faith," attracted much attention, and were translated into several continental languages. In 1871 he delivered and published a "Charge," in which he treats of the Athanasian Creed with great force and ability.

MAGENTA, Duc de. (*See* Mac-Mahon.)

MAGUIRE, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of William Maguire, Esq., Inspector of Taxes of the city of Dublin, born in that city in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in first-class honours in 1846, as a

moderator and medallist of his class. Having been ordained, he held the curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 till 1852, when he became Clerical Secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute. He was appointed Sunday afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old Street, in 1856; Vicar of Clerkenwell in 1857; and Early Morning Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London Stone, in 1864. After the Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell (Dec. 13, 1867) Mr. Maguire was appointed Chairman of the Relief Committee, which raised upwards of £10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. In June, 1875, the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, presented him to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark. He has written several controversial and other religious works, including "Perversion and Conversion; or, Cause and Effect," 1854; "The Seven Churches of Asia," 1857; "Expository Lectures on Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,'" 1859; "Things Present and Things to Come," 1860, since re-issued (2nd edit.) as "Mottoes for the Million; or, Evenings with my Working Men," 1866; "Self: its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties," 1862; "The Miracles of Christ, expository and critical," 1863; "St. Peter Non-Roman in his Mission, Ministry, and Martyrdom," 1871. Mr. Maguire has also edited, with copious annotations, the two volumes of "Cassell's Illustrated Bunyan," 1864-65.

MAHAFFY, The Rev. John Peytland, was born Feb. 26, 1839, at Chafonnaire, near Vevay on the Lake of Geneva, in Switzerland, and was educated in Germany by his parents, till he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. He was elected to a scholarship in 1858, and obtained two Senior Moderatorships (in Classics and in Philosophy) at his degree in 1859; got his Fellowship by competition in 1864; was appointed Precentor of the Chapel, with control of the college choir in 1867; Professor of Ancient History, 1871 (which office he now holds); and Donnellan Lecturer in 1873. He obtained the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour from the King of Greece in 1877. Mr. Mahaffy has published a translation of Kuno Fischer's "Commentary on Kant" (1866); "Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilisation" (1868); "Prolegomena to Ancient History" (1871); "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers," (1871): "Greek Social Life from Homer to Menander" (1874, 2nd edition, 1876, 3rd edition, 1877); "Greek Antiquities" (1876); "Rambles and Studies in Greece" (1876, 2nd edition, 1878); besides many papers in periodicals and reviews. He is likewise known as a sportsman. He is an experienced salmon fisher, and has shot in the Irish Eight at Wimbledon, and played with the Eleven of Ireland at cricket. Mr. Mahaffy is Examiner and Lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin, in Classics, Philosophy, Music, and Modern Languages.

MAHMOUD-NEDIM PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born about 1806. A disciple of Rechid Pacha, he commenced his career in the office of the Grand Refendary, and rose to the post of Mecktoubchi in the Hardjié (Foreign Office), thence in succession to those of Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, and Musteschar, or Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Muchir, and served as Governor-General of Syria, and of Smyrna, then as Minister of Commerce, and, after the death of Rechid Pasha, as Governor-General of Tripoli and Barbary. He also filled for some time the post of Minister of Justice, and in 1858, during the absence of Fuad Pasha at the Conferences of Paris for the organization of Wallachia and Moldavia, he was charged with the Ministry, *ad interim*, of Foreign Affairs. In 1867, when the late A'ali Pasha became again Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha occupied for a short time the post of Musteschar of the Grand Vizierat, and then passed to the Ministry of Marine, where he introduced several important reforms,

and which he administered with energy and economy. Upon the death of A'ali Pasha (Sept. 6, 1871), the Sultan immediately appointed Mahmoud Pasha to the vacant post of Grand Vizier. He resigned it April 11, 1876, a few weeks before the deposition of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz. In Oct. 1876 a conspiracy against the new Sultan Abdul-Hamid, was discovered, and it was stated that Mahmoud Pasha was seriously implicated in it.

MAINE, Sir Henry James Sumner, K.C.S.I., LL.D., son of the late James Maine, Esq., M.D., by Eliza, daughter of Andrew Fell, Esq., of Caversham Grove, Oxfordshire, was born in 1822, and at the usual age entered Pembroke College, Cambridge. His undergraduate career was one of remarkable brilliancy, as will be seen by an enumeration of the honours he obtained during his University course. In 1842 he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek ode, the Camden Medal, and the Chancellor's Medal for English poetry. In the year following he was elected Craven Scholar, and was awarded Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode and epigrams. He graduated B.A. in 1844, when he attained the distinction of Senior Classic, Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist, and likewise obtained mathematical honours as a Senior Optime. It is rather singular that so eminently distinguished a career should not have been rewarded with a Fellowship. The authorities of Trinity Hall, however, offered to Mr. Maine the office of Tutor of that college, which he accepted, and he became a member of Trinity Hall and discharged the duties of Tutor for a few years. In 1847 he was selected as Regius Professor of the Civil Law on the retirement of the Rev. J. W. Geldart, a half-brother of the late Master of Trinity Hall from that office. The promotion of Mr. Maine to a Professorship at the early age of 25 was an exceptional advancement. He, however, only held the appointment until 1854, when he relinquished it to undertake the duties of Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. Mr. Maine had been called to the Bar in 1850. In 1862 Mr. Maine proceeded to India on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Government, and during his tenure of this office originated a large number of legislative improvements. After nearly seven years of noble work done for Indian progress he returned to England in Oct., 1869, and was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford in 1870. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, on which occasion he was created a K.C.S.I. In 1875 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The effects of Observation of India on Modern European Thought." This lecture attracted considerable attention, and was published in a pamphlet form. After the death of Dr. Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the Fellows of that College were unable to agree in the choice of his successor. One party was in favour of the Rev. H. Latham, the Senior Fellow, while an equal number desired to elect Professor Fawcett. In these circumstances, and in order to prevent the appointment lapsing to the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, the Fellows consented to a compromise; and, by a unanimous vote, elected Sir H. Maine to the vacant mastership, Dec. 27, 1877. In May, 1878, he signified to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford his intention to resign the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at the end of the year. Previously to his resignation he delivered (Nov. 1878), in the hall of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a series of lectures on "Modern Theories of succession to property after death, and the corrections of them suggested by recent researches." His works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," in "Cambridge Essays," 1856; "Ancient Law: its connection

with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas," 1861; "Village Communities in the East and West; Six Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1871; and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," 1875.

MAJOR, RICHARD HENRY, F.S.A., and member of many home and foreign learned societies, born in London in 1818, was placed in charge of the maps and charts in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in Jan., 1844, and in Jan., 1867, the collection was raised into a Department, of which Mr. Major was appointed "Keeper." He was the Honorary Secretary, from 1849 till 1858, of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," published in 1847; "The History of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, by W. Strachey, first Secretary of the Colony," in 1849; "Notes upon Russia," which he translated from the Latin of Herberstein, in 1851-2; and wrote Introductions to "Mendoza's China," edited by Sir George Staunton, Bart., and published in 1853, and to "Tartar Conquerors in China," edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, and published in 1854. He edited "India in the Fifteenth Century," published in 1857; and "Early Voyages to Terra Australis," in 1859. As a sequel to this latter work, Mr. Major read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1861, a letter on a discovery made by him of a MS. document, by which the honour of the first authenticated discovery of Australia was transferred from Holland to Portugal, proving the date of that discovery to have been in 1601. In recognition of the importance of these researches, Don Pedro V., King of Portugal, conferred on Mr. Major the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. In 1865 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir on a mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest known map containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor. In 1868 he published his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator, and its Results," a work pronounced "classical" in Germany, Portugal, and England. In testimony of approbation of this work, Dom Luis I., the present king of Portugal, raised Mr. Major to the rank of officer of the Tower and Sword, and sent him, as a special compliment, the Collar of the Order in gold. His Majesty has since conferred on him the rank of Knight Commander of "the most ancient and noble" Order of Santiago. In 1873 Mr. Major edited for the Hakluyt Society the "Voyages of the Venetian Brothers Nicolò and Antonio Zeno to the Northern Seas in the Fourteenth Century; comprising the latest known accounts of the lost Colony of Greenland and of the Northmen in America before Columbus." Having unriddled all the puzzles in this book, which had been declared by the learned John Pinkerton, in his History of Scotland, to be "one of the most puzzling in the whole circle of literature," Mr. Major had the honour to receive from His Majesty the King of Italy, in recognition of his successful labours, the rank of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Major is one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society.

MALAN, THE REV. SOLOMON CÆSAR, M.A., son of the late Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, who died in 1864, was born in 1812, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, having obtained the Boden Sanscrit, and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, together with a second-class in classics. In 1838 he went to Calcutta as Classical Professor in Bishop's College, was ordained deacon, and in 1839 became Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Returning to England, he was admitted into Balliol College, whence he took his M.A. degree in 1843, and after being ordained priest, was appointed Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, in 1845,

and Prebendary of Sarum in 1871. Mr. Malan has written "Persomache Herodotica, an Analysis of Herodotus," 1837; "An Outline of Bishop's College, Calcutta," "Family Prayers," and "Three Months in the Holy Land," 1843; "A Plain Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," 1847; "A Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds," and "A Systematic List of British Birds," 1848; "Who is God in China, Shin or Shang-Te?" 1855; "The Three-fold San-tsze-king; or, Triliteral Classic of China," translated from the Chinese, with notes; "A Vindication of the Authorised Version;" "A Letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury on the Chinese and Mongolian Versions of the Bible," and "Aphorisms on Drawing," 1856; "Magdala and Bethany; a Pilgrimage," "The Coast of Tyre and Sidon: a Narrative," 1857; "Letters to a Young Missionary," 1858; "Prayers and Thanksgivings for the Holy Communion," translated from Armenian, Coptic, and other Eastern rituals, for the use of the clergy; "Meditations on a Prayer of S. Ephræm for Lent," translated from the Russian, 1859; "The Gospel according to S. John," translated from the eleven oldest versions except the Latin; viz., the Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Slavonic, Sahidic, Memphitic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, and Persian, with notes and a criticism on all the 1,340 alterations proposed by the five clergymen in their revision of that gospel, 1862; "Preparation for the Holy Communion," translated from Eastern rituals for the use of the laity; "Meditations on Our Lord's Passion," translated from the Armenian; "Manual of Daily Prayers," translated from Armenian and other Eastern originals, 1863; "Philosophy or Truth? remarks on the first five Lectures on the Jewish Church, by the Dean of Westminster," 1865; "History of the Georgian Church," translated from the Russian; "Repentance," translated from the Syriac of S. Ephræm, 1866; "Sermons by Gabriel, Bishop of Imereth," translated from the Georgian; "Companion for Lent," "An Outline of the Early Jewish Church," "On Ritualism," 1867; "The Life of S. Gregory the Illuminator, Patron Saint of the Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian; "The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to Scripture, Grammar, and the Faith," 1868; "Instruction in the Christian Faith," translated from the Armenian; "A Plea for the Authorized Version, and for the Textus Receptus, in answer to the Dean of Canterbury," 1869; "The Liturgy of the Orthodox Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian, 1870; "The Differences between the Greek and the Armenian Churches," translated from the Russian; "The Conflicts of the Holy Apostles," an apocryphal book of the Eastern Church, translated from the Ethiopic; "Misawo the Japanese Girl," translated from the Japanese; "Our Lord's Miracles and Parables, explained to the Children of the Broadwindsor Sunday School," 1871; "Parables of Our Lord explained to Country Children," 1872; "Divine Liturgy of St. Mark from an Old Coptic MS.," 1872; "Original Documents of the Coptic Church," 1873. Mr. Malan also contributed from his sketches to the illustrations in Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," and in "The New Testament," published by Mr. Murray; and has also published chants and other compositions, both of sacred and of secular music.

MALET, SIR ALEXANDER CHARLES, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, F.R.S., born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822. Having been attached to the embassies at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lisbon, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Turin in 1835, filled the same post at the Hague in 1836, and was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, Feb. 12, 1852, which

post he held till Dec., 1866, when he retired on a pension. Sir Alexander, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts, and was made a K.C.B. in June, 1866, translated from the Norman, "Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England," and is the author of "The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866," published in 1870.

MALINS, Sir Richard, born in 1805, and educated at Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830, became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and was first returned for Wallingford in the Conservative interest in July, 1852. He was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor Dec. 4, 1866, and was knighted Feb. 2, 1867.

MALMESBURY (Earl of), The Right Hon. James Howard Harris, G.C.B., eldest son of the late earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III., born in London, March 25, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. Having been elected a member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wilton in June, 1841, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the second earl, Sept. 10, in that year. His lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, by being the first to recognize the French empire, contributed to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, subsequently existed between Napoleon III. and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, when he laboured zealously to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria. On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866, Lord Malmesbury, feeling unequal, on account of failing health, to the labours imposed upon a Foreign Minister, became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which office he retained till Dec., 1868. He was reappointed to the latter office in Feb., 1874, and resigned it Aug. 12, 1876. His lordship, who edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, published in 1844, and "The First Lord Malmesbury: his Family and Friends. A Series of Letters from 1745 to 1820," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1870, was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 28, 1852, and G.C.B. June 14, 1859, and was one of the general Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

MAMIANI (Count), Terenzio Della Rovere, poet and politician, born at Pesaro, in the State of the Church, in 1800, on leaving college mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Pontifical chair, and became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. After the revolt had been put down by the Austrians, he betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between them, although they did not show themselves openly till after the Roman Revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by imbuing them with his own eclectic philosophy—a sort of compromise between science, faith, and poetry. At the commencement of 1848 he repaired to Rome, and took his place among the most active members of the moderate Liberal party, and when the constitution was formed, accepted the Presidency of the Cabinet. His attempt to enforce constitutional principles did not satisfy the stern exigencies of the revolution, and he resigned, and repaired to Turin, where, in conjunction with Gioberti and others, he founded the Society of the Union of Italy, of which he became President. After the murder of Count Rossi he returned to Rome, and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the

Galletti Ministry, but soon separated from his colleagues, and supported the French intervention, after which he retired to Genoa, where he lived until the Italian war of 1859, when he appeared in the Parliament of Turin, and, taking an active part in politics, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in Jan., 1860, Ambassador to Greece in March, 1861, and went to represent the Italian Government at Berne in 1865. He has written several philosophical and political works, in addition to some poems very popular amongst his countrymen. In 1870 he became editor of a new quarterly review, *La Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane*

MANBY, CHARLES, C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., eldest son of the late Mr. Aaron Manby, of the Horsley Iron Works, Staffordshire, was born in 1804, and served an apprenticeship as a practical engineer under his father. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of the first marine engines with oscillating cylinders, patented by his father, and in 1820 he designed and constructed the *Aaron Manby*—the first iron steam vessel that ever made a sea voyage—serving as chief engineer on board. He superintended the erection of the gas-works at Paris for "Manby, Wilson, et Henry," became one of the managers of the iron works at Charenton, near Paris, and went to the Creusot Iron Works, which he remodelled. He then entered the Government service, and was subsequently appointed chief engineer of the tobacco manufactories for the French Government. At the end of 1829 he became connected with the Beaufort Iron Works in South Wales, where he remained until 1836, when he removed to London, and commenced practice as a civil engineer. In 1839 he became Secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and on resigning that position, in 1856, was presented with a testimonial and a purse of two thousand guineas. He is still the honorary secretary of that society, and the representative of the firm of Robert Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle-upon Tyne. He was a member of the Scientific International Commission appointed by M. de Lesseps to consider the projected Isthmus of Suez Canal, and was joint Secretary with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, both resigning when the scheme became a commercial speculation. He has been extensively engaged on scientific commissions and investigations, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, of the Danebrog of Denmark, Officer of the Rose of Brazil, and Knight Commander of the Order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway. He is Licutenant-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, which he projected in 1860, and which was embodied in 1865, and is constantly consulted by the authorities on questions of transport of troops and on the defence of the kingdom.

MANCHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* FRASER, DR.)

MANISTY, THE HON. SIR HENRY, son of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, was born at Edlingham in 1808, and educated at the Durham grammar school. He practised as a solicitor from 1831 to 1845 ; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in the last-named year ; was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1857 ; and a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench division), in Nov., 1876, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

MANNERS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT, M.P., second son of the late John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, born at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, Dec. 13, 1818, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and was one of the earliest members of the Camden Society, established for the purpose of promoting church resto-

ration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. It was at the University that he originally became inspired with those half-fantastic, half-Utopian, yet wholly chivalrous ideas, which eventually resulted in the social and political movement set on foot by the little band of politicians, who were derisively styled "Young Englanders." In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark, but he did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in Aug., 1847. He was defeated in a contest for Liverpool in the latter year, and in another contest for the City of London with Baron Rothschild, in June, 1849, but he was returned for Colchester in Feb., 1850, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He made his maiden speech in Feb., 1841, when he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, advocating, subsequently, the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, a relaxation of the law of mortmain, and in many other matters showing that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845-6, and from that time identified himself completely with the Conservatives. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, and was re-appointed, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration, 1866-7. On the return of the Conservatives to office in Feb., 1874, he was appointed Postmaster-General. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1876. Lord John Manners, who is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, is a staunch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and acted for many years as Chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust. His first literary performance was "England's Trust; and other Poems," 1841. This contains the oft-cited couplet,

> "Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
> But leave us still our old nobility."

When these lines were quoted against him in the Guildhall on the occasion of the contested election of 1849, his lordship exclaimed:—"Rather would I be the foolish stripling who wrote those verses, than the discourteous man of middle age who has so ungenerously quoted them against me." Appended to this volume are some minor pieces, headed "Memorials of other Lands," commemorative of Lord John's excursion in company with his elder brother, then Marquis of Granby (now Duke of Rutland), through France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. His other works are "A Plea for National Holy-days," 1843; "Notes of an Irish Tour," 1849; "Notes of a Cruise in Scotch Waters on board the Duke of Rutland's Yacht, *Resolution*, in 1848," Lond., 1850, a handsome folio volume embellished with sketches by John Christian Schetky, Esq.; "English Ballads and other Poems," 1850; "The Factories Bill, a Speech," 1850; "The Church of England in the Colonies," a lecture, 1851; "The Importance of Literature to Men of Business," one of a series of lectures so entitled, 1852; "Speech on the Abolition of Church Rates," 1856. His lordship married first, in 1851, Catharine Louisa Georgiana, daughter of the late Col. Marlay, C.B. (she died April 7, 1854); and secondly, in 1862, Janetta, eldest daughter of Thomas Hughan, Esq.

MANNING, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of London, born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808, was edu-

cated at Harrow and Baliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857, founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. After the death of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being that of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill. The same Pontiff invested him with the Cardinal's Hat in a Consistory held at the Vatican, Dec. 31, 1877. Dr. Manning wrote four volumes of Sermons and other works before 1850; since that date "The Grounds of Faith," 1852; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," three lectures, 1860; "The Last Glories of the Holy See Greater than the First," three lectures, 1861; "The present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Prophecy," four lectures, 1861; "The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ," 2nd edit., 1862; "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, with an Introduction on the Relations of England to Christianity," 1863; "The Crown in Council on the 'Essays and Reviews:' a Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Convocation and the Crown in Council: a Second Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation," 1865; "The Reunion of Christendom: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1866; "The Temporal Power of the Pope in its Political Aspect," 1866; "The Centenary of St. Peter and the General Council," 1867; "England and Christendom," 1867; "Ireland: a Letter to Earl Grey," 1868; "The Œcumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1869; "The Vatican Council and its Definitions: a Pastoral Letter," 1870; "Petri Privilegium: three Pastoral Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Westminster," 1871; "The Four Great Evils of the Day," 2nd edit., 1871; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," a series of lectures, 1871; "The Dæmon of Socrates," 1872; "Cæsarism and Ultramontanism," 2nd edit., 1874; "The Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost," 1875; "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1875, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation;" "Sin and its Consequences," 1876; "The True Story of the Vatican Council," published in the *Nineteenth Century*, 1877; "Miscellanies," a collection of his minor writings, 2 vols., 1877; besides numerous sermons and pamphlets.

MANTEUFFEL, Edwin Hans Carl, Baron Von, General of the Cavalry and Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Germany, was born Feb. 24, 1809, at Magdeburg, being descended from an old Pomeranian noble family, which afterwards settled in Lower Lusatia. Induced by his especial preference for a military life, he entered, April 29, 1827, the Dragoon Guards as Avantageur, and received, on May 15, 1828, his patent as Second Lieutenant. In recognition of his diligence and capacity, he was sent from 1834 to 1836 to the General Military Academy. In the years 1837-38 he acted as Regimental Adjutant, and in May of the latter year he was nominated Adjutant to the Government of Berlin. He became Adjutant to the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry Guards, Oct. 18, 1839, and in the following year was ordered to

attend on his Royal Highness Prince Albrecht. In this capacity he was promoted in Jan., 1842, to be Premier-Lieutenant, and in Dec., 1843, was transferred as Equerry to the Adjutancy, being named Adjutant of H.R.H. Prince Albrecht. At the commencement of the following year he was aggregated, as Adjutant to the Prince, into the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards. In March, 1848, he was ordered for service as Adjutant of the Wing to the King; in May became actual Adjutant of the Wing; and in Oct. of the same year was nominated a Major. In July, 1852, he became Lieutenant-Colonel without patent. His patent followed in Jan., 1853. In the following Oct. he received the command of the 5th Ulane Regiment. In 1854 he became Colonel with the command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. On Feb. 12, 1857, King Frederick William nominated him Chief of the Department for Personal Matters, with retention of his rank as Brigadier-Commandant. In May, 1858, Von Manteuffel was advanced to the grade of Major-General, being nominated at the same time General à la Suite of the King; and in Jan., 1861, he was made Adjutant-General, while on Oct. 18, the same year, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. This rapid advancement excited envy, and Manteuffel was vigorously attacked in the democratic press. In the law case between Lieutenant-General von Manteuffel and Stadtgerichstrath Carl Twesten (1861), the former had the greater part of the press against him. The alliance of Prussia and Austria for the so-called liberation of the Elbe Duchies was generally regarded as the work of General von Manteuffel, as he was especially in favour at the Court of Vienna. The Prussian Government sent him accordingly, in Jan., 1864, soon after the outbreak of war in the Duchies, to Vienna, to propose energetic war measures, which task he discharged with perfect success. In Feb., 1864, he was sent to the army in Schleswig-Holstein, participated in the battle of Missunde, and in the passage of the Schlei, and led the military actions, which issued, in March, in the occupation of Jutland. On the conclusion of the war with Denmark, when the course of affairs in the Elbe Duchies, and the question of their administration and distribution, gave rise to misunderstandings between Prussia and Austria, General von Manteuffel exerted himself to bring about an amicable agreement between the two powers. The Convention of Gastein, which effected this object, was chiefly the work of the General. Already in June, 1865, he had been intrusted with the supreme command of the troops in the Elbe Duchies; and, as a result of the Gastein Convention, was, on Aug. 22, nominated Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig, and Commander of the Prussian troops in Holstein, and of the Prussian marines stationed at Kiel. The outbreak of the war with Austria, in 1866, called the General a second time to active warfare. On June 6 he received orders to advance into Holstein; on the 11th he occupied Altona, and undertook the government of Holstein; on the 15th he crossed the Elbe near Altona, and advanced into northern Hanover; on the 18th he passed with those troops of his corps which had advanced into Hanover under the command of the General of Infantry, Vogel von Falkenstein, and took part in the hemming in of the Hanoverian troops, and in the operations in Saxony and Franconia. On July 20 General Manteuffel undertook the command-in-chief of the Army of the Maine, in succession to General Vogel von Falkenstein, and led it, strengthened by various additions of troops, towards Darmstadt and the Odenwald, in order to engage it with the 7th and 8th Army Corps, taking part personally in the fights of Hausen, Helmstadt, Vettingen, Rossbrunn, and Würzburg. For these services the King of Prussia conferred upon him the order *Pour le Mérite*. After

the conclusion of peace, Manteuffel received a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition by the Russian government of the results of the war. On his return from Russia, General Manteuffel was named General-in-Command of the troops in Schleswig-Holstein; and on Sept. 20 was advanced to the rank of General of Cavalry and Chief of the Rhenish Regiment of Dragoons (No. 5); and on Oct. 30, to that of Commandant of the Ninth Army Corps. On Jan. 19, 1867, he was, at his own request, released from this appointment, and settled down in Naumberg, where he held a canonry, with the view of obtaining repose. On April 8, 1868, he was nominated General-in-Command of the First Army Corps, in place of General von Falkenstein, which corps, that of the East Prussians, the General again led into the field in 1870-71. This army corps came under fire first at Courcelles and Noisseville, was concerned after the capitulation of Metz with the evacuation of the camp and the transport of the prisoners of war to Germany; re-entered the campaign against the north-eastern fortresses, and against the Army of the North, organised under General Bourbaki. Having rendered brilliant services, he was transferred with a corps to the south, to the line of the Saône, in order to undertake the command of the German army, and operate against the south and south-east armies of the French. Here, by a dexterous and rapid flank march, he cut the communication between the army of Bourbaki, beaten back by General von Werder, and Lyon and Nevers, and so absolutely completed its defeat, driving it, by the passes of the Jura, on to the Swiss territory. General Manteuffel was formally invested, at Berlin, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, Jan. 18, 1872.

MANTEUFFEL, Otho-Theodore, Baron Von, statesman, born at Lübben, Brandenburg, Feb. 3, 1805, studied law in the University of Halle, and in 1827 went to Berlin, where he occupied a modest place in the magistracy. When Count Brandenburg was called to power in the autumn of 1848, charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution, he appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior, and on the restoration of order he displayed an administrative ability which gained him the good-will of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. In Dec., 1850, he became Chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at Olmütz yielded to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. In Jan., 1852, Baron Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers, and in 1856 was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris. His aim was to hold the balance between the Liberals and the Reactionists; and from the sincerity of his motives he gained the respect of all parties. He retired from power Oct. 11, 1858.

MAPOTHER, Edward Dillon, M.D., born at Fairview, near Dublin, Oct. 14, 1835, received his education in the Queen's University, and had not reached the age of nineteen when he was appointed to the responsible office of Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He also discharged the duties of Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, Professor of Hygiene, and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He became Professor of Physiology in this institution in 1867. Dr. Mapother is the author of "Lectures on Public Health," 2nd edit., 1869; a "Manual of Physiology," used largely at medical schools, and a school-book on the same subject used in the Irish National Schools, and republished by the Rev. G. R. Gleig in his famous "New School Series," 1871. He is also well known as the advocate of complete pressure in curing aneurism, and by an "Essay on the Spas of Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare," a work on

Skin Diseases, and biographical sketches of Irish Surgeons.

MARCÈRE, Émile Louis Gustave Deshayes de, a French statesman, born at Domfront (Orne), of an ancient Norman family, March 16, 1828. He studied law at Caen, and having been, in 1848, attached to the Ministry of Justice, he became, in succession, "substitut" at Soissons (1853) and at Arras (1856), Procureur Impérial at Saint Pol (1857), President of the Tribunal of Avesnes (1863), and Councillor in the Court of Appeal at Douai (1856). While holding the latter post he published, in 1869, a pamphlet entitled "La Politique d'un Provincial," which attracted much attention, and was highly praised by the Liberal press. After the fall of the Empire, and previously to the elections, he published another pamphlet—"Lettre aux Électeurs à l'occasion des élections pour la Constituante," in which he declared his preference for the Republican form of government. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Nord, receiving 145,000 votes, and being the 17th on a list of 28 successful candidates. He took his place among the members of the Left Centre, which chose him for its Vice-President, and he let no opportunity pass of advocating the definitive establishment of the Republic. This was the object he had in view when he issued in 1872 another pamphlet on "La République et les Conservateurs." At the elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he was chosen as a Deputy for the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Avesnes (Nord), and he was re-elected to the new Chamber in Oct., 1877. On March 12, 1876, he succeeded his friend M. Ricard as Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, and on the death of the latter shortly afterwards M. de Marcère was himself appointed (May 14) Minister of the Interior. He resigned his portfolio Dec. 13, 1876, and was succeeded by M. Jules Simon. M. de Marcère again became Minister of the Interior in the administration which was formed on Dec. 14, 1877.

MARCH, Francis Andrew, LL.D., born at Millbury, Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1825. He graduated at Amherst College in 1825; was tutor there until 1849, when having in the meantime studied law, he was admitted to the New York bar. He subsequently engaged in teaching in Virginia, and in 1858 was chosen Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. He has devoted himself specially to the Anglo-Saxon language, ranks among the foremost scholars in that department, and in 1873 was chosen President of the American Philological Association. Besides philological contributions to periodicals and learned societies, he has published, "A Method of Philological Study of the English Language" (1865); "Anglo-Saxon Grammar" (1870); and "An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon" (1871).

MARGOLIOUTH, The Rev. Moses, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D., of Jewish extraction, was born Dec. 3, 1820. Having become a convert to Christianity, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, took orders in 1844, and was appointed successively Curate of St. Augustine's, Liverpool, Vicar of Glasnevin, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Kildare. Subsequently he became Assistant Minister of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, South Kensington, and in 1870 he was instituted to the vicarage of Little Linford, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks. He has written several works, bearing more or less directly on the religious prospects of his race; including "Principles of Modern Judaism Investigated," 1843; "Israel's Ordinance Examined," 1844; "Exposition of Isaiah," 1846; "Lectures on the Jews in Great Britain," 1846; "A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers," 1850; "History of the Jews in Great Britain," 1851; "Lectures on Freemasonry," and a sermon

entitled "Holmfirth's Solemn Voice," in 1852; "The Apostolic Triple Benediction," 1853; "Sermons: Genuine Repentance and its Effects," 1854; "The Anglo-Hebrews, their Past Wrongs and Present Grievances," 1856; a Coronation Sermon, entitled "The Lord's Anointed," preached at Moscow, 1856, 2nd edit. 1874; "The Quarrel of God's Covenant," 1857; "The Gospel and its Mission," 1860; "End of the Law: Two Sermons," 1861; "The True Sight," 1862; "England's Crown of Rejoicing," 1853; "Sacred Minstrelsy," 1853; "The Spirit of Prophecy," 1864; "The Haidad," 1864; "Abyssinia, its Past, Present, and Future: a Lecture," 1866; a Hebrew translation of Professor Selwyn's Latin "Thanksgiving," Oct., 1867; "The Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews in East Anglia," 1869; "The Oracles of God and their Vindication," 1870; "Essays on the Poetry of the Hebrew Pentateuch," 1871; "The Bane of a Parasite Ritual," 1872; and "The Lord's Prayer no Adaptation of existing Jewish Petitions," 1876. Dr. Margoliouth originated in 1872 *The Hebrew Christian Witness and Prophetic Investigator*, and he has himself edited the periodical since its establishment. It was a monthly at first, but with the beginning of the year 1877 a new series was inaugurated, and is now published as a quarterly. Dr. Margoliouth was a contributor to Cassell's "Bible Dictionary." His works which are ready for the press comprise—"The Annotated Hebrew Old Testament," 5 vols., 4to; "The History of the Jews," 12 vols., 8vo; "Essays on the Poetry and Music of the Hebrews, Biblical and post-Biblical," 2 vols.; and "Rabbinical Hermeneutics of the Old Testament." He is now engaged in revising the translation of the English version of the Old Testament.

MARIETTE, Auguste Édouard, a French egyptologist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Feb. 11, 1821, was educated at the College of Boulogne, in which he was subsequently a teacher of grammar and drawing. He early became interested in antiquities, and his first publication was a dissertation in the shape of a letter to M. Bouillet, on the names of the cities that had formerly occupied the site of Boulogne (1847). Egyptian hieroglyphics also attracted his attention, and by the aid of books he became so well versed in egyptology, that he was appointed in 1848 to a situation in the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre; and in 1850, at the recommendation of the Institute, he was sent by the French Government on a scientific mission to Egypt. There his attention was chiefly directed to the remains of Memphis, the ancient capital, and he began a series of excavations, which, carried on with skill and energy, led to the most important discoveries. In particular, he brought to light the Temple of Serapis and the colossal figure of the Sphinx. On his return to France, he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre. Some years afterwards he again left for Egypt, being appointed Inspector-General and Keeper of the National Monuments of that country, and Keeper of the Museum at Bulak, near Cairo. M. Mariette, who bears the title of Bey, is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. His principal works, relating to his excavations in Egypt, are "Le Sérapeum de Memphis, dédié à S. A. I. le Prince Napoléon, et publié sous les Auspices du Ministère d'État," parts 1—9, 1857-64, with plates; "Fouilles exécutées en Égypte, en Nubie, et au Soudan, d'après les Ordres du Vicéroi d'Égypte," fol., 1867, with a map and plates; several memoirs on the "Explication des fameuses Listes Géographiques des Pylônes de Karnak," addressed to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres (1875-76); and "Deir-el-Bahari: Documents Topographiques, Historiques, et Ethnographiques recueillis dans ce temple pendant les

Fouilles exécutées par Auguste Mariette," 1877, a work published under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt.

MARIO, GIUSEPPE (Marchese di Candia), singer, born at Turin in 1808, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army as an officer in 1830, resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice gained him his first engagement at the Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. The Marchese di Candia, on accepting it, changed his name to Mario, and, after two years' study at the Conservatory, came out, Dec. 2, 1838, in the opera of "Robert le Diable." His career was most triumphant: he took a principal part in all the great operas of the time, and became extremely popular in England as well as on the Continent. Signor Mario took his final farewell of the London stage July 19, 1871, and it was soon afterwards announced that he would appear at Madrid, in the spring of 1872, to sing in opera. Afterwards he had the misfortune to fall into distressed circumstances, and in May, 1878, a concert was given at St. James's Hall for his benefit, the gross receipts of which amounted to £1,150. He was the husband of the late Madame Grisi.

MARITZBURG, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACRORIE, DR.)

MARKHAM, CLEMENTS ROBERT, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., born July 20, 1830, at Stillingfleet, near York, was educated at Westminster School, and entered the Navy in 1844. He was appointed Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. *Collingwood*, bearing the flag of Sir George Seymour, on the Pacific station, Midshipman in 1846, passed for a Lieutenant in 1850, and left the Navy in 1851. He became a clerk in the Board of Control in 1855, Assistant Secretary in the India Office in 1867, and was placed in charge of the geographical department of the India Office in 1868. He was appointed Secretary to the Hakluyt Society in 1858, and to the Royal Geographical Society in 1863. Mr. Markham served in the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850-51; explored Peru, and the forests of the Eastern Andes in 1852-54; introduced the cultivation of the Chinchona plant from South America into India in 1860-61; visited Ceylon and India in 1865-66; served as geographer to the Abyssinian expedition, and was present at the storming of Magdala in 1867-68; and was appointed a Companion of the Bath in 1871. In 1874 he was created by the King of Portugal a *Commendador* of the Order of Christ. He is the author of "Franklin's Footsteps," 1852; "Cuzco and Lima," 1856; "Travels in Peru and India," 1862; "A Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," 1863; "Spanish Irrigation," 1867;" "A History of the Abyssinian Expedition," 1869; "A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," 1870; Ollanta, a Quicha Drama," 1871; "Memoir on the Indian Surveys," 1871; "General Sketch of the History of Persia," 1873; "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," 1874; "A Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon," 1875; translations of several works for the Hakluyt Society; and papers in the Royal Geographical Society's Journal. He also wrote the Reports on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871-72, and 1872-73. Mr. Markham is editor of the *Geographical Magazine*.

MARKS, HENRY STACY, A.R.A., born in Great Portland Street, London, Sept. 13, 1829, was educated at a private school. He studied drawing at Leigh's Academy in Newman Street. He gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy in 1851. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1871, and an Associate of the Water Colour Society in March the same year. Mr. Marks, whose forte is genre and quaint mediævalism, has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1853. His principal pictures are, "Toothache in the Middle Ages," 1856; "Dogberry's Charge to the

Watch," 1859; "The Franciscan Sculptor," 1861; "Experimental Gunnery in the Middle Ages," 1868; "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," and "The Princess and the Pelican," 1870; "Bookworm," 1871; "Ornithologist" and "What is it?" 1873; "Capital and Labour," 1874; "Jolly Post Boys," 1875; "The Apothecary," 1876; "The Spider and the Fly," 1877; "Convocation," 1878; also several decorative works, both for private houses and public buildings. Among the latter may be named the proscenium friezes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester.

MARLBOROUGH (DUKE OF), The RIGHT HON. JOHN WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, born June 2, 1822, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons, in April, 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, excepting for a short interval, (from 1845 till 1847,) until he succeeded as Duke of Marlborough, July 1, 1857. He became known in Parliament for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures he succeeded in obtaining an Act to amend those known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts, "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." Lord Blandford's Act, entitled "The New Parishes Act," converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. He was appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household in July, 1866, and held the office of Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's administration from March, 1867, to Dec., 1868. On the formation of his new government in Feb., 1874, Mr. Disraeli offered to the Duke of Marlborough the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His Grace, however, in consideration of his duties in his county and towards his extensive property, and the prolonged absence which the acceptance of the honour would have involved, felt himself obliged to decline it. Two years later, however, his scruples in this respect appear to have been overcome, for on the Duke of Abercorn resigning the Viceroyalty of Ireland, the Duke of Marlborough was nominated his successor Nov. 28, 1876. The Duke is Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as descendant, in the female line, of the great Duke of Marlborough, enjoys a pension of £5,000 a-year, the palace of Blenheim, and "the honour and manor of Woodstock." He married, July 12, 1843, Lady Frances Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

MARRYAT, FLORENCE. (*See* ROSS-CHURCH, MRS.)

MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REVEREND SAMUEL EDWARD, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held several cures, he was appointed Incumbent of Bengeworth, in Worcestershire. From 1861 to 1869 he was a diocesan Inspector of Schools. On June 29, 1869, he was consecrated Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales, the ceremony being performed in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MARSH, MISS CATHARINE, is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, incumbent of Beckenham, Kent, and Beddington, Surrey, who died in 1864. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written narratives of a religious character. Her best known works are "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," the "Life of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D.," a volume of songs and hymns, entitled "Memory's Pictures," and "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman." Miss Marsh resided for some time at Beckenham, Kent, to the clergyman of which parish her sister is married. During the late visitation of cholera,

she founded a Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton, which has since been established as a permanent institution; also an Orphanage at Beckenham, Kent.

MARSH, GEORGE PERKINS, LL.D., was born at Woodstock, Vermont, March 17, 1801. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820, went to Burlington, Vermont, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State; and in 1842 was chosen a member of Congress, retaining his seat at successive biennial elections until 1849, when he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, where he remained four years. In 1852 he was charged by the United States Government with a special mission to Greece. During his residence abroad, he travelled extensively in Europe, passing some time in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and came to be recognized as a leading Scandinavian scholar. Returning to America in 1853, he filled several positions in his native State until 1861, when he was appointed Minister to Italy, a position which he still holds (1878). He has published a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language, compiled and translated from the Grammar of Rask" (1838); "The Camel, his Organization, Habits, and Uses, with reference to his Introduction into the United States" (1856); "Lectures on the English Language" (1861); and "Origin and History of the English Language" (1862). This work, with numerous additions and corrections by the author was translated into Italian, under his supervision (Florence, 1870), and, almost entirely rewritten, has been issued under the title "The Earth as Modified by Human Action" (1874).

MARSH, JOHN B., born at Chester, April 9, 1835, received his education at a grammar school in his native city. He commenced life upon a newspaper in the north of England, *The Darlington and Stockton Times*, and afterwards was engaged in succession upon the *Chester Courant*, the *Manchester Examiner*, the *Birmingham Post*, and the London *Daily Telegraph*. He has published "Sayings from Shakspere," 1863; "Wise Sayings by the Great and Good," 1864; "The Reference Shakspere," 1864, third edition, 1875; "Robin Hood," 1865; "The Story of Harecourt," 1871; "For Liberty's Sake," 1873; "Venice and the Venetians," 1873; "Dick Whittington," 1874.

MARSH, OTHNIEL CHARLES, born at Lockport, New York, Oct. 29, 1831. He graduated at Yale College in 1860, and passed the next two years in the Yale Scientific School, and from 1862 to 1865 studied in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau. Returning to America in 1866, he was chosen Professor of Palæontology in Yale College. He devoted himself to the special investigation of the extinct vertebrate animals of the Rocky Mountain region, and nearly every year since 1868, has organised and led a scientific expedition to those regions. In these explorations more than 300 new species of vertebrates have been discovered, many of which represent wholly new orders, and others not before discovered in America. Of these more than 200 have already been described by Prof. Marsh in papers most of which have appeared in the *American Journal of Science*. Among the fossil animals discovered and described are the *Ichthyornithes*, a new order of Cetaceous birds, having teeth and biconcave vertebræ; the first American *Pterodactyls*, or flying lizards, some having a spread of wings of twenty-five feet; the *Dinocerata*, gigantic Eocene mammals, with six horns; the *Brontotheridæ*, huge Miocene mammals with a single pair of horns, and the first fossil monkeys, bats, and marsupials found in America. In 1874 and subsequently, he was engaged in preparing a report, to be published by Government, giving full illustrated descriptions of his Western discoveries. He was President of the

meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in 1878.

MARSHALL, Francis Albert, youngest son of the late W. Marshall, Esq., M.P. for East Cumberland, was born Nov. 18, 1840, in Grosvenor Street, London, and received his education at Harrow and Oxford, but did not take a degree at the University. He was appointed a clerk in the Audit Office, Somerset House, by competition, in 1862, and resigned in 1868. Mr. Marshall wrote regularly for several newspapers and magazines from 1862 to 1870; and published an unfinished novel, "£.*s.* *d.*," in the *Britannia* magazine. He is best known, however, as a dramatist. The following pieces by him have been represented on the stage:—"Mad as a Hatter," a farce (produced at the New Royalty Theatre, Dec. 7, 1863); "Corrupt Practices," a drama in two acts, which proved a failure (Lyceum Theatre, 1870); "Q. E. D.," a comedietta (Feb. 12, 1871, at the opening of the new Court Theatre); "False Shame," (Globe, Nov. 1872), an original comedy in three acts, which achieved a remarkable success, and has been received in America and in various towns of the United Kingdom with great favour. Since his "Brighton," a comedy in four acts founded on Howard's "Saratoga" (played 300 nights in London); and in conjunction with W. H. Wills "Cora," founded on Adolphe Belot's "Article 47;" and "Biron" a romantic opera. In 1875 he published "A Study of Hamlet," the first of a projected series of Shaksperian studies. His comedy, "Family Honour," was brought out at the Aquarium Theatre, May 18, 1878.

MARSHALL, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some years practised his art, studied in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall, who is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—portrait-busts—devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art-Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. "The Broken Pitcher," in 1842; "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prize-holders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love," in 1845, was chosen by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers; and his "Sabrina," executed in 1847, is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall is one of the three sculptors employed for the New Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers, and has been selected for important statues erected by public subscription,—that in bronze of Sir R. Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. The latter was long denied admission to Poets' Corner, for want of money to pay the fees demanded by the Dean and Chapter, but which were in the end relinquished. Jenner's statue, to which there were many foreign subscribers, erected in Trafalgar Square, was afterwards removed to Kensington Gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and he is executing in marble part of a series of bassi-rilievi for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which that monument is to be placed. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning-machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, seventh Earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was executed at Bolton. Mr. Marshall was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to represent British and colonial exhibitors at the International Exhibition held at Paris in 1878, and, in recognition of his services, he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

MARSTON, Westland, LL.D., poet and dramatist, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1820. Having been articled to his uncle, a solicitor in London, on the completion of his legal education he relinquished law for literature. His best known five-act dramas hitherto represented are, "The Patrician's Daughter," a tragedy, published in 1841; "The Heart and the World," a play, in 1847; "Strathmore," a tragedy, in 1849; and "Ann Blake," a play, in 1852. He has written "Philip of France," a tragedy; "A Life's Ransom," a play; "Borough Politics," a comic drama in two acts; "A Hard Struggle," a drama in one act; and assisted in the composition of "Trevanion, or the False Position," a play in three acts. Of late years his more conspicuous works are, "Pure Gold," a play in four acts; "The Wife's Portrait," a drama in two acts; and "Donna Diana," a comedy in three acts, partly from German sources; "The Favourite of Fortune," a comedy, played at the Haymarket Theatre in 1866; "A Hero of Romance," from the French, with some original scenes, at the same theatre, in 1867; and a blank verse play, produced at the Lyceum in 1868, entitled, "Life for Life," in which Miss Neilson performed her first original character in a poetic drama. Mr. Marston, who was one of the editors of the *National Magazine*, has contributed to the *Athenæum* some stirring lyrics, of which the best known is his "Death Ride at Balaclava." He published "Gerald, a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems," in 1842; "A Lady in her own Right," a novel, in 1860; and a collection of his contributions in fiction to periodical literature, under the title of "Family Credit, and other Tales," in 1861.

MARTIN, Bon Louis Henri, a French historian, and member of the Academy, was born Feb. 20, 1810, at Saint Quentin (Aisne), where his father was Judge of the Civil Tribunal. He followed as a day-scholar the course of study in the college of his native place, and it was resolved that he should be a notary; but in 1830 he adopted literature as a profession. His first compositions were novels. After "Wolfthurm" (1830), written in conjunction with his friend and fellow-townsman, Félix Davin, under the pseudonyms of "Félix" and "Irner," he published a series of historical romances, illustrative of the epoch of the Fronde, viz.—"La Vieille Fronde," 1832; "Minuit et Midi," 1832; reprinted in the "Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer" under the title of "Tancrède de Rohan," 1855; and "Le Libelliste, 1651-1652," 2 vols., 1833. His friendship with M. Paul Lacroix led him to deal with history in a more direct manner. They planned a "History of France by the Principal Historians," the publication of which was commenced by M. Mame, of Tours, in 1833. It was intended that this work should consist of a collection of extracts from the principal histories and chronicles, connected with one another by explanatory passages, which were entrusted to different writers, who, one after the other, M. Paul Lacroix being the first, abandoned the undertaking. After having continued it single-handed, M. Henri Martin attempted to substitute for it a personal work. With the assistance, more or less direct, of M. Lacroix, and of his valuable library, M. Henri Martin brought out the first edition of his "History of France" (Paris, 15 vols., 8vo, 1833-36). The first volume originally appeared in 18mo form,

and the author's name did not figure on the title page till the tenth volume came out. The two friends published conjointly soon afterwards a "History of the Town of Soissons," 2 vols., 1837, the greater portion of which was written by M. Martin. An enlarged and improved edition of the "History of France," which, indeed, was entirely recast, appeared in 19 octavo volumes, published at unequal intervals between 1837 and 1854. This is the third edition, as a second issue of the first had been printed without the author's revision. The 10th and 11th volumes, "Wars of Religion," obtained the first Gobert Prize from the Académie des Inscriptions in 1844. In 1851 the French Academy, which for so many years gave its first Gobert prize to the illustrious Augustin Thierry, awarded the second one to the 14th 15th, and 16th volumes of M. Martin's work, comprising the "Reign of Louis XIV." After M. Thierry's death, in 1856, the first prize was given to these volumes. At that period M. Martin had been collecting the materials for a fourth edition of his great work, still further improved, which appeared in 16 octavo volumes between 1855 and 1860. More recently he prepared a popular illustrated edition (1867 *et seq.*). In July, 1869, the Institute awarded to this great work, the biennial prize of 20,000 francs. In 1848 M. Carnot, provisional Minister of Public Instruction, appointed M. Martin to deliver at the Sorbonne a course of lectures on modern history. The Professor took for his subject "La Politique Extérieure de la Révolution." The lectures were interrupted by the course of events, and did not extend beyond the first six months. After the fall of the Empire, he was appointed Maire of the 16th arrondissement of Paris. In Feb., 1871, he was chosen Deputy for the Seine and for the Aisne, and he elected to sit for the latter department. He voted with the Left. When the Insurrection of March 18 broke out, he vainly endeavoured to oppose it by concentrating the resistance to it at the mairie of the 2nd arrondissement in the Rue de la Banque. On returning to Paris after the suppression of the Commune he finally resigned his office of Maire. On July 29, 1871, he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, in succession to M. Pierre Clément. He also became a member and Vice-President of the Conseil Général of the Aisne; and he was also elected a Senator for that department, his term of office expiring in 1885. On June 13, 1878, he was elected a member of the French Academy in the room of M. Thiers. M. Taine was also a candidate for the seat, but M. Martin defeated him by 18 votes to 15. M. Martin has written several minor historical works in addition to those mentioned above, and he has been a constant contributor to Liberal and freethinking newspapers and periodicals.

MARTIN, The Rev. Felix, S. J., born in Normandy, Oct. 4, 1804. In 1823 he entered the Society of Jesus, and after labouring in colleges and missions of his order in France and Belgium, was sent, in 1842, to Canada to revive the once famous missions there. He founded St. Mary's College in Montreal, and presided over it for many years. His ability as an architect is shown by the buildings of that institution, and by many other recent churches erected in Canada. He was next for a time stationed at Quebec, and laboured assiduously to collect materials for the early history of Canada; but his eyesight becoming impaired, he returned to France, where he has since been connected with a house of his order near Paris. He has edited several works relating to the early history of Canada, which were published in Montreal from 1848 to 1852. His works, prepared after his return to France, include "Mission du Canada: Relations inédites," Paris, 1861; "De Montcalm in Canada," 1867; and "Le R. P.

Isaac Jogues," 1873. He also explored and prepared an elaborate report on the ancient Indian Huron country, and assisted Caragon in his series of volumes on the Jesuit missions.

MARTIN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL, son of the late Samuel Martin, of Calmore, Londonderry, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered at Gray's Inn in 1821, and afterwards at the Middle Temple; practising at first as a special pleader. After having been called to the bar by the latter society in 1830, he went the Northern circuit, and gained reputation in Liverpool and other towns by the ability he exhibited in the conduct of cases. He married a daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, in 1843, was made Q.C., and at the general election in Aug., 1847, was elected, on Liberal principles, one of the members for Pontefract, which he represented till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and shortly afterwards knighted. He resigned his judgeship at the close of the year 1873, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He rejoined the bench of the Middle Temple in 1878.

MARTIN, THEODORE, C. B., son of the late James Martin, Esq., of Edinburgh, born there in 1816, was educated at the High School, and, after practising as a solicitor for several years, removed, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors. He first became known as an author by his contributions to various periodicals, under the signature "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun, produced the "Book of Ballads" which bears that name, and a volume of translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," published in 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hartz's fine play, "King René's Daughter," which has been produced on the stage with great effect, and his translations of Oehlenschläger's dramas, "Correggio" and "Aladdin," published in 1854 and 1857, have rendered these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a large circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the Odes of Horace, with notes, appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States; his translation of Catullus in 1861; a volume of miscellaneous poems, and translations from Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland, printed for private circulation; a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, in 1862, and of Goethe's "Faust;" "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," vol. i. in 1874, vol. iii. in 1877. Mr. Martin, who is married to Miss Helen Faucit, was created a Companion of the Bath in March, 1875. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, April 21, 1875.

MARTINEAU, JAMES, LL.D., younger brother of the late Miss Martineau, was born at Norwich, April 21, 1805, and educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College, York. He was appointed second minister of Eustace Street Presbyterian Meeting House, Dublin, in 1828; second minister of Paradise Street Chapel, Liverpool, in 1832; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College, in 1841; removed to London, 1857; was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, 1859-72; and was appointed Principal of Manchester New College, London, in 1868. Dr. Martineau is the author of "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," published about 1837; "Lectures in the Liverpool Controversy," 1839; "Hymns for the Christian Church and Home," 1840; "Endeavours after the Christian Life," vol. i., 1843; vol. ii., 1847; "Miscellanies," 1852; "Studies of Christianity," 1858; "Essays Philosophical and Theological," 2 vols., 1869; "Hymns of Praise and Prayer," 1874; and "Re-

ligion as affeeted by Modern Materialism," an address delivered in Manchester New College, London, 1874. He has been a eonstant eontributor to the *National Review*, of whieh he was one of the founders. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

MASKELL, WILLIAM, M.A., only son of the late William Maskell, Esq., of Bath, born in 1814, and edueated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1838, took orders in 1837, and was instituted to the reetory of Corseombe, Dorset (of whieh he was patron), in 1842, resigning it in 1846. He was appointed ehaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and instituted to the viearage of St. Marychurch, Devon (in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter), in 1847. The "Gorham Case," in which Mr. Maskell had taken an aetive and prominent part, as chaplain of the Bishop of Exeter, was decided by the Judieial Committee of the Privy Council early in 1850, and in June Mr. Maskell resigned his preferments, and was reeeived into the Roman Catholie Chureh. This step, however, was not taken until after a long and interesting eorrespondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Maskell has written "The Ancient Liturgy of the Chureh of England," 1844; "The History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy," 1845; "Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," 1846-7; "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism," and "An Inquiry into the Doetrine of the Chureh of England upon Absolution," 1848; the "First" and "Seeond Letters on the Position of the High-Chureh Party in the Chureh of England," 1850; and "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Praetiee of Reeeiving Confessions." His fine colleetion of English Rituals and Serviee Books was, in 1847, disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum, who purehased his eollection of ancient and mediæval carvings in ivory, in 1858. His most recent publications are "A Letter to the Editor of the *Dublin Review* upon the Temporal Power of the Pope and his Personal Infallibility," 1869; "What is the Meaning of the late deeree on the Infallibility of the Pope?" 1871; "Odds and Ends," 1872, being a deseription of the small seaport ealled Bude Haven, Cornwall, along with six short stories; "A Dissertation on Ancient and Mediæval Ivories," 1872, for the Committee of Council on Edueation; and he has also edited for them the South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks. Mr. Maskell is a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cornwall.

MASON, FRANCIS, the youngest son of a laee merchant, was born July 21, 1837, at Islington, and educated at the Islington Proprietary Sehool, and at King's Sehool, Canterbury, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1858, and a Fellow by examination in 1862. He received his professional education at King's College, London, of which he is an honorary Fellow. Early in his career as a student he attracted the attention of his teaeher, the late Sir William Fergusson, and subsequently was for twelve years his confidential assistant in private practiee. He is Surgeon and Leeturer on Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the St. Paneras and Northern Dispensary. He is a Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgieal, and other learned societies, and was formerly Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. Mr. Mason is the author of a work on "Harelip and Cleft Palate," 1877; also "The Surgery of the Mouth," in the *Monthly Review of Dental Surgery;* and "The Surgery of the Faee," the last eonstituting the Lettsomian lectures delivered at the Medieal Soeiety of London, in the session 1877-78, and published in the *Lancet*. He has eontributed numerous papers to the medieal journals, the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, and the *St. Thomas's Hospital Reports;* and is

the inventor of several ingenious surgical instruments.

MASSÉ, FÉLIX MARIE VICTOR, composer, born at Lorient, March 7, 1822, studied at the Conservatoire of Paris, and carried off the prineipal prize for musical eomposition in 1844. Upon his return from Rome he composed various romanees and melodies, and in 1852 a comic opera in one act, entitled "La Chanteuse Voilée," which was sueeessful. Amongst his later compositions, which have nearly always met with a favourable reeeption, may be mentioned, "Les Noces de Jeannette," 1853; "Galathée," 1854, aeeounted one of his best works; "Miss Fauvette," 1855; "Les Saisons," 1856; "La Reine Topaze," 1856; "La Fée Carabosse," 1859; "Le Dernier Couplet," 1861; and "Le Fils du Brigadier," 1867. M. Massé, who is chief of the ehoir of the opera, is deeorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1863 reeeived a pension. In 1866 he was appointed to sueeeed M. Leborne as Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire. He was eleeted a Member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in the place of Auber, in 1871; and an Assoeiate of the Royal Aeademy of Belgium, in sueeession to Félicien David, Jan. 11, 1877.

MASSEY, GERALD, poet, born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, May 29, 1828, of very poor parents, in early youth was employed in a silk-mill, and afterwards beeame a straw-plaiter. He received a seanty education at the British and National Sehools. The Bible, "Robinson Crusoe," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Greek and Roman History," constituted his chief reading whilst at home. At the age of fifteen he repaired to London, beeame an errand-boy, and spent some years in trade before he began to gain his living by writing. A volume entitled "Poems and Chansons," published at Tring about 1846, was his first work, and in 1848 he edited a paper ealled the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in 1849 published "Voices of Freedom and Lyries of Love." The same year he beeame one of the seeretaries to the Christian Socialists, who, headed by the Rev. Mr. Mauriee, were trying to promote eo-operation amongst the working elasses. He wrote "The Ballad of Babe Crystabel, and other Poems," published in 1855; "Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems," in 1856; and "Haveloek's Mareh, and other Poems," in 1861. Mr. Massey, who afterwards published a prose work, entitled "Shakspere's Sonnets and his Private Friends," received a pension on the eivil list in 1863. His latest work is "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," 1869. He contributes to various periodieals, and leetures on literary and other subjeets. In 1873 he proeeeded on a leeturing tour to the United States, where he gained an unenviable notoriety by the delivery of a blasphemous leeture entitled, "Why does not God kill the Devil?"

MASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM NATHANIEL, M.P., deseended from the family of the late Lord Clarina, born in 1809, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and went the Western eireuit. In July, 1852, he was eleeted to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Newport, Isle of Wight; at the general eleetions in Mareh, 1857, and in April, 1859, was returned for Salford, from the representation of which he retired on beeomng Finance Minister for India, in Feb., 1865. Having been recorder for Plymouth in Aug., 1855, he was appointed Under-Seeretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from which he retired upon the return of the Derby ministry to power in Feb., 1858. In 1860 he spoke against Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, beeame chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker in the House of Commons, and on being appointed Finanee Minister in India, in sueeession to Sir C. Trevelyan, in Feb., 1865, was sworn a member of the Privy Counеil. He afterwards

came back to England, and was returned to Parliament, Nov. 4, 1872, as member for Tiverton, which borough he continues to represent. Mr. Massey has written "Common Sense versus Common Law," published in 1850, and a "History of England during the Reign of George III.," of which four volumes appeared between 1855 and 1863.

MASSON, DAVID, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, born Dec. 2, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and at the University of Edinburgh, commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scotch provincial newspaper, and repairing, in 1844, to London, where he remained about a year, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* and other periodicals. He established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers, returning to London in 1847, where he resided for eighteen years, and was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, on the resignation of the late Professor Clough in 1852. He retired from this post in Oct., 1865, having been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed numerous articles to the *Quarterly*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Review*, to the Encyclopædia Britannica and the English Cyclopædia, and in 1859 became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which he conducted for a good many years, and to which he has largely contributed. His papers on Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," "Dickens and Thackeray," "Rabelais," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakspere and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing," are the best known. His "Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets," appeared in 1856, and have been reprinted, with additions, in 3 vols., 1874, one being entitled specially, "Chatterton: a Story of the year 1770;" his "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time," vol. i. was published in 1858, vol. ii. in 1871, vol. iii. in 1873, and vols. iv. and v. in 1878, there being yet one volume wanted to complete the work; "British Novelists and their Styles: a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," in 1859; "Recent British Philosophy; a Review with Criticism, including some Remarks on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir W. Hamilton," being an explanation of some lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in 1865. Among his most recent publications are an edition of Milton's Poetical Works, called "The Cambridge Edition," in three volumes, with introductions, notes, and an essay on Milton's English, and a smaller edition of the same, called "The Golden Treasury Edition," in two volumes, with introductions, notes, and a memoir. Both appeared in 1874. In 1873 he published a biography of the poet Drummond, entitled, "Drummond of Hawthornden: the Story of his Life and Writings;" and in 1874 "The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's."

MASTERS, MAXWELL TYLDEN, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1833, at Canterbury, was educated at King's College, London, after which he practised medicine for some years. He held the lectureship on botany at St. George's Hospital from 1855 to 1868, and became principal editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle* in 1865. Dr. Masters is Botanical Examiner in the University of London; a Fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Royal Horticultural Societies; an Associate of King's College; an honorary or corresponding member of the principal Horticultural Societies of Belgium, Russia, Italy, and America, and of

the Royal Society of Sciences of Liège, the Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg, &c. His works consist of a treatise on "Vegetable Teratology," of "Botany for Beginners" (of which Dutch and Russian translations have been made), and of numerous monographs and papers on subjects relating to botany, vegetable physiology, and horticulture. He is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, and has taken part in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," Hooker's "Flora of British India," Von Martius's "Flora Brasiliensis," De Candolle's "Prodromus," and other works, besides preparing the second and third editions of Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

MATHESON, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., second son of Donald Matheson, Esq. (chief of the clan Matheson in Sutherlandshire), born in 1796, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, embarked in commercial pursuits, and was for many years a partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., merchants in Canton. He sat in the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Ashburton, from March, 1843, until Aug., 1847, when he was elected for the counties of Ross and Cromarty, which he continued to represent till Dec., 1868. He was raised to a baronetcy in 1850, as a mark of royal approval of his noble benevolence and untiring efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the island of Lewes at the period of the famine. Sir James, who is a member of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures and of the Fishery Board in Scotland, was for several years Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company. When at Bombay in the course of his homeward voyage from China, in 1842, he was presented by the native merchants with a service of plate of the value of £1,500, in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China, during the first war with that empire. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and Vice-President of the Caledonian Asylum, London.

MATHIEU-BODET, Pierre, a French statesman, was born in 1817, and adopted the legal profession. In 1848 he was chosen one of the Conservative members of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his seat in the Chamber till the *coup d'état* of 1851, devoting himself particularly to financial questions. He was appointed by Prince Louis Napoleon a member of the Consultative Commission, but on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans Princes he resigned that post, and during the Empire confined himself to the exercise of his profession. On his election to the Assembly in 1871 he retired from the bar. Though a Conservative, he abstained from taking part in the consultations of any particular party. He voted against M. Thiers in May, 1873, being one of the fourteen Deputies who then announced their acceptance of the Republic as the definite form of Government, but who urged on the President a more distinct Conservative policy. He was elected Reporter to the Budget Committee in 1872, and again in the session of 1874. In June, 1874, he succeeded M. Magne in the Ministry of Finance, and he retained his portfolio till May, 1875.

MATHILDE (Princess), Mathilde Lætitia Wilhelmine Bonaparte, daughter of the ex-King Jerome and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and cousin to Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, May 27, 1820, and married at Florence, Oct. 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union was not happy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the Princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III. she did the honours at the palace of the President, and on the re-establishment of the Empire was comprised amongst the members of the imperial family of France, and received the title of Highness. The Princess, who

was a pupil of M. Giraud, is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited some of her pictures upon several occasions at the Salon de Peinture. She obtained honourable mention in 1861.

MAUDSLEY, HENRY, M.D., was born at Giggleswick, near Settle, Yorkshire, Feb. 5, 1835, and educated at Giggleswick Grammar School and University College, London. He studied medicine at University College, and graduated M.D. at the University of London in 1857. Dr. Maudsley was Physician to the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital 1859-62; was made Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1869; and was appointed Gulstonian Lecturer to the College in 1870. He is a Fellow of University College, London, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, and Consulting Physician to the West London Hospital; and an honorary member of various learned societies in Paris, Vienna, Italy, and America. He has been President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and is editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*. Dr. Maudsley, who practises as a Consulting Physician in Lunacy, is the author of "The Physiology and Pathology of Mind," "Body and Mind," and "Responsibility in Mental Disease."

MAURITIUS, BISHOP OF. (*See* ROYSTON, DR.)

MAXWELL, JAMES CLERK, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., was born June 13, 1831, at Edinburgh. He was educated at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1854); and was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1856; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, in 1860; and Professor of Experimental Physics, at Cambridge, in 1871. In 1878 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Telephone." He is the author of "Theory of Heat," 4th edit., 1875; and "Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1873.

MAY, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CHICHESTER, son of the Rev. Edmund May, late Rector of Belfast, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Sinclair, Esq., of Fortwilliam, co. Antrim, was born at Belfast. He received his education at Shrewsbury School and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours. He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1844; was made a Queen's Counsel there in 1865; was law adviser to the Crown in Ireland from Feb., 1874, to Nov., 1875; and Attorney-General for Ireland from the last date to Feb., 1877, when he was appointed to succeed the late Right Hon. James Whiteside as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland.

MAY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1831, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons in 1847, to the Table of the House, as Clerk-Assistant, in 1856, and Clerk of the House of Commons in 1871. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1860, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July, 1866. Sir T. E. May has written "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament," published in 1844, which being acknowledged as the Parliamentary text-book, has passed through six editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Dispatch of Public Business in Parliament," published in 1849; another pamphlet, "On the Consolidation of the Election Laws," in 1850; and "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860," in 1861-3, which, commencing where the great work of Hallam con-

cluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. The latter work has been reprinted in the United States and translated into French and German; and a third edition with a new supplementary chapter, was published in London in 3 vols., 1871. Sir T. E. May's most recent work is "Democracy in Europe; a History," 2 vols., 1877. In 1854 he collected and reduced to writing, for the first time, the "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons," which were adopted and printed by command of the House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, relating chiefly to political economy and historical biography; and has written for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Law Magazine*, and other reviews.

MAYER, Joseph, F.S.A., born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Feb. 23, 1803, settled as a jeweller at Liverpool in 1822, and devoted his labour and fortune to the formation of the Museum of Art recently presented by him to that town. His earliest study was Greek coins, his collection of which was sold to the French Government in 1844. Antique gems next attracted his chief attention, and his skill and liberality rendered him famous in Europe. His favourite design was to collect in Liverpool a museum of treasures of artistic excellence, in order to educate students in the true principles of beauty. In this he has succeeded, and his Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Etruscan collections, chosen with a due regard to art, are justly famed; and he is equally celebrated for his collection of ivories, of Greek, Roman, and Mediæval gems, and of Wedgwood and of English pottery. With the view of writing "A History of the Rise and Progress of Art in England from 1550 to the Present Time," he has collected between four and five thousand original drawings, between fifteen and twenty thousand early engravings, and above fifty thousand autograph letters of English artists. The number of scientific works for which the world is indebted to Mr. Mayer's generous aid is considerable; the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," the "Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies," and the "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici," being the most important. When the art of electro-plating was discovered by Mr. Thomas Spencer, to this liberal patron of all science did the inventor apply. Under Mr. Mayer's auspices, the first article ever subjected to this process was successfully plated—a spoon, which now lies in the Mayer Collection in the Liverpool Museum. In 1860 he raised two companies of volunteers, called the Liverpool Borough Guard, and subsequently raised and clothed at his own expense a third company, in the neighbourhood of Bebbington, his residence. In 1865 he made a donation to this Cheshire village of a free library, containing 20,000 volumes, with a handsome edifice, standing in the public walks, which are also a gift of Mr. Mayer. They occupy nearly six acres, and are planted with every variety of flowering shrub that will bear the Cheshire climate. Mr. Mayer is an enthusiastic student of floriculture in its higher forms. In 1870, under the superintendence of Henry Boyle, Esq., M.A., the Victoria Regia was brought to flower beneath the open sky, in his hot-water tanks at Bebbington,—an achievement never before made, and believed to be possible by very few. In 1869 his grateful townsmen of Liverpool erected a colossal statue of Mr. Mayer in St. George's Hall. It is of Carrara marble, and the work of Signor Giovanni Fontana.

MAYHEW, Henry, born in 1812, was for a short time at Westminster School, which he left to go a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father, a solicitor, for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre, and in 1841 was one of the promoters

of *Punch*, from which he afterwards withdrew. He has written numerous tales and articles in magazines, and is best known by "London Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of information on the condition of the working classes. Among his other works are "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852, and "The Wonders of Science," in 1855. In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy tales and farces, and the following works of humorous fiction :—"The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-boy Philosopher," and "Tricks of Trade."

MAYOR, The Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth, M.A., born at Baddagamme, in Ceylon, Jan. 25, 1825, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and ordained deacon in 1855, priest in 1857, by the Bishop of Ely. He was elected Fellow of St. John's College in 1849 ; was Assistant-Master at Marlborough College 1849-53 ; College Lecturer in 1853 ; Librarian of the University of Cambridge 1863-7, and was appointed Professor of Latin in that University in 1872. Mr. Mayor is the editor of "Thirteen Satires of Juvenal," 1853, 2nd edition, part I., 1869, part II., 1872, new edit, 1878 ; "Two Lives of Nicholas Ferrar," 1855 ; "Autobiography of Matt. Robinson," 1856 ; "Early Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1859 ; "Cicero's Second Philippic," with notes, 1861 ; 2nd edition, 1865 ; 3rd edition, 1867 ; 4th edition, 1872 ; "Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster," with notes, 1863 ; "Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ," 2 vols., 1863-9 ; "Letters of Archbishop Williams," 1866 ; "Catalogue of the Baker MSS.," Cambridge, 1867 ; "First Greek Reader," 1868 ; 2nd edition, 1870 ; 3rd edition, 1873 ; Tho. Baker's "History of St. John's College, Cambridge," 2 vols., 1869 ; "Exercises on Latin Accidence," 1870, 3 parts ; 2nd edition, in 1 vol., 1871 ; "Exercises of Latin Syntax," 3 parts, 1871 ; "Latin Exercises," 3rd series, in 3 parts, 1872 ; "Life of Ambrose Bonwicke," 1870 ; "Life of Bishop Bedell by his son," 1871 ; "Homer's Odyssey," IX.-XII., with notes, part I., 1872 ; "Quintilian," book X., with notes, part I., 1872 ; "Fragments of two Essays in English Philology by Archdeacon Hare," 1873 ; Report of the Congress of Constance, and translations of various speeches and tracts by Bishop Reinkens, Prof. Messmer, &c., 1873-4 ; "Memoir of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby," by the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., 1874. Mr. Mayor was one of the editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* and of the *Journal of Philology*.

MEASON, Malcolm Ronald Laing, son of the late Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq., of Lindertis, Forfarshire, was born at Edinburgh, in 1824, and educated in France, and at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. He entered the army in 1839, as ensign of the 40th Regiment, and served through the second Affghan and the Gwalior campaigns in India, was very severely wounded, and received two medals. He joined the 10th Hussars in 1846, and sold out in 1851. From the latter year to 1854 he was editor of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*. In 1855, he was sent to Paris by the *Daily News* in conjunction with Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, as one of the special correspondents for the Paris Exhibition of that year. From 1855 to 1860 he was a frequent contributor to the *Daily News*, and in the latter year wrote some interesting letters to that paper from Mount Lebanon, concerning the massacre of the Christians in Syria, of which he was in many instances a witness. From 1856 to 1870, he was a constant contributor to *Household Words*, and afterwards to *All the Year Round*. From 1866 to 1870 he was editor of *The Weekly Register*. In 1870 he

went abroad as special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the French army, and went through the whole campaign with MacMahon's *corps d'armée*. He was the only newspaper correspondent present at the famous battle of Wörth, which he witnessed from the top of the village church steeple. After Sedan he accepted an offer from the *Daily Telegraph*, and remained in France as special correspondent of that paper until the end of the war, and afterwards, for two years, as correspondent for the same journal at Paris and Versailles. He joined the staff of *The Hour* in 1873. He went to Versailles for the trial of Marshal Bazaine for *The Hour*, and afterwards, in the employment of the *Echo*, as special correspondent with the Prince of Wales. In 1865 he published "The Bubbles of Finance," and in 1866 "The Profits of Panies," being both descriptions from life of the joint stock swindles of the day. In 1868 he published a small volume on "Turf Frauds." He has contributed to the *Month*, the *Dublin Review*, *Belgravia*, *Fraser*, *Macmillan*, the *Whitehall Review*, and other periodicals.

MEATH, Bishop of. (*See* Plunket.)

MECHI, John Joseph, son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who early in life settled in England, and having been naturalised, obtained a post in the household of George III., born in London, May 22, 1802, was, at the age of 16, placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade, where he remained eleven years. In this capacity he contrived to turn the usual hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the City, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street; and between 1830 and 1840 he realised a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied English farming, he resolved to attempt some improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 130 acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that has made it realise annually an average handsome profit; while the press has acknowledged the services which he has rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an Alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome testimonial of the value of £500, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi has been for some years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1855, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's Government. He has written "Letters on Agricultural Improvements," published in 1845; "Experience in Drainage," in 1847; and "How to Farm Profitably," in 1860. The latter is a new and enlarged edition of an account of his improved agricultural system, which, in a cheap and popular form, has reached a sale of 10,000 copies. After eight years' service as Alderman of London he resigned his gown, very much against the wishes of his constituents. He retains the office of Magistrate for Middlesex, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City of London.

MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN (Grand Duke of), Frederick Francis II., son of the late Grand Duke Paul Frederick, and of the Princess Alexandrina of Prussia, born Feb. 28, 1823, studied at the University of Bonn, and succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the old *régime* was restored in 1851. He married, Nov. 3, 1849, Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851. The Grand Duchess died March 3, 1862, and he married Anna Maria Wilhelmina Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, May 12, 1864. She died April 16, 1865.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (Grand Duke of), Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, a Lieut.-Gen. in the Prussian army, born Oct. 17, 1819; married June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, Sept. 6, 1860, and has one son, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848.

MEDLEY, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton, born in 1804, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for several years vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, and prebendary of that Cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese includes the entire province of New Brunswick.

MEIGNAN, Guillaume René, a French prelate, born at Renazé (Mayenne), April 1, 1817, studied at Angers and at Château-Gontier, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after being ordained priest became Professor in the College of Tessé, at Le Mans. After occupying this post for three years, he went to Paris, and was appointed successively Director of Studies in the Seminary of Notre Dame des Champs, almoner at the house of the Legion of Honour at St. Denis, curate of the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, and chief curate of St. Clotilde, where he remained from 1857 to 1862. He also became Professor of Holy Scripture at the Sorbonne; Vicar-General of the diocese of Paris in 1863; and Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1864. His principal works are, "Prophéties Messianiques," vol. i., 1858; "M. Renan réfuté par les Rationalistes Allemands," 1863; "Les Évangiles et la Critique au XIX^e^ Siècle," 1864; "La Crise Protestante en Angleterre et en France," 1864; and "Le Monde et l'Homme Primitif selon la Bible," 1869.

MEISSONIER, Jean Louis Ernest, painter, born at Lyons, about 1812, went, while young, to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Léon Cogniet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messenger," exhibited in 1836, attracted the attention of critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of finish. Since then he has frequently exhibited, and always with great success. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1840, one of the second class in 1841, and two of the first class in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, was made Grand Officer in June, 1856, Commander in June, 1867, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts in 1861.

MELANESIA, Bishop of. (*See* Selwyn.)

MELBOURNE, Bishop of. (*See* Moorhouse, Dr.).

MELIKOFF, LORIS, a Russian general, of Armenian descent, son of a merchant at Moscow, was born in 1824, and received his education at the Lazareff Institute in that city. He speaks the Russian, Armenian, Tartar, Persian, and French languages. At an early age he commenced his military career, joining the Hussars at St. Petersburg. At the time of the Crimean war he had attained to the rank of colonel, and he commanded a light cavalry regiment. He was present at the capture of Kars, and was appointed commandant of that town with the rank of general. He also took part in the military operations in the Caucasus, and after the peace he was sent, as governor, to Vladi-Kavkas, in Circassia, in 1860. Some years afterwards he obtained an unlimited leave of absence on account of the state of his health. He visited France, resided for some time at Paris, went next to Germany, and was staying at Wiesbaden when the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey recalled him to active service. He was appointed Adjutant-General to the Grand-Duke Michael, the Imperial Lieutenant Commanding-in-Chief the army of the Caucasus. It was in fact General Loris Melikoff who directed all the military operations in a country with which no one was more intimately acquainted than himself. To him in particular is due the capture of Ardahan by the Russian troops, May 17, 1877, and the subsequent capture of Kars.

MELLON, MRS. ALFRED, known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, born July 8, 1824, made her first appearance in London at the Adelphi Theatre, in Sept., 1843, in a farce called "Antony and Cleopatra," when her merits were recognised, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi triumphs since the date of her first appearance; indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. She became the wife of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre, who died in June, 1867.

MELLOR, THE HON. SIR JOHN, son of the late John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hollingwood, near Oldham, in 1809, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Q.C., and elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was for some years Recorder of Warwick, resigned in 1852, and was appointed in Feb., 1855, to the Recordership of Leicester. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Warwick in July, 1852, was elected one of the members for Great Yarmouth in Aug., 1857, and was returned for Nottingham, as an advanced Liberal, at the general election, in April, 1859. He was elevated to the Bench on the retirement of Sir Hugh Hill, in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood.

MENABREA (COUNT), LOUIS FREDERICK, an Italian general and statesman, born at Chambéry (Savoy), Sept. 4, 1809, studied with distinction at the University of Turin, and entered the corps of Engineers as lieutenant. At an early age he became favourably known by his scientific attainments, which led to his appointment as Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the School of Artillery, and in the University of Turin, and to his election, in 1839, as a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He attained the rank of captain in 1848. Sent by King Charles Albert on a mission into the Italian duchies, he exerted himself to procure a vote in favour of union with the Subalpine kingdom. He was next elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and attached as chief officer first to the Ministry of War, and next to that of Foreign Affairs. These functions he resigned on the accession to power of Gioberti, but he resumed them after the defeat at Novara. In the war of Italian

independence Count Menabrea, who had been advanced to the rank of major-general, and placed at the head of the engineering department of the army, executed several important works, including the investment of Peschiera, and was present at the battles of Palestro and Solferino. On the cession of his native province to France, he determined to retain his Italian nationality. Soon afterwards he was nominated a Senator by King Victor Emanuel. He was also made lieutenant-general, and conducted the military operations at Ancona, Capua, and Gaeta. In 1861 he became Minister of Marine in the administration of Baron Ricasoli, and in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the Treaty of Prague. In 1867 he was intrusted by the king, whose first aide-de-camp he had been for some time previously, with the formation of a cabinet in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, besides being President of the Council; and notwithstanding numerous financial difficulties, and the complications of the Roman question, he remained in power till Nov., 1869, when a new cabinet was formed by Signor Lanza. Gen. Menabrea was sent as ambassador to Vienna in Nov., 1870, but was recalled in the following year. He was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in May, 1876.

MENZEL, Wolfgang, critic and author, born at Waldenberg, in Silesia, June 21, 1798, commenced his studies at Breslau, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1815. After the peace he continued his studies at Jena, which for political reasons he quitted in 1820, and took refuge in Switzerland, where he obtained a professorship in the municipal school of Aarau. He returned to Germany in 1824, and for some years took an active part in politics in the States of Würtemberg, advocating a moderate constitutional government. As a critic, he first made his appearance in 1853, with a work entitled "Streckverse," marked by new and ingenious views of art and literature, and at the same time was one of the founders of a literary and critical journal, which violently attacked the old German school, the disciples of Gocthe, and even Goethe himself. This book, like his "History of the Germans," published in 1824-5, conceived in a satirical point of view, created many enemies. "German Literature," a very remarkable work, which provoked much controversy, and has been twice translated into English, appeared in 1828. After the Revolution of 1830, he directed his attacks against French influence, which then began to make its way into Germany. In 1848 he gave up the editorship of the *Literaturblatt*, to sit as a deputy in the States of Würtemberg. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Menzel, who has distinguished himself as a poet and historian, has written "The Spirit of History," published in 1835; "Mythological Inquiries," in 1842; "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815," in 1853; "Furore," an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," in 1856, and other works. In 1869 he published an interesting work on the most important events which occurred between the conclusion of the Italian war in 1860 and the outbreak of the war in Germany in 1866.

MERCIER, Charles, was born at Clapham, Surrey, June 9, 1834. He is a descendant of Philip Mercier, the distinguished Huguenot portrait painter, and is himself an artist. He has, since 1862, served in the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, in which regiment he is captain. He has painted numberless public portraits of distinguished and representative men; amongst others, Thomas Wright, the Prison Philanthropist, for subscribers, who presented the picture with great ceremony to the City of London; the late Prince Royal of Belgium, painted by command of their Majesties the King and Queen

of the Belgians, who received the picture in state; Lord Napier of Magdala, and the late Lords Derby and Mayo, for the Junior Carlton Club; the National Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral; the late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, which was hung in the House of Commons; General Sir James Lindsay, and other men of note, for the borough of Wigan; Mr. Massey, M.P., for the boroughs of Salford and Tiverton; Mr. James Crossley, F.R.S. (the Lancashire Bibliopolist), for the Manchester Free Library; Mr. Charles Reade, D.C.L.; the late Mr. Evan Leigh, which hangs in the South Kensington Museum; and the Lord Mayor of London entertaining the Mayors of England. Captain Mercier's most important work is one in which the members of the Disraeli Ministry are represented assembled in Cabinet Council in Downing Street. As the Council Chamber was placed at Captain Mercier's disposal, and the ministers afforded him special facilities, this picture will always have a high historic value. So highly are his pictures thought of in Lancashire, that an exhibition of them has been held at the request of the Mayor and leading inhabitants, in the Wigan Free Library. Captain Mercier has been honoured by special marks of royal favour, and was publicly presented with an illuminated address, a service of silver, and a purse of 100 sovereigns, on April 13, 1870, at the Mansion House, London, by the Lord Mayor, in the name of 100 mayors of the United Kingdom, and other subscribers. He has received testimonials from members of the Auxiliary Forces expressive of admiration for the manner in which he conducted the Volunteer visits to Belgium, and the first Volunteer visit to France; from working men of Southwark; and on Nov. 23, 1877, a purse of sovereigns, a clock, and an illuminated address from a number of subscribers, including Lord Napier of Magdala, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, and other distinguished persons, on retiring from the head of the Hospital Saturday Fund, which was founded by him. He originated and was the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the national reception of the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association, of which the Prince of Wales was President. Captain Mercier is Treasurer of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and since 1871 has been President of the Chelsea Club, the pattern workmen's club of the Metropolis. He has taken a prominent part in the political questions of the day, and has been announced as a Conservative candidate for the borough of Chelsea. He has identified himself with the cause of Technical Education; and at the request of the Council for Technical Education, he delivered a lecture in the Chelsea Vestry Hall on "Art Applied to Industry." This lecture has been published by the Society of Arts.

MEREDITH, GEORGE, novelist, born in Hampshire, about 1828, and educated partly in Germany, was brought up to the law, which he quitted for literature. He has written "Poems," published in 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem, in 1855; "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," in 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education, in 1859; "Mary Bertrand," in 1860; "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, first printed in *Once a Week*, and republished in a separate form in 1861; "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads," in 1862; "Emilia in England," in 1864; "Rhoda Fleming," in 1865; "Vittoria," in 1866; and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," in 1871.

MEREDITH, MRS. LOUISA, whose maiden name was Miss Louisa Twamley, was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic

studies; but published, at the age of twenty, a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself. Encouraged by its success, she wrote her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In 1836 she contributed some illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups of flowers, entitled "Flora's Gems," and wrote the first half of a narrative of a tour in South Wales, under the title of "Roscoe's Wanderings in South Wales and along the River Wye." Her "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," with illustrations by David Cox, and "Our Wild Flowers Described," appeared in 1839, in which year she was married to her cousin, Mr. C. Meredith, whom she accompanied to Sydney. After residing there for a year they removed to Tasmania, where she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library." "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil, and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), appeared in 1852-3; "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania," in 1859; an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits, a Visit to Victoria;" and "Loved and Lost," told in gossip verse, and illustrated by her own pencil, in 1860. Her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the local House of Assembly, and was for some time Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

MERIVALE, The Very Rev. Charles, D.D., son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, and brother of the late Mr. Herman Merivale, born in 1808, was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor. He took his B.A. degree in high honours in 1830, was a select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1838-40, one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1839-41, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1861, and Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865. He was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848-70; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons from 1863 to 1869; and was installed Dean of Ely, Dec. 29, 1869. He is the author of a "History of the Romans under the Empire," published in 1850-62; "Boyle Lectures," 1864, 1865; "Translation of Homer's Iliad," in English rhymed verse, 2 vols., 1869; "General History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus, B.C. 753-A.D. 476," 8vo, London, 1875.

MERRIMAN, The Right Rev. Nathaniel James, D.D., Bishop of Grahamstown, formerly Archdeacon of Grahamstown and Canon of the Cathedral, was, upon the translation of Bishop Cotterill to Edinburgh, duly elected, in Nov., 1871, his successor in the see. The diocese embraces the Eastern Province of Cape Colony.

METEYARD, Eliza, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born early in the present century. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame," published in 1845, was followed by the prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley, in 1849; "The Doctor's Little Daughter," in 1850; "Lilian's Golden Hours," in 1856; "Dr. Oliver's Maid," in 1857; "Maidstone's Housekeeper," in 1860; "Give Bread—Gain Love," and "The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London," in 1861; "Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman," in 1862; and "The Little Museum-Keepers," in 1863. Miss Meteyard, who has been connected with the metropolitan newspaper press, in relation to which arose her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper, has contributed to periodicals, has written much on antiquarian subjects, on topics con-

nected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery. The first volume of her "Life of Josiah Wedgwood" appeared in 1865, and the second in 1866. Her work, entitled "A Group of Englishmen (1795 to 1815): being Records of the Younger Wedgwoods and their Friends; embracing the History of the Discovery of Photography, and a Fac-Simile of the First Photograph," appeared in 1871; and was followed by "Industrial and Household Tales," 1872.

METTERNICH (PRINCE DE), RICHARD CLEMENT JOSEPH LOTHAIRE HERMANN, diplomatist, son of the famous statesman Prince Metternich, born at Vienna, Jan 7, 1829, was educated as a diplomatist, became attached to the Austrian embassy at Paris in 1852, and was made Secretary of Legation there in Dec., 1854. In the complications which arose in 1859, before the Italian war broke out, Prince Metternich was entrusted by the Austrian government with a special mission to Paris, and at the close of the war he became Ambassador of Austria at the French court, which position he retained till Dec., 1871. He was named Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, April 18, 1861, and Councillor in Nov., 1864.

MEYRICK, THE REV. FREDERICK, M.A., born in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor; graduated B.A. in honours in 1847, and has since held the university offices of Select Preacher and Public Examiner. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Whitehall Preachers in 1856, Inspector of Schools in 1859, and became Rector of Blickling with Erpingham, in Norfolk, in 1869. He was the chief agent in establishing the Anglo-Continental Society, for making known in foreign countries the principles of the English Church, and with that object in view has edited many dogmatic and controversial treatises in Latin, Italian, Spanish, &c. He has written "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," published in 1851; "The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome," in 1857; "The Outcast and Poor of London," in 1858; "The Wisdom of Piety," in 1859; "But isn't Kingsley right after all?" "On Dr. Newman's Rejection of Liguori's Doctrine of Equivocation," in 1864; and has contributed to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and to the Commentary on the Bible edited by Canon Cook.

MIALL, EDWARD, one of the leaders of the Anti-State-Church party, born at Portsmouth in 1809, and intended for the ministry, was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts, officiated for three years as an Independent minister at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, for the purpose of establishing the *Nonconformist*, of which he has been from the first both proprietor and editor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Southwark in Sept., 1845, and for Halifax in Aug., 1847. He was returned for Rochdale in July, 1852, was defeated in March, 1857, as he was at Tavistock in Aug., 1857, but he was returned for Bradford in 1869, and continued to represent that borough till 1874. Mr. Miall, who is an advocate of manhood suffrage, and is opposed to ecclesiastical endowments of every kind, has written, "Views of the Voluntary Principle," published in 1845; "The Nonconformist's Sketch-Book," and "Ethics of Nonconformity," in 1848; "The British Churches in relation to the British People," in 1849; "Bases of Belief," in 1853; "Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments," in 1861; "Politics of Christianity," in 1863; and "An Editor off the Line; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences," in 1865. A number of his political admirers entertained Mr. Miall at luncheon at the Crystal Palace, July 18, 1873, and

presented him with the sum of ten thousand guineas as a token of their appreciation of his labours as editor of the *Nonconformist*, and as the representative in Parliament of the principle of religious equality.

MICHAEL (GRAND DUKE), NICOLAIEVITCH, brother of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, and fourth son of the late Czar Nicholas I., was born Oct. 13 (25), 1832. He is a General and Grand Master of Artillery, General Aide-de-Camp to the Czar, Governor-General of the Caucasus, and head of several regiments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In the recent war between Russia and Turkey the Grand Duke Michael had the chief command of the army of the Caucasus. He married, in Aug., 1857, Olga-Féodorovna (formerly Cecilia Augusta), daughter of the late Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. The eldest of his children is the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was born in 1859.

MICHEL, FRANCISQUE XAVIER, a French antiquary, born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1809, commenced his studies in his native city, and completed them at Paris, in the Collége Charlemagne. After having composed a couple of historical romances, he devoted himself exclusively to antiquarian researches, and between the years 1830 and 1833 edited several works written in France in mediæval times, such as "La Chronique de Dugueselin," "Les Chansons de Coucy," "Mahomet," and "Le Lai d'Havelok le Danois." In 1835 M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, commissioned M. Michel to make researches respecting French history and literature in the libraries of England. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1838, and appointed Professor of Foreign Literature at Bordeaux in 1839. M. Michel has edited from the original MSS. a large number of chronicles, poems, and other works, written in French, Anglo-Saxon, or English, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries; has translated into French the works of Sterne and Goldsmith, and a selection from the writings of Shakespeare; and has displayed his vast erudition in a number of original works. Among the latter are, "Histoire des Races Maudites de la France et de l'Espagne," 2 vols., 1847; "Le Livre d'Or des Métiers," 2 vols., 1851-4; History of Hotels, Taverns, and Cafés, written in collaboration with M. Édouard Fournier; "Histoire des Tissus de Soie au Moyen Âge," 2 vols., 1852-4; "Les Écossais en France et les Français en Écosse," 2 vols., 1862; and "Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'Administration Anglaise," 2 vols., 1867-71.

MIDHAT PASHA, a Turkish statesman, the son of a Cadi (civil judge), was born at Constantinople in 1822, and educated there. When he was 23 years old he acted as secretary to two commissions appointed in the reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid for the amelioration of the provinces and the introduction of reforms. In this capacity he visited first Konieh and then Castamouni. Next he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Confidential Reports, and soon afterwards employed in a mission to Syria to inquire into the finances of the country and their application. On his return to Constantinople he was made second secretary to the Grand Council of State, but he held that office only for a short time. He was next employed to put down brigandage in Roumelia. In the words of Captain Gambier, "the steps taken by Midhat were prompt and effective. In a short time the roads became again safe. The detached bands of brigands were hunted down and shot; the bodies of the underhand and sneaking agents of secret societies swung warningly from hundreds of gibbets; whilst by every possible outlet fled in precipitate haste the vermin of foreign intrigue." On his return to Constantinople he became a member of the Grand Council at the age of 35, and soon afterwards he was appointed to

the temporary governorship of Bulgaria, where he adopted violent measures for the repression of incipient rebellion. Subsequently he paid a short visit to Europe, where he studied the different Constitutions that presented themselves to him. He next became secretary of the Grand Council; and in 1860 Governor of the province of Nish, and the provinces of Useup and Prisrend, being created Pasha at the same time. There he introduced various reforms with such success that the Government resolved to extend them throughout all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Midhat was recalled to the capital, where the Sultan received him with marked honours, and requested him to associate himself with Fuad and Aali Pashas to draw up laws on the basis of his system of administration. The result of the labours of these three Commissioners is known as the Law of the Vilayets, which, if properly executed, is adequate to ensure prosperity, and to protect the lives and property of all nationalities and creeds in the Turkish Empire. It provides in substance for the separation of the executive and judicial powers, the organisation of civil and criminal tribunals, of administrative councils and general councils, and the admission of Christians to those councils as well as to the tribunals. Midhat Pasha was then nominated Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Danube (geographical Bulgaria), which numbers upwards of 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and he was entrusted with the task of applying the new law to that province (1864). The work of the Ottoman reformer was carried on in the midst of obstacles of every kind, and struggles caused by the spirit of reaction and of routine. Midhat ruled well and wisely for three years, during which time he constructed more than 2,000 miles of road, built 1,400 or 1,500 bridges, with schools, hospitals, and other public institutions, including three great schools of arts and manufactures at Rustchuk, Nish, and Sofia. In 1866 he was recalled to Constantinople to preside over the Council of State, which, under his direction, rapidly assumed an importance capable, in certain cases, of holding in check the Ministry and even the Palace. In that heterogeneous assembly, where men of all sects, creeds, and nationalities in the Empire met, he was able to preserve harmony and to enforce proper behaviour. While he was in the midst of these peaceful labours a fresh revolt broke out in Bulgaria, to which province Midhat was again sent to restore order. This he did most promptly and effectively. He was next appointed Governor of the province of Bagdad, which was in a most turbulent state, and which he succeeded in pacifying. Returning to the capital he boldly warned the Sultan Abdul Aziz of the danger of an attempt to change the succession to the throne, and denounced Mahmoud Nedhim, the Grand Vizier, and his colleagues as traitors and intriguers whose conduct would bring the Crown itself into disrepute and odium. The upshot was that Midhat was made Grand Vizier, and Mahmoud Nedhim dismissed. His fall was, however, almost as sudden as his rise, owing to the intrigues of the Palace party. After a short time he was made Minister of Justice, but being baulked in every attempt at the introduction of reform in this department he handed in his resignation, and was soon afterwards sent as Governor to Salonica, but he soon returned to Constantinople, where he lived quietly and unemployed till 1875, when he again accepted the Ministry of Justice, though only again to hold it for a very brief period. Midhat Pasha and Hussein Avni, who by this time had become Grand Vizier, after vainly urging on the Sultan the absolute necessity of reform, determined to depose him. This was accordingly done May 31, 1876, and Abdul Aziz was conveyed across the Golden Horn to the Old Seraglio, where he committed suicide

or was murdered shortly afterwards. Murad V. ascended the throne, but he also was soon deposed on the alleged ground of insanity. When the present Sultan Abdul-Hamid II. came to the throne, Midhat Pasha was for the second time appointed Grand Vizier, Dec. 19, 1876, and the new Constitution establishing an Imperial Ottoman Parliament was immediately promulgated. His enemies soon triumphed over Midhat, and by their intrigues induced the Sultan to dismiss and banish him Feb. 5, 1877, "in accordance with article 113 of the new Constitution." Edhem Pasha succeeded him as Grand Vizier. Midhat Pasha now visited France, England, and other countries of Europe. In Sept., 1878, he obtained permission to reside in Crete, and in Nov. the same year he was appointed Governor-General of Syria for a term of five years, replacing Djevet Pasha, who had made himself obnoxious to the population.

MIGNET, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE, historian, born at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), May 8, 1796, was educated at Avignon, and having finished his university course, studied law at his native town, where he had M. Thiers for his fellow-student. He won the prize offered by the Academy of Aix for an *éloge* on Charles VII., and soon after took up his residence in Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers. His dissertation on Feudalism, and the Institutions and Legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions, was published in 1822; his "Histoire de la Révolution Française de 1789 à 1814," in 1824; "Histoire de Marie Stuart," in 1851; "Charles Quint," in 1854; and "Éloges Historiques," in 1864. Translations of some of these works have been published in England. He became one of the contributors to the *Courrier Français*, while his friend M. Thiers was writing in the *Constitutionnel*; and both remained until 1830 faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. As M. Mignet, by signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, had risked his person and liberty, the new government recompensed him by appointing him Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry. Shortly afterwards he was nominated an Extraordinary Councillor of State, and commissioned to support the budget through the discussions in the Chamber in the sessions of 1832 and 1835. He became a member of the Institute, in the section of Moral and Political Science, in 1832, and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed its Perpetual Secretary. In the discharge of these functions he has had occasion to present to the Academy sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, a number of which have been collected and published under the title of "Notices et Mémoires Historiques;" and in 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members, in the place of M. Raynouard. After the breaking out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine, on taking possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, removed M. Mignet from the office of Director of Archives, suspecting his anti-republican opinions. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1840. His latest work is, "Rivalité de François Ier. et de Charles Quint," vols. i and ii, 1875.

MILAN OBRENOVITCH, FOURTH PRINCE OF SERVIA, grandson of Ephraim Obrenovitch, brother of Milos, and consequently second cousin of Prince Michael, who is noticed in previous editions of this work, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of Prince Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage with Julia Hunyadi, and was sent by him, in 1864, to Paris to be educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and the assassination of Michael Obrenovitch. Hastening to Servia,

he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government of the country being intrusted, during his minority, to a Council of Regency, consisting of Messrs. Blaznavatz, Ristics, and Garrilovics, three able and patriotic men, who continued the liberal and reforming policy commenced by Michael III. Their regency terminated with the coronation of Prince Milan IV.; but M. Ristics continued to possess the confidence of the Prince, who was only eighteen years of age when he was crowned in Belgrade cathedral, Aug. 22, 1872. On June 12, 1876, Prince Milan issued a proclamation stating that "the insurrection in the Turkish provinces has found its way to the frontiers of Servia, enclosing the whole Principality by an iron band," which had compelled him "to place his people under arms." Shortly afterwards (June 22), he sent what may be called a threatening letter to the Grand Vizier, and then he formally proclaimed (June 30) that he intended to join his arms to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to secure the liberation of the Sclavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. On July 2, a joint declaration of war was sent by the Prince of Servia and the Hospodar of Montenegro to the Turkish Government, their troops crossing the frontier at the same time. The Prince departed from Belgrade (July 24), to assume the command of the Servian troops in the field, but he soon returned to his capital (Aug. 12), and appointed the Russian general, Tchernayeff, to the command of the Servian forces. On Sept. 1, an important battle under the walls of Alexinatz, resulted in the complete defeat of the Servian army. The great Powers now interposed, but the negociations for the suspension of hostilities were delayed by an ill-advised step which Prince Milan, at the instigation of General Tchernayeff, was induced to take. On Sept. 16 he was proclaimed King of Servia at Deligrad, although upon the general expression of disapproval which followed, his Highness appeared disposed to disclaim any active share in the performance. War broke out again, and the Servian army, though largely reinforced by Russian volunteers—men as well as officers—was ignominiously beaten. On Oct. 31, the Turks captured the town of Alexinatz, and on the following day Deligrad was captured, thus leaving the road to Belgrade completely open. A peace was now concluded between Turkey and Servia on favourable terms to the latter. When, however, Russia made war upon Turkey, Prince Milan saw an opportunity of gaining complete independence, and a proclamation of the Servian Government, dated Dec. 14, 1877, made known that the Servian army was immediately to cross the Turkish frontier, which they did on the following day, under the command of Generals Lesjanin and Benitzki. After the close of the war the independence of Servia was recognized, and its boundaries defined by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878). Prince Milan married, Oct. 17, 1875, Miss Natali, daughter of the late Russian Colonel Keschko.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, R.A., son of John William Millais, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Richard Evermy, Esq., and widow of Enoch Hodgkinson, Esq., was born at Southampton in 1829. The family of Millais has held for centuries a place among the lesser landholders of the island of Jersey, where the name doubtless existed long prior to the Norman conquest of England. At the early age of nine he began his art education in Mr. Sass's Academy, and two years later he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," his first exhibited picture, was at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition, "The

Widow's Mite," in 1847, and the picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," at the British Institution in 1848. Keats's "Isabella" was the subject of his pencil in 1849. While a student in the Academy's schools, his taste had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and, strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he and his friends William Holman Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, not as it appeared in "the antique." These views were afterwards adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, the "Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, which appeared in 1850. The principal works executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour," and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and the "Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; and "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," in 1852. Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the *Times*, in 1852, as well as in a pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, and in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1853. Mr. Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, and became R.A. in Dec. 1863. He exhibited "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853; "The Rescue" in 1855; "Peace Concluded," "Autumn Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Régiment," in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbrus at the Ford," in 1857; "The Herctic," in 1858; "Vale of Rest," and "Spring Flowers," in 1860; "The Black Brunswicker," in 1861; "My First Sermon," in 1863; "My Second Sermon," and "Charlie is my Darling," in 1864; "Joan of Arc," and "The Romans leaving Britain," in 1865; and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah," in 1867; "Sisters," "Rosalind and Celia," "Stella," "Pilgrims to St. Paul's," and "Souvenir of Velasquez" (his diploma work), in 1868; "The Gambler's Wife," "Vanessa," "The End of the Chapter," and "A Dream at Dawn," in 1869; "A Flood," "The Knight Errant," "The Boyhood of Raleigh," and "A Widow's Mite," in 1870; "Chill October," "Joshua fighting with Amalek," "A Somnambulist," and "Yes or No?" in 1871; "Flowing to the River," and "Flowing to the Sea," in 1872; "Early Days," "New Laid Eggs," and "Lalla Rookh," in 1873; "Scotch Firs," "Winter Fuel," "The Picture of Health," "The North West Passage," "Still for a Moment," and "A Day-Dream," in 1874; "The Fringe of the Moor," "The Crown of Love," and "No!" in 1875; "Forbidden Fruit," "Over the Hills and Far Away," and "Getting Better," in 1876; "A Yeoman of the Guard," "The Sound of Many Waters," and "Yes!" in 1877; "The Princes in the Tower," and "St. Martin's Summer," in 1878. In 1878, Mr. Millais also exhibited "A Good Resolve" in the Grosvenor Gallery; and "The Bride of Lammermoor" in King Street, St. James's. For colour this artist has shown a faculty which is the most striking characteristic of the English school. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1878. Mr. Millais is married to Euphemia-Chalmers, daughter of George Gray, Esq., of Bowerswell, Perth, N.B.

MILLER, JOAQUIN, an American poet, whose real name is Cincinnatus Heine Miller, born in Indiana, Nov. 10, 1841. When he was about eleven years old his father emigrated to Lane county, Oregon, whence the boy went three years later to try his fortune in California. He wrote verses even then, although he knew nothing of the laws of versification, nor of the rules of grammar. After

a wandering life of seven years, he returned home in 1860, and entered a lawyer's office at Eugene, Oregon. The next year he was an express messenger in the gold-mining districts of Idaho, which he left to take charge of the *Democratic Register*, a weekly newspaper at Eugene. This was suppressed for its political sentiments during the war, and in 1863 he opened a law office in Cañon City, Oregon. From 1866 to 1870, he served as county judge of Grant county, and during this time began to write his poems. He published first a collection in paper covers called "Specimens," and next a volume with the title "Joaquin *et al.*," from which he derived his pseudonym. In 1870 his wife, whom he had married in 1863, obtained a divorce, and he went to London, where he published, in the following year, his "Songs of the Sierras" and "Pacific Poems." In 1873 appeared "Songs of the Sun Lands" and a prose volume entitled "Life among the Madocs: Unwritten History." His later works are "The Ship in the Desert," a poem, London and Boston, 1875; "First Fam'lies in the Sierras," a tale, Lond. 1875, Chicago, 1876; "The One Fair Woman," a novel, 3 vols., Lond., 1876; "Songs of Far Away Lands," 1878. His wife, Minnie Theresa (Dyer) Miller, has also published verses under the pseudonym of "Minnie Myrtle."

MILLER, The Rev. John Cale, D.D., son of John Miller, Esq., who held an appointment connected with the American embassy in this country, born at Margate in 1814, was educated at Brompton Grammar School, proceeded thence to St. John's College, Oxford, gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and in 1835 graduated B.A. as a first class in classical honours. In 1837 he was ordained to the curacy of Bexley, Kent; in 1839 was appointed assistant minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the incumbency of which he succeeded in 1846; became rector of Birmingham, and in 1852 Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Dr. Miller, who has published two volumes of sermons and many controversial and religious works, is well known as an able and eloquent lecturer. The Working Men's Association in his parish in Birmingham was one of the very earliest of those institutions. In his church there the first special services for the working classes were held; and he first, in the public worship in his church, divided the various services (Morning Prayers, Litany, and Communion). In Feb. 1866, he was appointed Vicar of Greenwich, and in Nov. of the same year, Select Preacher to the University of Oxford. He was returned to the London School Board as one of the members for Greenwich in 1870; and was appointed Canon of Worcester by the Crown in 1871. The latter appointment he resigned in 1872, when he became a Canon of Rochester. He was appointed one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester in May, 1877.

MILLER, William Hallowes, LL.D., D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., crystallographer and mineralogist, son of the late Captain Francis Miller, was born in 1801 at Velindre, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1826, and became Fellow and Tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded the late Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy; in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 its Foreign Secretary; was for many years Secretary, and has been President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; is a Corresponding Member of the Institute, and the Academies of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Turin, and Munich, and Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, Home Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Honorary Fellow of the N. S. of Edinburgh. In 1843 Professor Miller served on a Government Committee to superintend the construction of the Parliamentary standards of length and weight, and undertook the standard of weight, the

originals having been destroyed by the fire in the Houses of Parliament, and in March, 1854, the work was brought to a close. In 1865 he received the hon. degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. In 1867 he was placed on a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer Standards, and in 1870 on the Commission Internationale du Mètre. The success which attended the proceedings of the Standards Commission was in great measure due to Professor Miller's extensive knowledge, long experience, and habits of accuracy. Among his numerous scientific productions are papers "On Spurious Rainbows," "On the Crystals of Boracic Acid," "On the Construction of the Imperial Standard Pound," "A Treatise on Crystallography," "A Tract on Crystallography," "Papers on Theoretical Crystallography and the forms of various Crystals," in the *Philosophical Magazine* and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and, in conjunction with Mr. H. J. Brooke, the most philosophical treatise on Mineralogy in the language—a new edition of Mr. William Phillips's "Elementary Introduction" to that science. One of the Royal Medals for 1870 was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society for his researches and writings on mineralogy and crystallography and for his scientific labours in the restoration of the national standard of weight. In 1873 he retired from the post of Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, which he had occupied for seventeen years. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

MILNE, Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B., is the second and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. (who died in May, 1845), by his marriage with Grace, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Purves, of Marchmont, Berwickshire. He was born in 1806, and educated at the Royal Naval College. The early part of his naval career was a distinguished one, and as Lieutenant and as Captain he saw active service on the North and South American, Brazilian, West Indian, and Home Stations, and was Flag-Captain to his father at Devonport, and to Sir Charles Ogle at Portsmouth. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and he held a seat on that Board from that date down to 1859, and again from 1866 to 1868 and from 1872 to 1876, when he was created a baronet. He attained flag-rank in 1858, and became a full Admiral in 1870. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1858, and promoted to the dignity of Grand Cross in 1871. He held the command in chief of the North American and West Indian station in 1860-64, and on the Mediterranean station in 1869-70, and in the latter year he was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Sir Alexander Milne is a magistrate for Berwickshire. He married, in 1850, Euphemia, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Cochrane.

MINGHETTI, Marco, an Italian statesman and diplomatist, born at Bologna, Sept. 8, 1818, of a family which had accumulated wealth by commercial pursuits. When very young he had the misfortune to lose his father, but his mother gave him a good education, which was supplemented by a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and England. He became an earnest advocate of economic reforms, and at the commencement of the pontificate of Pius IX., when liberty was announced to Italy, he founded at Bologna, in conjunction with some friends, a journal called *Il Felsineo;* and being summoned to Rome at the close of the year 1847 as a member of the Council of Finance, he entered the lay ministry of March 10, 1848, as Minister of Public Works. When the hopes of the Liberals were crushed by the Encyclical of the 29th of April, Signor Minghetti entered the military service of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, made the campaign

of 1848, and for his services at Goito and Custozza received the rank of major, and was decorated with the order of San Maurizio; but after the peace of Milan he quitted the army, and, retiring to his native city, applied himself to study, the result being the publication in 1859 of his treatise "Della Economia Pubblica e delle sue attenenze con la Morale e con Diritto." About this time Count Cavour, whose intimate friend he had been for some years, appointed him secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he retained till the peace of Villafranca. Being elected a member and president of the Assembly of the Romagna, he superintended, with General Fanti, the military organisation of the province of Æmilia, and gave a great impulse to the annexation movement. When the annexation was accomplished he was returned by the electors of his native city as deputy to the Italian Parliament. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in Cavour's last cabinet in Oct., 1860, and retained his portfolio in the administration of Ricasoli; but on his scheme for the internal organisation of the new kingdom on the basis of provincial liberties being rejected by the Chambers, he resigned his office, and was elected Vice-President of the Parliament for the session of 1861. After the fall of the Rattazzi ministry, however, he again accepted office in March, 1863, as President of the Council, with the portfolio of Finance. On quitting the cabinet, he was nominated, in July, 1868, ambassador at the court of St. James's. Subsequently he was for a short time Minister of Agriculture under Signor Menabrea, and more recently he was ambassador at Vienna, but was recalled, at his own request, in Nov., 1870, being replaced by General Menabrea. On July 10, 1873, a new Italian ministry under the presidency of Signor Minghetti was sworn in at Rome. He was at first Minister of Finance and afterwards of Foreign Affairs. His ministry resigned March 19, 1876, when it was replaced by a Ministry of the Left under Signor Depretis. Signor Minghetti's minor writings have been collected and published in one volume in Florence, with the title of "Opusculi Letterari ed Economici di Marco Minghetti," 1872.

MIOLAN-CARVALHO, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and shortly afterwards entered the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained for two years, under Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour through the principal cities of France, in which she sang in concerts in company with her master, and on her return to Paris made her *début* at the Grand Opéra with brilliant success, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive." She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd" and "Giralda," the latter having been composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She sang in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan was married to M. Léon Carvaille, called Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite," "Les Noces de Figaro," and other new operas. On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who appeared, July 26, in the character of Dinorah, and at once became a favourite. During her second season in London, she was completely established as one of the first operatic singers of the day. She was the original Marguérite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of

London in that character with great success in 1863.

MITCHELL, DONALD GRANT, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in April, 1822. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, studied law, travelled in Europe, and, in 1847, published "Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," under the pseudonym of "Ik Marvel." In 1848 he was again in Europe, and wrote under his former pseudonym, "The Battle Summer," 1849. Returning to New York, he published, anonymously, "The Lorgnette," a series of satirical sketches of society (1850). In the same year appeared "The Reveries of a Bachelor," followed in 1851 by "Dream Life." In 1853 he was appointed United States Consul at Venice, where he remained two years, and made collections for a "History of the Venetian Republic." Returning to America in 1855, he purchased a fine farm at Edgewood, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he now resides. He has written much for periodicals, and has published, "The Judge's Doings" (1854); "My Farm at Edgewood" (1863); "Wet Days at Edgewood" (1864); "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic" (1864); "Dr. John's" (1866); "Rural Studies" (1867); "Pictures of Edgewood" (1869); and "About Old Story Tellers" (1878).

MITCHELL, MARIA, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1818. At the age of eleven she had already made such progress in her mathematical and astronomical studies as to be an assistant teacher in these studies. For astronomy and its cognate branches of science she had a strong predilection, and soon became an active assistant of her father, who was himself an astronomer of some note, and carried on a series of independent observations. On the 1st of October, 1847, she discovered a telescopic comet, subsequently discovered by Father da Vico at Rome, and by other astronomers. For this discovery she received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. She calculated the elements of this comet, and communicated them to the Smithsonian Institution; and was subsequently employed in observations connected with the Coast Survey and in the compilation of the American Nautical Almanac. She visited Europe and the principal observatories of Great Britain and the Continent in 1857, and on her return was presented with a well-appointed observatory, which her friends had erected for her during her absence. Here she devoted herself to astronomical observations until 1865, when she was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the Vassar College, a new collegiate institution for women at Poughkeepsie, New York. She is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the National Academy of Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of several European scientific societies.

MITCHELL, THE HON. PETER, born Jan. 4, 1824, at Newcastle, Miramichi, province of New Brunswick, and educated at the same place, was in 1856 elected a representative for his native county to serve in the Provincial Parliament, and was subsequently re-elected. After serving as representative for five years, he was appointed Life Member of the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Executive Government of New Brunswick from 1858 till 1865, when his government was defeated on the question of the confederation of the British American provinces. He was three times appointed delegate to Canada and England, with the view of obtaining the construction of the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and the confederation of the provinces. In 1865 he was called upon, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, to form an administration to test the province on confederation, and was appointed President of the Executive Committee. Having dissolved, they were sustained by a majority of

33 to 8, and confederation was carried. Mr. Mitchell, who was an ardent advocate of union, did much by his writings and speeches in and out of parliament to promote British connection. On the organization of the Dominion government in July, 1867, Mr. Mitchell was called to the cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

MIVART, St. George, F.R.S., was born at 39, Brook St., Grosvenor Square, London, Nov. 30, 1827, and educated at Clapham Grammar School, Harrow School, King's College, London, and finally at St. Mary's College, Oscott, being prevented from going to Oxford (as intended) through having joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1844. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851; appointed Lecturer of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867; Vice-President of the Geological Society in 1869; Secretary of the Linnæan Society in 1874; and Professor of Biology at University College, Kensington, in 1874; created a Ph.D. (Rome) in 1876. Mr. St. George Mivart is the author of various papers in the publications of the Royal, the Linnæan, and the Zoological Societies, from 1864 to 1878, "On the Zoology, Anatomy, and Classification of Apes and Lemurs, especially on the Osteology of the Limbs compared with the Limbs of Man" (Phil. Trans.); "The Myology of the Echidnæ, Agouti, Hyrax, Iguana, and certain Tailed-Batrachians;" "The Osteology of Birds;" "The Sciatic Plexus of Reptiles;" "The Structure of the Fins of Fishes, and the Nature and Genesis of the Limbs and Limb-Girdles of Vertebrate Animals generally;" "A Memoir on the Insectivora," published in the *Cambridge Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and translated in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles;* sundry papers in the *Popular Science Review*, and articles in the *Quarterly*, *Fortnightly*, *Dublin*, and *Contemporary Reviews* from 1870. He has also published the following books:—"Genesis of Species," 1871 (two editions); "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy," 1872; "Man and Apes," 1873; "Lessons from Nature," 1876; "Contemporary Evolution," 1876. Mr. St. George Mivart also wrote the article "Apes," in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of Conscience" in the *Dublin Review*, 1876; and "Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Psychology," in the *Dublin Review*. He has delivered lectures at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park; at the London Institution; at Leeds, Birmingham, Bradford, Halifax, Leicester, and elsewhere. He is known through the "Genesis of Species" as Mr. Darwin's principal opponent—an opponent who, while fully asserting evolution generally, denies that it is applicable to the human intellect, as also that "natural selection" is in any instance its cause. He represents the formation of new species as due to one mode of action of that plastic innate power manifest on all hands in organic nature, as evidenced by the many instances cited. The author brings strongly forward the independent origin of similar structures, insistence upon which is perhaps his principal contribution to physical philosophy. In his "Lessons from Nature" the author has pointed out the fundamental distinction between men and animals, distinctly defining wherein the human intellect differs from the highest psychical actions of brutes. To this exposition no reply has as yet been made.

MOBERLY, The Right Rev. George, D.C.L., Bishop of Salisbury, son of Edward Moberly, Esq., merchant of St. Petersburg, by Sarah, daughter of John Cayley, Esq., Consul-General in Russia, was born at St. Petersburg in 1803. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, obtaining first class honours *in literis humanioribus*. In the following year he gained the Chancellor's prize for the

English essay, the subject being, "Whether a Rude or a Refined Age is the more favourable to the Production of Works of Fiction?" He graduated M.A. in 1828 and D.C.L. in 1836. In 1830, and again in 1833, he acted as one of the public examiners in the Classical Schools; and, during some years, he was Tutor as well as Fellow of Balliol College. In 1835 he was appointed to the head-mastership of Winchester School, from which he retired in 1866, when the Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the Rectory of Brighstone or Brixton, in the Isle of Wight. The Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral in 1868. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the Select Preachers at Oxford. In Sept., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury on the decease of Dr. Hamilton. He is the author of "A Few Remarks on the Proposed Admission of Dissenters into the University of Oxford," 1834; "Practical Sermons," 1838; "A Manual of Prayers for the Use of the Scholars of Winchester College," 1840, with a memoir of Bishop Ken; "The Sayings of the Great Forty Days between the Resurrection and Ascension, regarded as the Outlines of the Kingdom of God; in five Discourses: with an Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Developments," 3rd edit., 1846; 5th edit., 1875. (The "Examination" is not contained in the 1st edit., published in 1844). "Sermons Preached at Winchester College, 1844; second series, with a preface on "Fagging," 1848; "Sermons on the Beatitudes," 1860, to the second edition of which was added a preface relating to the recent volume of "Essays and Reviews;" "Five Short Letters to Sir W. Heathcote on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," 1861; "The Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ," 1868, being the Bampton Lectures for 1868; "Brighstone Sermons," 1869; 2nd edit., 1870; "Plain Sermons preached at Brighstone," new edit., 1874; and a great number of single sermons and charges to the clergy. Dr. Moberly was one of the "five clergymen" who published revised versions of the Epistle to the Romans (1858), Epistle to the Galatians, Epistle of St. James (1870), the Gospel according to St. John (1857), the Epistle to the Corinthians, and other books of the New Testament.

MOFFAT, ROBERT, born at Inverkeithing, N.B., towards the close of the last century, was a missionary in South Africa, first at Erromanga, then in Ramaqua land, and lastly in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, from the year 1816. He returned to this country in 1870. Dr. Moffat's daughter, married to Dr. Livingstone, with whom she underwent so many dangers, died April 27, 1862. His "History of Missionary Labours in South Africa" appeared in 1842; "Farewell Services," edited by Dr. Campbell, in 1843; and he is the author of translations of the Psalms and the New Testament in the Bechuana language. In 1873 his friends presented him with a sum of £5,800 in recognition of his services in South Africa. On Nov. 30, 1875, at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, (Dr. Stanley) he lectured in the nave of Westminster Abbey on African Missions, when he observed that he had been accustomed for more than fifty years to speak the Bechuana tongue. He described the condition of the Bechuanas when he first went among them, and the remarkable changes wrought among this people by the introduction of Christianity. Among these changes were the development of agriculture, the increase of trade, the making of roads, and the general substitution of the arts of peace for those of war. Dr. Moffat reduced the language, previously only oral, into written characters, and accomplished the translation into it of the Holy Scriptures. He was presented with the freedom and livery of the Turners' Company of London, Dec. 20, 1877.

MOLESWORTH, GUILFORD LINDSAY, civil engineer, son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, was born at Millbrook, Hants, in 1828; educated at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, afterwards served an apprenticeship to civil engineering under Mr. Dockray on the London and North-Western Railway, and also in mechanical engineering under Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester. Subsequently he was employed in various railway and other engineering works in connection with iron-works in South Wales. In 1852 he was chief assistant-engineer on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which he left in order to superintend the construction of buildings and machinery in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich during the Crimean war. Afterwards he practised as a Consulting Engineer in London for some years. In 1858 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded to him the "Watt" Medal and the "Manby" premium, for a paper read before the Institution on the subject of "Conversion of Wood by Machinery." In 1859 he went out to the Ceylon railway as mechanical and locomotive engineer, and he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Ceylon Government railway in 1862; Director-General of the railway in 1865; Director of Public Works in 1867; and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in 1871. His "Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ" passed through six editions in the first year, and is now a standard work in the profession.

MOLESWORTH, THE REV. WILLIAM NASSAU, M.A., son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., was born at Millbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 8, 1816, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at St. John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, graduating, as a member of the latter, B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. Taking orders, he became incumbent of St. Andrew's, Manchester, in 1841, and vicar of St. Clement Spotland, Rochdale, in 1844. Mr. Molesworth's works are:—"An Essay on the Religious Importance of Secular Instruction," 1857; "Plain Lectures on Astronomy;" "England and France," 1860, being a prize essay on the importance of a close alliance between the two countries; of which Lords Brougham, Clarendon, and Shaftesbury were the adjudicators. "A History of the Reform Bill of 1832," 1864, 2nd edition 1865; "A New System of Moral Philosophy," 1867; "Prize Essay on Education," 1867; and "The History of England from the year 1830," 3 vols. 1871-73. An abridged edition, in one volume, was published in 1877. Mr. Molesworth has taken a warm and active interest in many social questions, and especially in the co-operative movement, which he supported at a time when it was very unpopular, and with which he has been connected almost from its commencement. He is a strong and decided supporter of the liberal party.

MOLTKE, HELLMUTH, COUNT VON, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, Chief of the General Staff, is descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800, in the neighbourhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitz. Soon after Hellmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein; and thus the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in order to devote himself, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service, as a lieutenant in the 8th infantry regiment, and studied in the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents, and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke was entered into the General Staff. In 1835 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mah-

moud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganization of the Turkish Army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehmed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and, in 1849, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Army Corps, in Magdeberg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a lieutenant-general. In the Austro-Italian war Moltke was present in the Austrian head-quarters. After the conclusion of peace, he spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian Army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out Moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to the Lieutenant-General, who was personally present in the battle of Königgrätz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the Order of the Black Eagle, and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater Moltke), as he is familiarly termed in the German army, and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the Franco-German war. He was the Commander-in-Chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services, Moltke, who was already a baron, was created a count (Oct. 28, 1870), made the Chief Marshal of the German Empire (Sept., 1871), and again received a national dotation. The illustrious Marshal, who is generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in Oct., 1870; and from his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, March 22, 1871. An English translation of his "Observations on the Influence that Arms of Precision have on Modern Tactics," was published at London in 1871.

MOMMSEN, THEODOR, born at Garding, in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817, studied at the universities of Altona and Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847. On his return, he wrote numerous articles for the *Journal du Schleswig-Holstein*, which he conducted, and was made Professor of Law at Leipsic. Having been dismissed on account of the part he took in political affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854, and at Berlin in 1858. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Leipsic. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and "History of Rome, translated by W. P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862-3. In 1878 the King of Italy conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus.

MONCK (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES STANLEY MONCK, born at Templemore, co. Tipperary, Oct. 10, 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in Ireland in 1841. He was returned one of the members for Portsmouth, in the Liberal interest, in July, 1852, was re-elected in March, 1855, was defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and was an unsuccessful

candidate for Dudley in April, 1861. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 till 1858; was appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1851, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and Governor-General of British America, Oct. 28, 1861. His lordship was formally re-appointed, under a fresh Act of Parliament, Governor of the United Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in June, 1867, but resigned in Nov., 1868. In 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. On the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of the Act; the other Commissioners being Mr. Justice Lawson and the late Mr. G. A. Hamilton. He succeeded his father as fourth viscount in the peerage of Ireland, April 20, 1849, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom July 12, 1866.

MONCREIFF (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES MONCREIFF, second son of the late Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, ninth baronet, of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire (a Lord of Session in Scotland, by the title of Lord Moncreiff) by Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N., was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1811. He was educated at the high school and at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1833. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from Feb., 1850, till April, 1851, when, on the elevation of Lord Rutherfurd to the bench he was appointed the Lord Advocate, and continued to hold that office until the change of ministry in March, 1852. Soon after being appointed Lord Advocate he was returned to parliament as member for the Leith district, as a Liberal, and in favour of free trade. He retained his seat for the Leith district till April, 1859, when he was elected for Edinburgh, which city he continued to represent till 1868, when he was returned to parliament as representative for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He became Lord Advocate a second time in Dec., 1852, and occupied that position till March, 1858; a third time from June, 1859, till July, 1866; and a fourth time from Dec., 1868, till Nov., 1869, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. On this occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council, and took the courtesy title of Lord Moncreiff. It may be mentioned that in 1852 he brought in a Bill to abolish religious tests in the Scotch Universities, which was lost on the second reading. In 1853, however, he successfully introduced and carried the Bill, and among other measures of which he was the promoter may be enumerated the "Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act," passed in 1854, and the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act," in 1856. Previous to his elevation to the judicial bench, Lord Moncreiff was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Edinburgh, Dean of the Faculty of Scotch Advocates, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in the early part of the year 1869; was created a baronet May 17, 1871; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Moncreiff of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, Jan. 1, 1874. A novel published in 1871, under the title of "A Visit to my Discontented Cousin," is said to have been written by Lord Moncreiff. In Aug., 1878, he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners under "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878." His lordship married, in 1834, Isabella, only daughter of Mr. Robert Bell, sheriff of Berwickshire.

MONTAGU, THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT, M.P., second son of the sixth duke of Manchester, born Jan. 24, 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1848, was returned,

in April, 1859, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Huntingdonshire, which county he represented till Feb., 1874, when he was returned for the county of Westmeath, as a "Conservative, but in favour of Home Rule." He was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, sworn a Privy Councillor and nominated Fourth Charity Commissioner in March, 1867, and held these offices till Dec., 1868. He joined the Catholic Church in 1870. Lord Robert Montagu has written "Naval Architecture and Treatise on Shipbuilding," 1852; "Mirror in America," 1861; "Words on Garibaldi," 1861; "Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches," 1864; "Arbitration instead of War, and a Defence of the Commune," 1872; "Register, Register, Register," in 1873; "Some Popular Errors concerning Politics and Religion," 1874, forming vol. i. of "St. Joseph's Theological Library;" "Expostulation in Extremis; Remarks on Mr. Gladstone's Political Expostulation on the Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1874; "Foreign Policy: England and the Eastern Question," 1877.

MONTEFIORE, Sir Moses, Bart., son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., born Oct. 24, 1784, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of Her Majesty to the Guildhall, Nov. 9. He has been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services. He went, about 1840, on a mission to the East, in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus; and, after his return, having accomplished his object, was presented by the Jews of the metropolis with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. In 1867 he was successful in a mission to Roumelia in favour of his oppressed brethren in that country. Sir Moses founded, in 1867, a Jewish college at Ramsgate, in memory of his wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore.

MONTGOMERY, Sir Robert, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., son of the late Rev. S. Montgomery, born in Londonderry in 1809, and educated at Foyle College, in that city, was appointed to the Bengal Presidency, and entered the service of the East-India Company in 1828. Having served in various posts, in 1849 he was selected by the late Lord Dalhousie as one of the commissioners for the newly annexed province of the Punjaub, and on the dissolution of the Board in 1853, was appointed Judicial Commissioner, Superintendent of Prisons, and Director-General of Police for the whole province. During the mutiny in May, 1857, he adopted measures for disarming the large native force stationed at Lahore, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in 1858, and for his services in aiding the armies under Lord Clyde and restoring tranquillity to the province, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, from which he retired in 1865, after service in India of upwards of thirty-six years. He is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and received the Grand Cross of the Star of India, Feb. 20, 1866. He was appointed a Member of the Council of India in 1868.

MONTI, Raffaelle, sculptor, born in 1818, at Milan, studied under his father, Gaetano Monti, of Ravenna, a celebrated sculptor, in the Imperial Academy at Milan, where he obtained the gold medal for his group of "Alexander taming Buce-

phalus." In 1838, having exhibited his group, "Ajax defending the body of Patroelus," he was invited to Vienna, where he received extensive patronage, and on his return to his native eity, in 1842, he enriehed it by various sueeessful works. In 1847 he repaired to England, and exhibited, in addition to other works, his veiled statue executed for the Duke of Devonshire, whieh attracted mueh attention. On his return to Milan he joined the popular party, and in 1848, as one of the Chiefs of the National Guard, was sent on a mission to the camp of Charles Albert. After the war he fled to England, where the originality of his subjeets and coneeptions, united to great exeeutive skill, seeured him great popularity and extensive patronage. Among his works exeeuted here are the group of the "Sister Anglers," "The Veiled Vestal," and "Eve after the Fall." At the Crystal Palaee are to be seen models of his "Italy," "Truth," and "Eve," two fountains enriched with emblematieal figures, and six of the eolossal symbolic national figures on the upper garden terraee.

MONTPENSIER (Duc de). Antoine-Marie-Philippe-Louis-d'Orléans, born at Neuilly, July 31, 1824, fifth son of the late King Louis-Philippe and Queen Marie Amélie, was edueated at the Collége Henri IV., and, after a speeial examination, was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842. He was sent to Afriea in 1844, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded in the faee during the eampaign of Ziban. His serviees were rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour and promotion to the rank of Major. Having aeeompanied his father on his visit to the Queen of England in 1845, he rejoined the army in Afriea, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he made a tour in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greeee. On his return he married, at Madrid, Oet. 10, 1846, the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master-stroke of poliey by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the excitement and the irritation it eaused, which nearly led to a rupture between Franee and England. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, the Duc de Montpensier, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in this country, went to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, and afterwards resided at Seville, oeeasionally making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont. H.R.H. reeeived the title of Infante of Spain, and was made Captain-General of the Spanish army, Oct. 10, 1859. During the politieal events whieh preeeded the flight of Queen Isabella, the Duke left Spain at the request of the minister Gonzalez Bravo, and before doing so renounced his rank in the army, his title of Infante, and sent baek to the Queen the decorations he had reeeived from her. After the triumph of the revolution of Sept., he recognised the provisional Government, obtained permission to return to Seville, and beeame a eandidate for the vaeant throne. All ehance, however, of his being eleeted King of Spain was destroyed by his fatal duel with his cousin, the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon. The ill-blood between the eombatants was of long-standing, and had been added to not a little by Don Enrique's letter to the Regent, dated Jan. 14, soliciting restoration to his naval rank and pay, of whieh the Government of Narvaez had despoiled him years previously, for his avowal of liberal sentiments. In that letter he remarked:—"If Alfonso comes to the throne, I will neither be his enemy nor his eourtier. Retired from all polities, I will end my days on a foreign soil. If Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of the nation, which does not wear the livery of Montpensier, I will salute him, for I love what is noble and honourable. When suborned villains

are ready to proclaim Montpensier, my liberal and Spanish heart will cry out, 'Espartero!' If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be king or regent by secret conspiracy, I will join those who combat him, and shed my last drop of blood against such treason." To this strong language Enrique added an offensive letter, addressed "to the Montpensierists." The Duke de Montpensier, galled beyond measure, sent a challenge to his cousin, and a hostile meeting took place on March 12, 1870, at the artillery ground near Carabanchel, about three miles from Madrid. The combatants stood at ten paces from each other. Enrique fired his first shot in the air; Montpensier imitated the example. Somewhat wildly Enrique fired his second shot, which went past Montpensier's head by the right side, so close that he distinctly heard the whizz of the ball. Montpensier's second shot struck the butt-end of Enrique's pistol and split it in two, one portion striking the collar of Don Enrique's coat, and the other his left shoulder, but without piercing the cloth. Enrique fired a third time, but failed to strike his adversary, who, with deliberate coolness, took deadly aim at his cousin. The ball entered his head, and in three minutes Don Enrique expired. The Duke was greatly agitated, and, after being removed from the scene by his friends, was obliged instantly to take to his bed, where he remained for some days in a high state of fever from over-excitement. On the 12th of April he was tried by a court martial, which sentenced him to one month's banishment from the capital, and to pay 6,000 dollars by way of indemnification to the family of the deceased. By his marriage with the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, he has had three sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, born at Seville, Sept. 21, 1848, was married to the Comte de Paris, May 30, 1864; and his third daughter, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, born at Madrid, June 24, 1860, was married to her cousin, Alfonso XII., King of Spain, Jan. 23, 1878. (She died June 26, 1878.)

MOODY, DWIGHT LYMAN, born at Northfield, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1837. He worked on a farm until the age of seventeen, when he became a clerk in a shoe-store in Boston. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and while engaged in active business there entered zealously into missionary work among the poorer classes. During the Civil War he was in the service of the Christian Commission, and afterwards became a lay-missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. A church was soon built for him, although he was never formally ordained by any religious denomination. This church and his own dwelling were burnt in the fire of 1871. In 1873, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, an effective singer, he went to England, and the two instituted a series of week-day religious services, which attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. They returned to America in 1875; since which time they, sometimes in conjunction with others, have held similar services in the principal towns and cities of the Union.

MOORE, THOMAS, F.L.S., botanist and horticulturist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821, was appointed, in 1848, curator of the ancient Botanic Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea, which office he still holds. He was Secretary to the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society from its establishment in 1859 till 1865, when he was named Floral Director of the Gardens of the same Society at Chiswick. He was the principal acting Secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition held in London in 1866; and was Examiner in Floriculture to the Society of Arts and the Royal Horticultural Society, while those bodies continued to hold examinations. He is author of "Cul-

tivation of the Cucumber and Melon," published in 1844; "Handbook of British Ferns," in 1848 (3rd edit. in 1857); "Ferns and Allied Plants," in 1851; "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland—Nature-printed," in 1856; "Illustrations of Orchidaeeous Plants," and "Index Filieum," in 1857; "Nature-printed Ferns." 2 vols., in 1859-60; the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles," in 1862; and "Elements of Botany," in 1865. He was, in 1850-52, joint editor of the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*, in 1861 editor of the *Floral Magazine*, and in 1866 of the *Treasury of Botany*, of whieh latter a new edition was brought out by him in 1874; eontributed many of the botanical and hortieultural artieles to the new edition of *Brande's Dictionary of Science* in 1865-66; is eo-editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and editor of the *Florist and Pomologist;* and edited the new edition of *Thompson's Gardeners' Assistant*, 1877. His speeialty as a botanist is pteridology, or the study of ferns.

MOORHOUSE, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, in Australia, son of Mr. James Moorhouse, a merehant of Sheffield, was born in that town in 1826. He received his edueation at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1876). He became Viear of St. John's, Fitzroy Square, in 1862; Hulsean Leeturer at Cambridge in 1865; Vicar of Paddington and rural dean in 1868; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1874; Prebendary of St. Paul's and Warburtonian Leeturer in 1875. In May, 1876, he was appointed Bishop of Melbourne, in suceession to Dr. Perry, resigned. He is the author of "Nature and Revelation," four sermons preaehed before the University of Cambridge, 1861; "Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom," being the Hulsean Leetures for 1865; "Jaeob," three sermons before the University of Cambridge; and various single sermons.

MORAN, The Right Rev. Patrick Francis, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, born at Leighlinbridge, co. Carlow, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1830, was edueated at the Irish College of St. Agatha, Rome. He was appointed Viee-president of the College in 1856, and Professor of Hebrew in the College of Propaganda, Rome. Returning to Ireland in 1866, he was private seeretary to his Eminenee Cardinal Cullen, Arehbishop of Dublin; was conseerated Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory on Mareh 5, 1872, and sueeeeded, a few months later, to that see. Dr. Moran has laboured a great deal to promote the study of Irish history and antiquities. Among other works he has published:—"Memoir of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett," 1861; "Essays on the Origin, &e., of the Early Irish Church," 1864; "History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin," 1864; "Historieal Sketeh of the Perseeutions, &c., under Cromwell and the Puritans," 1865; "Aeta S. Brendani," 1872; "Monasticon Hibernicum," 1873; "Spieilegium Ossoriense, being a Collection of Doeuments to illustrate the History of the Irish Chureh from the Reformation to the year 1800," 1874.

MORAY, ROSS, and CAITHNESS, Bishop of. (*See* Eden.)

MORIN, Arthur Jules, general and mathematieian, member of the Institute, born Oet. 17, 1795, was a pupil at the Éeole Polytechnique, and the Éeole d'Applieation at Metz, from 1813 till 1819, entered the Foot Artillery, becoming General of Division in that eorps, April 7, 1855, and was afterwards Direetor of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Well known by a large number of works eonneeted with experimental meehanics, he in conjunetion with Gen. Poncelet, eontributed more to the rapid progress of that seienee than any of his eountrymen. He was admitted a member of the Aeademy of Seienees in 1843; was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1854, and to that of Grand Officer Mareh 14, 1858. Gen. Morin, who was President of the Imperial Com-

mission for the Exposition Universelle of 1855, was appointed President of the Society of Civil Engineers of France, in Dec. 1862. Amongst his numerous and important works may be mentioned "Mémoire sur la Pénétration des Projectiles et sur la Rupture des Corps Solides par le Choc," 1835; "Mémoire sur les Pendules Balistiques," 1839; "Mémoire sur les Roues Hydrauliques," 1835-9; "Mémoire sur divers Appareils Chronométriques et Dynamométriques," which obtained the Montyon prize in 1837; "Leçons de Mécanique Pratique;" "L'Aide-Mémoire de Mécanique Pratique," of which a second edition appeared in 1858; and "Salubrité des Habitations," 1869.

MORLEY, HENRY, son of Henry Morley, Esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, born in London in 1822, and educated at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's College, London; practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, from 1844 till 1848; tried successfully, during two years, at Liscard, Liverpool, the method of school-keeping described by him in No. 200 of *Household Words*, and gave up the project somewhat unwillingly in 1851, offers having been made that led him to settle in London as a journalist, in association with *Household Words* and the *Examiner*, of which paper he afterwards was editor. He has written "How to Make Home Unhealthy," published in 1850; "A Defence of Ignorance," in 1851; "Life of Palissy, the Potter," in 1852; "Life of Jerome Carden," in 1854; "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," in 1856; "Life of Clement Marot," in 1870; essays in *Household Words*, reprinted as "Gossip," and "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," in 1857; two volumes of "Fairy Tales," in 1859 and 1860; "English Writers before Chaucer," vol. i. in 1864, vol. ii. part 1, from Chaucer to Dunbar, in 1867; and "Journal of a London Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," in 1866. He edited, with notes, Steele and Addison's "Spectator" in 1868, and published "Tables of English Literature" in 1870. He was English Lecturer at King's College from 1857 till 1865, with duty confined to direction of the English department in the evening classes. Since 1865 he has been Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, and in 1870 was appointed Examiner in English Language, Literature, and History to the University of London.

MORLEY, JOHN, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, in 1838, was educated at Cheltenham College and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1859. He was for some years editor of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which was subsequently altered to the *Parthenon*. Mr. Morley, who has been editor of the *Fortnightly Review* since 1867, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Blackburn in 1869, in the Liberal interest. His works are—"Edmund Burke, a Historical Study," 1867; "Critical Miscellanies," 1871, 2nd series, 1877; "Voltaire," 1872; "On Compromise," 1874; "Diderot and the Encyclopædists," 2 vols., 1878.

MORRIS, THE REV. FRANCIS ORPEN, B.A., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris, of Beverley, Yorkshire, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Morris, of York, was born March 25, 1810, and educated at Bromgrove School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated a second class in classics in 1833. He holds the living of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire; was chaplain to the late Duke of Cleveland; and has written "A History of British Birds," published in 1851-7; "A Bible Natural History," "A Book of Natural History," in 1852; "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds," and "A Natural History of British Butterflies," in 1853; "Anecdotes in Natural History," "Natural History of British Moths," in 1859-71; "Records of Animal Sagacity and Character," in 1861; "The Country Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland;" "The Humanity Series of School Books;"

"Plain Sermons for Plain People" (200); "A Guide to an Arrangement of Birds;" "An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature;" "An Essay on the Eternal Duration of the Earth;" "Difficulties of Darwinism," in 1870; "Dogs and their Doings," in 1871; "All the Articles of the Darwin Faith," in 1877; and several smaller works on religious and social questions. Mr. Morris is a justice of the peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

MORRIS, The Rev. John, was born in India, at Ootacamund, in the Madras Presidency, July 4, 1826. While pursuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became a Catholic, and repairing to Rome entered the English College. After receiving orders he spent three years in the diocese of Northampton and was made Canon. He then returned to Rome, and for three years held the office of Vice-Rector of the English College; at the expiration of this period he entered the arch-diocese of Westminster, was made Canon Penitentiary of the Metropolitan Chapter, and acted as Secretary to Cardinal Wiseman, and his successor, Cardinal Manning. He left the arch-diocese in 1867 to join the Society of Jesus. He has spent a year in Malta as Rector of a College of the Society newly established there, and he has been for some years Professor of Canon Law and Church History at St. Beuno's College, near St. Asaph. Father Morris has published a "Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Cardinal Wiseman's Last Illness;" "Condition of Catholics under James I.;" "The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," three series; and "The Letter-Books of Sir Amias Poulet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots."

MORRIS, The Right Hon. Michael, eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., of Spiddle, co. Galway, by Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, was born at the latter place in 1827. He received his education at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1847, and was First Senior Moderator and gold medallist. He was called to the bar in Ireland in June, 1849, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1863. Mr. Morris, who was High Sheriff in 1849-50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865. The representative of one of the old families known as the "Tribes of Galway," he was first elected as one of the members in Parliament of the borough of Galway, on Independent principles, in July, 1865, having polled 90 per cent. of the electors; was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland (July, 1866), and as Attorney-General (Nov., 1866), in Lord Derby's Government; and retained the seat until he was raised to the bench, as one of the judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in March, 1867, when he was succeeded in the representation of Galway by his brother. He served as a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into Primary Education in Ireland in 1868, 1869, and 1870; and became a Commissioner of National Education in 1868.

MORRIS, Philip Richard, A.R.A., a distinguished painter, was born at Devonport, Dec. 4, 1838. The son of an engineer and ironfounder, he pursued his early artistic studies in the hours won with some difficulty from the working day. He owed his first regular training to Mr. Holman Hunt, and by the advice of that eminent artist studied the Elgin Marbles at the British Museum. He next entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where his first success was made by gaining the silver medal for the best drawing from the life. In the following year he achieved double honours by obtaining the silver medal for the best painting from the nude figure, and a second similar prize for the best painting from the dressed figure. In 1858 he won the gold medal for the best historical picture, the subject being "The Good Samaritan," and subsequently competed

successfully for the Travelling Studentship. While he was yet a student in the schools of the Royal Academy his first publicly exhibited picture appeared on its walls under the title of "Peaceful Days," since when Mr. Morris's work has become celebrated for a certain tender and poetic rendering of scenes of humble life, and a peculiarly delicate management of colour. Among his best known pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and the large picture of a "Procession at Dieppe," exhibited last summer. Mr. Morris was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 18, 1877.

MORRIS, The Rev. Richard, M.A., LL.D., was born Sept. 8, 1833, at Bermondsey, Southwark, and educated at St. John's College, Battersea. He was appointed lecturer on the English language and literature in King's College School (Modern Department) in April, 1869; ordained by the Bishop of Winchester, and licensed as curate of Christ Church, Camberwell, on Trinity Sunday, 1871. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1870 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Morris is a Member of the Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. He was elected President of the Philological Society in 1874, and in the same year received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. In July, 1875, he was elected head master of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. His works are:—"The Etymology of Local Names," 1857; "Specimens of Early English," 1867; and "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," 1872; "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar," 1874; and "Primer of English Grammar," 1875. He is also the editor of "Liber Cure Cocorum," 1862; "Hampole's Pricke of Conscience," 1863; "Early English Alliterative Poems," 1864; "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," 1864; "The Story of Genesis and Exodus," 1865; "The Ayenbite of Inwyt," 1866; "Old English Homilies," 1867-68; "Chaucer's Boethius," 1868; "Legends of the Holy Rood," 1871; "An Old English Miscellany," 1872; "Old English Homilies" (second series), 1873; "Cursor Mundi," 1874-75; "Chaucer's Poetical Works," 1866; "Spenser's Works," 1869; and Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 1867.

MORRIS, William, was born near London in 1834. He is the eldest son of a merchant, who died in 1844, leaving a large estate. He was educated at Forest School, Walthamstow, at Marlborough, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He studied painting, but did not succeed in that profession. In 1858 he published a small volume entitled "The Defence of Guenevere," and other Poems. In 1863, with several partners, he started in London an establishment for the artistic designing and manufacture of various articles, especially wall paper, stained glass, tiles, and household decorations. At this business Mr. Morris has ever since wrought as a designer, devoting his leisure to the composition of poetry. He published "The Life and Death of Jason," a narrative poem, in 1867, and "The Earthly Paradise" (4 parts), 3 vols., 1868-70. The latter poem is made up of twenty-four legendary and romantic tales in verse, recited by a company of travellers who had sailed westward from Norway to find the earthly paradise. He has also published a poem entitled "Love is Enough, or the Freeing of Pharamond: a morality" (1873). His later publications are, "The Aeneids of Virgil, done into English verse" (1876), and "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, and the Fall of the Niblungs," a poem (1877). In collaboration with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson, he has translated the following works from the Icelandic:—"The Story of Grettir the Strong" (1869); "The Story of the Volsungs and the Niblungs" (1870); and "Three Northern Love Stories" (1875).

MOULE, The Rev. Henry, M.A.,

was born Jan. 27, 1801, at Melksham, Wilts, being the son of a banker in that town. He was educated at Marlborough Grammar School; and afterwards became Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1826. He was appointed Curate of Gillingham, Dorset, in 1825, and Vicar of Fordington, Dorset, in 1829; was for some years Chaplain to the troops in Dorchester Barracks, for whose use, as well as for that of a detached district of his parish, he built a church in 1846, partly from the proceeds of the sale of his "Barrack Sermons." Mr. Moule, known to a large circle as an earnest clergyman and philanthropist, is more widely known as the discoverer (about 1858) of the principles on which is based the great sanitary improvement called the "Dry Earth System." Some minor discoveries have followed, the most recent being a plan for extracting gas from Kimmeridge shale (see *Times*, of Feb. 24, and of April 2, 1874). But the Dry Earth principle alone is completely developed, and is incalculably the most important of Mr. Moule's discoveries. It resulted from observations and experiments made in the intervals of professional labours. Among his works bearing on this subject should be specially mentioned:—"The Advantages of the Dry Earth System," 1868; "Town Refuse the Remedy for Local Taxation," 1872: and "Manure for the Million," eleventh thousand, 1870. He is also the author of several theological and religious works, among which "Barrack Sermons" and "Scriptural Church Teaching" are the best known; of "Eight Letters to Prince Albert," 1854, prompted by the condition of Fordington parish, as included in the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall; of "Land for the Million to Rent, addressed to the Working Classes," 1870; and of "Self-Supporting Schools for the Children of the Working Classes," third edition, 1869.

MOULTON, The Rev. William Fiddian, M.A. (Lond.), D.D. (Edin.), born at Leek, Staffordshire, March 14, 1835, was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, and graduated at the London University in 1856, and gained the Gold Medal in Mathematics. He was Prizeman in the Scriptural Examinations, and Biblical Criticism. Mr. Moulton having entered the Wesleyan ministry, was appointed Classical Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, in 1858. After having laboured there for sixteen years, he was designated Head Master of the New Wesleyan School at Cambridge, in 1874. Previously, in 1872, he had been elected a member of the Legal Hundred at the earliest election at which the laws of the Wesleyan connection admitted into that body. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1874; and the hon. degree of M.A. from the University of Cambridge, April 19, 1877. Mr. Moulton is a member of the New Testament Revision Company; translator and editor of Winer's "Grammar of New Testament Greek;" and a contributor to Professor Plumptre's "Bible Educator."

MOWBRAY, The Right Hon. John Robert, M.P., son of R. S. Cornish, Esq., born at Exeter in 1815; was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1869; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western circuit. He was elected, in 1853, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Durham, which he continued to represent until 1868, when he was returned for the University of Oxford. He was appointed Judge-Advocate General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from Aug., 1866, to Dec.,

1868. He is an honorary Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford; and in 1877 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Christ Church. He married, in 1847, Elizabeth Gray, only child of George Isaac Mowbray, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, co. Durham, and Mortimer, Berks., on which occasion he assumed the name of Mowbray in lieu of his patronymic.

MOZLEY, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., brother of the late Rev. James Bowling Mozley, D.D., born in Lincolnshire, in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828; was elected, in 1829, to a Fellowship at Oriel College, which he held till his appointment, in 1836, to the rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. From 1838 till 1842 he wrote for the *British Critic*, and in 1843 became a contributor of leading articles to the *Times*, and is understood to be still a member of the staff. In 1848 he resigned his living to reside in London, and some years after, removed to Finchampstead, Berks. In 1868 he was presented by Oriel College to the rectory of Plymtree, Devon, where he now resides. From the opening of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, in 1869, to its third public session at Easter, 1870, he wrote the letters in the *Times* "from our Special Correspondent" at Rome.

MUELLER, Baron Ferdinand von, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., born in Bostock, 1825, was educated, after the early death of his parents, in Schleswig, studied also in Kiel, examined extensively the vegetation of Schleswig and Holstein from 1840 to 1847, when, on account of hereditary inclination to phthisis, he emigrated to Australia. He travelled through the extensive territory of South Australia mainly for researches on plants from 1848 till 1852, at his private expense. In 1852 he accepted the newly-created office of Government Botanist for Victoria; explored there till 1855, examining also the whole mountain vegetation of Australia, previously utterly unknown, ascended and named Mount Hotham, the Barkly Ranges, and many other mountains; joined, as Phytographic Naturalist, the expedition, sent out under Augustus Gregory, by the Duke of Newcastle, to explore the River Victoria, and other portions of the north parts of the Australian continent; was one of the four who reached Termination Lake in 1856; went throughout the whole other parts of the same expedition, conducted overland by Gregory to Moreton Bay; accepted the Directorship of the Botanical Garden of Melbourne in 1857, which office he held till 1873, raising that institution to high fame, and establishing scientific relations with all parts of the globe, in order to introduce useful plants into the colony, and to make known Australian plants abroad. He was one of the Commissioners for the Industrial Exhibitions in Melbourne in 1854, 1862, and 1867; has issued eight volumes of his "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ;" two volumes, largely illustrated, on the "Plants of Victoria," irrespective of several other publications; contributed to the "Flora Australiensis," of which six volumes have appeared. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1861; was included in the first nominations for the Order of SS. Michael and George; nominated a Commander of the Order of St. Iago of Portugal, and of Isabella of Spain; and created a hereditary Baron by the King of Würtemberg, in 1871. Many mountains, rivers, and lakes are named in Australia in honour of Baron von Mueller, also a glacier and river in New Zealand, and a mountain in Spitzbergen. The Baron still continues his researches in Melbourne.

MUIR, John, born at Glasgow in 1810, was educated at Glasgow University and at the East-India College at Haileybury, was appointed a writer in the East-India Company's Bengal Civil Service, proceeded to Bengal in

1828, and retired from the service in 1853. During his period of service he filled various offices in the Revenue and Judicial departments. While in India he wrote and published several tracts on religious subjects in Sanskrit verse. He is the author of "Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions, collected, translated, and illustrated, in five vols." Vol. i., 1858, "Mythical and Legendary Accounts of Caste," 2nd ed., 1868; vol. ii., "Trans-Himalayan Origin of the Hindus," 1st ed., 1860, 2nd ed. in the press; vol. iii., "The Vedas: Opinions of Indian Authors on their Origin, inspiration, and Authority," 1861, 2nd ed., 1868; vol. iv., "Comparison of the Vedic with the later Representations of the principal Indian Deities," 1863; vol. v., "Contributions to a knowledge of the Cosmogony, Mythology, &c., of the Indians in the Vedic Age," 1870. In addition to other efforts of the same kind before and since, Mr. Muir, some years ago, offered to the University of Cambridge the sum of £500 as a prize for a treatise pointing out the errors of the different systems of Indian philosophy and expounding the principles of Christianity in a form suitable for the perusal of learned Hindus. The composition of this work was, after a preliminary competition, intrusted by the University to the late Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, who published "A Dialogue of the Knowledge of the Supreme Lord." In 1862 Mr. Muir assigned to the University of Edinburgh a sum of £4,000 (which he some years afterwards raised to £5,000) for the foundation of a Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, on condition that this endowment should be met by an annual Parliamentary grant of £200. Mr. Muir is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, and an honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn. He is also a Corresponding Member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a Foreign Member of the Leyden Society for the Cultivation of Dutch Literature.

MÜLLER, Baron Ferdinand Von. (*See* Mueller.)

MUKHTAR-PASHA, Ghazi Ahmed, springs direct from a family engaged in trade, and some members of it still continue in the paternal employment. His grandfather was Hadji Ibrahim Agha, head of the guild of silk merchants of Broussa, of Asia Minor. His father, Hadji Halil Agha, died young, and Ahmed Mukhtar, who was born in 1837, was brought up by his grandfather, who sent him in 1849 to the preparatory military school of his native city. Young Katyrdschy Oghlu—for such is the family name, which, in accordance with Eastern custom, is seldom if ever used—manifested a remarkable aptitude for military studies, and at the expiration of five years he passed from the school first of his class. Entering the Military Academy at Constantinople, he remained four years as pupil, when, in consequence of his progress, he was promoted, while still pursuing his studies, to the grade of lieutenant. When he left, as a further reward of merit, he was made captain on the staff, and in that capacity he, in 1860, joined the head-quarters of the Serdar Ekrem Omer Pacha, in Montenegro. Nor was he long here before he found occasion to distinguish himself. Towards the close of the campaign he found himself one day with some cavalry near the defile of Ustruck, then in the possession of a considerable force of the enemy. Seeing an opportunity, he went at the Montenegrins, drove them out of the defile, and although twice wounded managed to hold it for some hours until reinforcements arrived. For this feat Omer Pacha conferred on him the Fifth Class of the Medjidie and the rank of coulasse, or adjutant-major. After peace was temporarily made Ahmed Mukhtar returned to the Military Academy, where he was ap-

pointed to the post of Professor of Astronomy, Military Architecture, and Fortification. In this somewhat mixed capacity he remained until 1863, when he was sent as binbashi or major and chief of the staff of the division of Islaheye—a division of organisation—at Alexandretta, under the command of Dervish Pacha, now Mushir at Batoum. At the end of 1864 the young soldier was appointed caimakam, or lieutenant-colonel, and tutor to Prince Youssouf Issedin, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was believed to be anxious that his son should succeed to the throne instead of the eldest male of the family, as the Ottoman rule is. In order to qualify this rather wilful young Prince —whom some flatterers called "the Prince Imperial"—for this position it was resolved that he should make the grand tour, and under the charge of Lieut.-Colonel Ahmed Mukhtar the youth visited England, France, Germany, and Austria. During this trip European Sovereigns showered honours on the "Governor" of Youssouf Issedin. He received the Legion of Honour, the Red Eagle, and the Crown of Iron among other decorations, and in 1867 returned to Constantinople. At that time Prince Youssouf became colonel of the Imperial Guard, and was emancipated from the trammels of pupilage. Ahmed Mukhtar was appointed one of the Commissioners for regulating the frontier of Montenegro, in which capacity he served until 1869, by his policy saving to Turkey the strategical point of Veli Malou Berdu, between Spitz and Podgoritza, while as the ex-professor of fortifications he made the *tête du pont* of Vezir Keupri. So enraged were the Montenegrins at this last movement that a party of them fired on the young colonel—for now he had the full rank —killing another officer of the same grade at his side. For these services he was promoted to the Third Class of the Medjidie, and returning to Stamboul was made a member of the Council of War. Three months later he was nominated general of brigade, under Redif Pacha, then commanding the Yemen expedition against the Arabs. Soon after Mukhtar's arrival Redif fell ill, and the command fell into the hands of the young liwa, or major-general. He took the city of Yedy, and was promoted for that achievement to the grade of ferik, or general of division, and chief of all the corps in Yemen, Redif becoming Governor, until he was superseded, on the ground of illness, by Essad Pacha. When Ali Pacha, the Minister of War, died, Essad Pacha became Seraskier, and Mukhtar was promoted to mushir (or full general) and the Governorship of Yemen, in 1871, at the age of 33. As if honours could not be heaped upon him fast enough, he also received the Osmanli of the First Class in brilliants. After the taking of Sana he was further decorated with the First Class of the Medjidie. In 1873 he returned to Stamboul, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, but he did not take up the post, as a few days afterwards he was named Governor of Crete. He was not destined, however, to rule the people whom St. Paul describes as "always liars," for the command of the Shumla army corps fell vacant, and it was conferred on the young mushir. He remained at Shumla for 13½ months, during which time he constructed the existing fortifications. Next, appointed Governor and Military Commandant at Erzeroum, he served in the Armenian capital for another 13½ months, when, for yet a third period of 13½ months, he took the command of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, where his friends claimed for him that he gained twenty battles and only lost one. Now named Governor of Candia, he was at the end of ten days about to leave Constantinople when the Government detained him to have his advice on the questions affecting Montenegro, giving him the nominal command of the 4th or Erzeroum army corps. On the 25th March, 1877, while in his

bureau at Stamboul, he learnt that for the first time the prospects of peace were judged hopeless by Turkish statesmen, and making an immediate application for a ship he left in a man-of-war on the 26th for Trebizonde, where he arrived on the 30th, proceeding, after three days' hard work in the organisation of land transport, &c., to Erzeroum and Kars. He had only three weeks to provide for the defence of Armenia when the war broke out, and in less than a week from his arrival in Kars that fortress was invested, and Mukhtar retired on the Soghanly Dagh. His gallant conduct has become a matter of history. On the evening of the 1st of October, 1877, he received the news that the Sultan had conferred on him the title of Ghazi, one of the greatest honours that can be given to an Ottoman. The word originally means fanatic, but in its modern acceptation it is both Defender of the Faith and Conqueror. Besides this title, the First Class of the Medjidie in diamonds, two fine Arab horses, and a sword in brilliants, marked his Ottoman Majesty's sense of Ahmed Mukhtar's services. In April, 1878, he was appointed Grand Master of Artillery, and in November the same year, Commandant of Janina. His Excellency is the author of an astronomical work called "Fenni Bassite, ou La Science du Quadrant Solaire pour le Temps Turque," the hours in Turkey depending upon the moment of sunset, and consequently varying from day to day.

MÜLLER, Frederick Max, son of Wilhelm Müller, the German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823, studied at the University of Leipsic, and took his degree in 1843. He afterwards studied Sanskrit and comparative philology, under Professor Broekhaus, at Leipsie, where he published, in 1844, his first work, a translation of "The Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables; proceeded to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. there. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and the Commentary of Sâyanâchârya. After copying and collating the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. at the East-India House and the Bodleian Library. As he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Baron Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Prof. Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish his edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume, of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleian Library in 1856; and elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1858. He was in 1860 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford, being opposed by a coalition of theological parties. For a time he was Oriental Librarian at the Bodleian Library. In 1868 the University founded a new Professorship of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first professor. In 1872 he was invited to lecture in the newly founded University of Strasburg as Professor of Sanskrit. He declined the appointment, but gave some courses of lectures there in 1872. As he refused to accept any salary, the University founded a triennial prize for Sanskrit scholarship in memory of his services. On the 3rd of Dec.,

1873, at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, he delivered in Westminster Abbey a lecture on the "Religions of the World." In 1875 he resigned his professorship at Oxford, intending to return to Germany, but the University requested him to remain in Oxford, and entrusted him with the edition of a series of translations of the "Sacred Books of the East," appointing at the same time a Deputy-Professor, Mr. Sayce. In 1878, Professor Max Müller delivered in the Chapter House of Westminster a course of lectures on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India." These lectures were delivered in consequence of a bequest made by the late Mr. Hibbert, a Unitarian. They were printed afterwards in the *Contemporary Review*. In addition to the "Hitopadesa," he published at Königsberg, in 1847, "Meghadûta, an India Elegy," translated from the Sanskrit, with notes, in German; in the Transactions of the British Association, in 1847, "An Essay on Bengali, and its Relation to the Aryan Languages;" in 1853, "An Essay on Indian Logic, in 'Thompson's Laws of Thought;'" in 1854, "Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet," and "Suggestions on the Learning and Languages of the seat of War in the East, with Linguistic Map;" republished in 1855 under the title of "A Survey of Languages." In 1854 appeared his "Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind;'" in 1857, at Leipsic, "The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, together with text and translation of the Prâtisâkhya, an ancient work on Sanskrit Grammar and Pronunciation," in German; and "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims;" in 1858, "The German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century," and "Essay on Comparative Mythology," in the Oxford Essays; in 1859, "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," 2nd ed. 1860), and "Lectures on the Science of Language," two series, delivered at the Royal Institution; and "Sanskrit Grammar for beginners," (2nd ed. 1870). In 1868 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, "On the Stratification of Languages," and in 1870, a course of lectures "On the Science of Religion," at the Royal Institution, published in 1873, under the title of "Introduction to the Science of Religion, with Two Essays on False Analogies and the Philosophy of Mythology." In 1873 he gave another course of lectures at the Royal Institution on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language, published in *Fraser's Magazine*. Most of his essays have been collected in "Chips from a German Workshop," 4 vols. 1868-75: —vol. i., Essays on the Science of Religion; vol. ii., Essays on Mythology, Tradition, and Customs; vol. iii., Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities; vol. iv., Essays on the Science of Language. In 1869 he published the first volume of his translation of the Rig-Veda "Hymns to the Maruts, or the Storm-Gods." In 1873 appeared his edition of the two texts of the Rig-Veda (2nd ed., 1877), and in 1874 the sixth and concluding volume of his large edition of the Rig-Veda with Sâyana's Commentary. Mr. Max Müller, who has contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Times*, and various literary journals of England, Germany, and France, is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, one of the Knights of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge and Edinburgh.

MÜLLER, GEORGE, founder of the Orphanage at Bristol, was, according to his own "Narrative" of the "Lord's Dealings" with himself, born at Kroppenstaedt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805. In 1810, his parents removed to Heimersleben, where his father was appointed collector in the Excise. Between the ages of ten and eleven he was sent to Halberstadt, to the Cathedral Classical School, there

to be prepared for the university, his father's desire being that he should become a clergyman, although he confesses to many youthful delinquencies indicative of unfitness at that time for a sacred calling. At the age of fourteen he lost his mother, and at fifteen left school and lived with his father, reading the classics with Dr. Nagel. At the close of 1821 and the beginning of 1822 he was in custody several days for living at hotels without the means of paying for his board and lodging. He afterwards spent two years and a half at the gymnasium of Nordhausen. He became a member of the University of Halle, with honourable testimonials, and thus obtained permission to preach in the Lutheran establishment. In 1825, with others, he travelled forty-three days in Switzerland, on foot. Attendance at a devotional meeting at a private house produced a change in his thoughts and life. In 1826, he was fired with a missionary zeal, first damped by a courtship and then fanned by conversation with missionaries. He began preaching in August, 1826, and lived for two months in free lodgings provided for poor students of divinity. Then he joined another divinity student. He wrote to a titled lady of Frankfort, of reputed liberality, for a small temporary loan; no answer came, as expected; but still he did receive the amount from some one who had heard of his application; and the money which was sent in silver by parcel, was accompanied by an anonymous letter written in a very religious tone. This incident is mentioned because Mr. Müller's lifework is therein foreshadowed and epitomised; he has received and applied the spontaneous gifts of unsolicited donors for a period so protracted and on a scale so stupendous that the Home at Bristol, carried on without the usual organization and advertisement, is one of the marvels of a country and an age distinguished by the inscription "Supported by voluntary contributions." In June, 1828, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews invited him to London on a six months' probation; but the Prussian law required from him three years' military service. He failed to obtain exemption; but an illness came on and left him in a condition unfit for military service; and in March, 1829, he reached London. He studied Hebrew and Chaldee; but he fell ill again, and by medical advice, went to Teignmouth, where he formed the acquaintance of his "beloved brother, friend, and fellow-labourer, Henry Craik." He could not conform to the disciplinary conditions of the Jews' Society, and he ceased to be one of its missionary students in Jan., 1830. Ultimately he consented to settle down at Teignmouth, as the minister at Ebenezer Chapel; he also laboured in Bristol. In 1830, he married Mary Groves; and the same year gave up pew rents and threw himself on voluntary gifts, for which a box was set up in the chapel. He was often reduced to a few shillings, but he made known his wants "to the Lord only," and they were usually supplied. In 1834 he and his co-labourers established "The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," to assist day schools, Sunday schools, and adult schools, to supply cheap Bibles, and aid missionary societies; and it was not to ask for worldly patronage, nor to contract debt. In Dec. 1835, after a visit to the Continent and after much consideration, he printed a proposal for the establishment of an Orphan House for destitute children bereaved of both parents. A second statement is dated Jan. 16, 1836. That said, "It is intended to receive the children from the seventh to the twelfth year, and to let them stay in the house till they are able to go to service." The work progressed through spontaneous offers of money and service; and a third statement announcing the opening of the Home is dated May 18, 1836. Admission had then been accorded to the youngest children who were orphans. By May, 1837, there were

sixty-four children in two houses; and at the end of that year Mr. Müller wrote and published the first part of his "Narrative." He continued it in 1841, 1844, and 1856. At the end of 1838 there were 86 orphans in three houses. At the end of 1856 the orphans numbered 297; and Mr. Müller wrote, "Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £84,441 6*s.* 3¼*d.* has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God." He states how this has been expended, and he also acknowledges separately gifts sent to him for his own personal use. Expansion, the addition of house to house, increase in the number of orphans, have been the history of this undertaking, until, in 1875, 2,000 children were lodged, fed, and educated, without a shilling of endowment, without a committee, without organization, by funds drawn from all parts of the world. Besides all this, through the agency of the Institution named, Mr. Müller supports numerous foreign and home missionaries and schools, and provides for the circulation of vast numbers of the Scriptures and religious tracts, and he refuses to issue any appeals or to hold any meetings, relying, as he says, on the efficacy of faith and prayer. He will not allow any advertisements or handbills of any of his services to be issued; his distinctive belief being that he is an instrument in God's hand working by faith and prayer. The town of Orphan Houses on Ashley Downs, with their well cultivated kitchen gardens, is in many senses the grandest institution which Bristol boasts. Their founder has courted no publicity he could avoid, and many who have gazed upon the results of his work have failed to get a glimpse of the man, and have discovered that even a photographic portrait of him was not to be had. But his "Narrative" and other books or pamphlets, published under his auspices, find a large sale, and are among the means by which the Home is brought to the knowledge of unsolicited donors.

MULOCK, Miss Dinah Maria, born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, published her first novel, "The Ogilvies," in 1849, followed by "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor, in 1850; "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish Life in the middle classes, and a fairy tale called "Alice Learmont," in 1851; "Agatha's Husband," in 1852; "John Halifax, Gentleman," in 1857; "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," and "A Noble Life," in 1866. She has also published collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales," "Domestic Tales," "Nothing New," "Studies from Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," and a volume of Poems; the following books for young people: "How to Win Love, or Rhoda's Lesson;" "Cola Monti, or The Story of a Genius;" "A Hero: Philip's Book;" "Little Lychetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" "The Unkind Word and other Stories," 1869; "Fair France: Impressions of a Traveller," 1870, but incorrectly dated 1871; "Little Sunshine's Holiday; a picture from Life," 1871; "Hannah," 2 vols., 1871; "Adventures of a Brownie," 1872; "My Mother and I," 1874; and "The Little Lame Prince and his Travelling Cloak," 1874. Her latest works are: "Sermons out of Church," 1875; and "A Legacy: being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet," 2 vols., 1878. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865 was married to Mr. George Lillie Craik.

MUNK, William, M.D., F.S.A., born Sept. 24, 1816, was educated at University College, London, and the University of Leyden, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine, June 23, 1837. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, and a Fellow in 1854; elected Harveian Librarian of

the College in 1857; was formerly connected with the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital as demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and for many years was physician to the Royal Hospital for Asthma, Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest. He now holds the office of physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and of consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables. In addition to numerous contributions to the medical journals relating chiefly to diseases of the lungs and heart, he is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of J. A. Paris, M.D.," 1857; and of a valuable biographical work, entitled "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, compiled from the Annals and from other Authentic Sources," 2 vols., 1861. Dr. Munk was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1863.

MUNRO, Hugh Andrew Johnstone, M.A., born at Elgin, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843. In June, 1869, he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge, being the first occupant of that chair. He resigned the professorship in 1872. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873. Mr. Munro has published editions of Lucretius in 1860, 1864, and 1866; and a new edition, with a literal translation, and notes critical and explanatory, in 2 vols., 1870. He also edited in 1867 the poem of "Ætna," and in 1869 the works of Horace. His "Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus" appeared in 1878.

MURE, David, called by courtesy Lord Mure, a Scotch Judge of Session, third son of the late Col. Mure, of Caldwell, and brother of the eminent historian of Greece, born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh. Having been called to the Scotch bar in 1831, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1858, Lord Advocate in April, 1859, and was raised to the Scotch Bench in Jan., 1865. He represented Buteshire, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, till he was made a judge; is a Deputy Lieut. for Buteshire, and was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1853-8.

MURRAY, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.B., second son of the fifth earl of Dunmore, born Nov. 22, 1806, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls College. He was appointed June 6, 1838, Master of the Royal Household, and Dec. 31, 1844, extra Groom in Waiting on the Queen. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples; in 1846 British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years; in 1853 British Minister in Switzerland; was sent in 1854 as Envoy to Teheran; in 1859 was appointed British Minister in Saxony; in 1866 was sent as Envoy to Denmark; and in 1867 to Portugal. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt on his visit to England in June and July, 1862; was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, and a K.C.B. in June, 1866. He has written the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," published in 1844; "Travels in North America," in 1854; and "Hassan; or, The Child of the Pyramids," in 1857. He was sworn of the Privy Council, May 13, 1875.

MURRAY, John, head of the well-known publishing house in Albemarle Street which bears his name, son of the late Mr. John Murray—the "My Murray" of Byron—was born April 16, 1808. He received his early education at the Charterhouse, under the late Dr. Russell; on leaving school went to Edinburgh to complete his education, and in 1828 began to assist his father, at whose death he inherited the business which he had conducted for so many years with such success. During his father's life, his fondness for foreign travel

caused him to devote his summer holidays, from 1829 till 1842, to visiting the Continent, which he traversed from Hamburg to the Iron Gate, and from Prague to Bayonne and St. Sebastian. The result of this journey is the "Handbook for Travellers," and he is the author of the Handbooks for Germany, France, and Switzerland.

MUSGRAVE, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., eldest son of the late G. Musgrave, Esq., of Shillington Manor, Beds, and Borden Hall, Kent, was born in Marylebone in 1798, and graduated in high honours, from Brasenose College, Oxford. On his return from extensive European travel he became the first curate of All Souls, Marylebone, and subsequently of the mother church in that parish; and in 1838 was inducted into his patrimonial benefice of St. Peter and St. Paul, Borden, which, after fourteen years' residence, he vacated in favour of his son-in-law. Mr. Musgrave was the first scholar who rendered the Hebrew Psalter into English blank verse, published in 1833, and subsequently wrote several works adapted to the capacity of farm labourers' children, one of them entitled "The Bird-Scarer." His "Interpreter of the Four Gospels," and a companion volume written exclusively for the enlightenment of agricultural populations, were widely circulated: but he is more generally known as the author of some twelve or thirteen volumes of travels in France. Among these are "The Parson, Pen, and Pencil" (he is his own illustrator), 3 vols., 1847; "A Ramble in Normandy," 1855; "A Pilgrimage into Dauphiné," 1857; "By-roads and Battle-fields in Picardy," 1861; "Ten Days in a French Parsonage," 1863; "Nooks and Corners in Old France," 1867; "A Ramble into Brittany," 1870; and a little brochure (anonymous), entitled "Viator Verax," exposing the impositions and indecencies of Continental travelling. In 1865 Mr. Musgrave produced a translation in blank verse of Homer's "Odyssey," which became a pendant in that metre to the Earl of Derby's "Iliad," and enrolled the name of the author in the Institute of France. Resuming residence in London, Mr. Musgrave devoted his energies to ecclesiastical and literary subjects; became a Fellow of the Royal Institution and of the Archæological Society, and President at two or three Institutes, where he was a frequent lecturer.

MUSSET, PAUL EDME DE, author, elder brother of the celebrated poet, the late Alfred de Musset, born at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804, is chiefly known by his novels, which are written with great elegance and purity of style. Among the principal may be mentioned, "La Tête et le Cœur," published in 1834; "Anne de Boleyn," in 1836; and "Jean le Trouveur," in 1849. He paid a visit to Venice, and on his return published a translation of the eccentric memoirs of Gozzi, in the *National*, in 1846, a journal for which he wrote dramatic criticism. Paul de Musset has written for the stage two pieces, neither of which was very successful —"La Revanche de Lauzun," and "Christine, Roi de Suède," in 1857. He wrote "Femmes de la Régence," published in 1841, and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He published a biography of his brother, Alfred de Musset, in 1877.

MUSURUS PASHA, CONSTANTINE, diplomatist, was born at Constantinople, Feb. 18, 1807, his father, Paul Musurus, having been a native of Retimo, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received, at Constantinople, a very careful education, comprising the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the commissioners of France, England, and Russia, sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The commissioners having failed, M. Musurus,

in 1834, undertook the pacification of Samos, which he accomplished without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed the island for four years to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople, in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides, born in 1819. She was seized with an attack of disease of the heart, at the ball given to the Sultan at the Foreign Office, London, July 19, 1867, and died the same night. In 1840 he was sent to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a difficult mission for an Ottoman diplomatist. It was signalized by a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two courts, by the triumph of Ottoman policy, and by an attempted assassination of M. Musurus. At the end of 1848 he was recalled from Athens to represent Turkey at the Austrian court, where his able management of the delicate matters connected with the demand for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees increased his well-earned reputation. He was rewarded for the ability displayed by him in these delicate negotiations by being appointed, in April, 1851, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; received the rank of Ambassador, Jan. 30, 1856, and the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pasha, on the Sultan's visit to London, in July, 1867. He is decorated with the Order of the Osmanié of the first class, and the Order of the Medjidie of the first class, besides many other foreign Orders.

MYLNE, The Right Rev. Louis George, D.D., son of Major Charles David Mylne, H.E.I.C.S., was born at Paris in 1843, and educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, at the University of St. Andrews, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in classics, 1866; M.A., 1870; D.D., 1876). He was curate of North Moreton, Berkshire, from 1866 to 1870, and senior tutor of Keble College from 1870 to 1876. He was appointed Bishop of Bombay in succession to the late Dr. Douglas, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 1, 1876.

N.

NANTIER-DIDIÉE, Madame, operatic singer, native of the French island of Bourbon, born in 1832, entered the Conservatoire of Paris in 1847, and joined the class of M. Duprez, who recognized her vocal capabilities. In the autumn of 1849 she went to Italy, and after pursuing her education for the stage for the greater part of a year, made her *début* at Turin, in Mercadante's opera of "La Vestale," and was favourably received, though she achieved a more decided success as Pippo, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." In 1851 she sang both in Paris and other cities of France, and afterwards obtained an engagement at the Théâtre Italien, where her representation of the part of the Duchess, in Verdi's opera of "Luise Miller," attracted considerable attention. Madame Didiée, chosen expressly to supply the place of the highly-gifted Madame Alboni, made her *début* in London at the Royal Italian Opera in 1853, in the part of Gondi, in "Maria di Rohan." She was most successful, and her reputation both as a singer and actress has been well sustained by impersonations of leading parts in other operas, including "Rigoletto," "Les Huguenots," "Benvenuto Cellini," "Gazza Ladra," and "Martha." Madame Didiée, who has frequently had the honour of appearing at her Majesty's private concerts, made a professional tour in the United States in 1856, and has since played at St. Petersburg.

NAPIER, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart., a descendant of the Merchiston branch of the noble house of Napier, was born at Belfast, Dec. 26, 1804. Having been educated at

the Academical Institution of Belfast, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in classics and science. Making the law his profession, he was called to the Irish bar in 1831 ; attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland in 1844 ; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9 ; was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1848, and retained his seat till he was raised to the Chancellorship. He was created a baronet in April, 1867.

NAPIER AND ETTRICK (Baron), The Right Hon. Francis Napier, K.T., eldest son of the 8th baron, born Sept. 15, 1819, succeeded his father Oct. 11, 1834. He was made Attaché to the Embassy at Vienna in 1840, and held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after having been Secretary of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed, Dec. 13, 1858, to the Hague ; going Dec. 11, 1860, to St. Petersburg ; and Sept. 15, 1864, to Berlin. He was Governor of Madras from Jan. 31, 1866, till Jan., 1872, and was then acting Viceroy of India, *pro tempore*, after the assassination of Lord Mayo. Having returned to England he acted as President of the Social Science Association at the meeting held at Plymouth in the autumn of 1872. He also presided over the education section of the same Association at the meeting held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. Since his return to this country Lord Napier and Ettrick has taken an active part towards bringing about a reform in the municipal government of the metropolis, and he has become an energetic worker in the London School Board, of which he is a member.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Robert Cornelis Napier, son of Major C. F. Napier, Royal Artillery, by Catherine, daughter of Codrington Carrington, Esq., of Blackmans, Barbados, was born in Ceylon in 1810. He received his education at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1828, and served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, at the conclusion of which, having attained the rank of Major, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the responsible post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. He was by this position enabled to acquire that special knowledge of the Punjaub and its resources so essential to a judicious development of the latter, should the tide of events necessitate the undertaking of such a task by the Indian Government. He was constantly referred to when Moolraj rebelled, on all questions connected with the reduction of Mooltan, at the siege of which he was present as senior Engineer ; and at its fall accompanied Gen. Wish's force to the fords of the Chenaub, where, after the junction with the main army under Lord Gough, he served as one of Sir John Cheape's "right-hand men" at the battle of Goojerat. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and named Chief Engineer under the new Punjaub administration, when he was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plans for covering that almost trackless country with arteries of military and commercial highways, after constructing magnificent canals destined to fertilize the arid Dooab, and eventually to cause the construction of numerous public buildings, barracks, &c., requisite to the efficient administration of the province. He was engaged in the discharge of these onerous duties for some years, until summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of Chief Engineer of Bengal. During the mutiny of 1857 he served

in the capacity of Chief Engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and the part he played in the suppression of the rebellion greatly enhanced his previous high reputation. It was he who at the siege of Lucknow planned that bridging of the Goomtee river which exercised so great an influence on the operations for the overthrow of the enemy, and he was afterwards appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee; but on Sir Hugh Rose claiming the execution of this task, Col. Napier acted as his second in command. His services in China as second in command under Sir Hope Grant are well known, and he was rewarded by being made Major-Gen., a K.C.B., and successor to the late Sir J. Outram, as a Military Member of the Council of India. This post he resigned in Jan., 1865, when he was nominated to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen.; and in 1867 he received the appointment to command the expedition intended to rescue the Abyssinian captives, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. He achieved a brilliant success. King Theodore was thoroughly defeated in an engagement on the heights of Islamgie, April 10, 1868, and soon afterwards released his prisoners. The English commander followed up this victory by the storming of Magdala on the 13th, when Theodore, in despair, committed suicide. On Sir Robert Napier's return to England in July, he received the thanks of Parliament; the sum of £2,000 per annum was settled on him and his next heir, in consideration of his services; he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdala (July 14); was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of the value of 200 guineas (July 21); and received other marks of honour. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Dec. 16, 1869. In Jan., 1870 he was appointed to succeed Sir Wm. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of General; and in May following he was nominated fifth ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He was appointed Governor of Gibraltar in June, 1876. In Feb., 1878, he was selected by the Government to be the Commander-in-Chief of the English expeditionary force in the event of this country declaring war against Russia—a contingency which was averted by the Treaty of Berlin.

NAPLES, EX-KING OF. (*See* FRANCIS II.)

NAPOLEON (PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE), EUGÈNE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH, son of the late Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, was born March 16, 1856. For some time great fears were entertained, on account of the delicacy of his health, which improved considerably in the summer of 1867. In 1870, he accompanied his father to the seat of war, and was present, on Aug. 2, at the capture of Saarbrück, when the emperor telegraphed to the empress at Paris this memorable dispatch: "Louis has just received his baptism of fire. He showed admirable coolness, and was not at all affected. A division of General Frossard has captured the heights which overlook the left bank at Saarbrück. The Prussians made but a short resistance. We were in the front rank, but the bullets and cannon-balls fell at our feet. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him. Some of the soldiers wept at seeing him so calm. We have only lost one officer and ten men killed." After the disastrous defeat at Sédan, the young prince made his escape to Belgium, and crossing from Ostend to Dover on Sept. 6, proceeded to Hastings, where he was joined by the empress three days later. He subsequently resided with his illustrious parents at Chiselhurst. His Imperial Highness joined the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a gentleman cadet, and pursued his studies there,

without intermission, except for a short period, when, in consequence of the death of his father, he was unable to be present at the periodical examination, in Feb., 1873. He then joined the first class of students preparing for the examination for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, with which class he was associated during his subsequent career at the Academy. At the final examination in Feb., 1875, he stood seventh in a class of thirty-four, a position which, if he had wished to enter the British army, would have entitled him to elect service in the Artillery or Engineers.

NAPOLEON, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL-BONAPARTE, cousin to the emperor Napoleon III, the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wiirtemburg, was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His youth was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, England, Spain, and in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the Comte de Montfort, but was soon afterwards compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *Plon-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, late king of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864, and one daughter, Marie Létitia Eugénie Catharine Adelaide, born Dec. 20, 1866. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duc d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was president of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue of the emperor Napoleon I., May 27, 1865. At the same time he gave up his appointments as member and vice-president

of the Privy Council. This disgrace, however, was only of temporary duration, the prince being soon admitted again into the councils of the emperor and intrusted with important and delicate missions. It is well known that the prince urged the emperor to inaugurate a liberal policy, and it is understood that, after the message of 1869, announcing the Senatus-Consultum which revived ministerial responsibility and the system of parliamentary government, he recommended that the members of the cabinet should be replaced by new men, who would thoroughly carry out the new policy. Prince Napoleon has travelled much, and made many voyages in his steam yacht the *Jerome Napoleon* to distant parts of the world. He has often visited England, Corsica, Algeria, and Italy; and in 1861 he went to America while the civil war was raging, and formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, of Mr. Seward, and of several of the Federal and Confederate generals. In June, 1863, he visited Egypt, in order to ascertain from personal observation the progress that was being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and in the following year he delivered a speech in which he spoke in most hopeful and flattering terms of M. de Lesseps' celebrated scheme, and of the company that had been formed for carrying it out. In 1868 he visited, it is believed with a political object, Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey in Europe. On war being declared with Prussia, in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon implored his cousin to appoint him to a military command. The emperor, however, declined to do so, on the plea that he might render more efficient service to France by accepting a confidential mission to Italy, where he could bring his personal influence to bear on his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel. Accordingly he proceeded to Florence, but failed to obtain the co-operation of Italy. These latter facts are stated on the authority of a justificatory pamphlet published by Prince Napoleon in 1871, under the title of "La Vérité." After the fall of the empire he spent some months in Brussels and in other continental cities, but ultimately he fixed his residence in England. In Sept., 1872 he ventured to France on a visit to M. Richard, an ex-Minister of the Empire, but on the 12th of that month he was banished from France. Recently Prince Napoleon has claimed to be the chief representative of his family, and has endeavoured, though without success, to organize a party of his own in opposition to the adherents of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial. The *Volonté Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, published the following extraordinary declaration, May 13, 1875:—"If the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his own benefit. * * * A third Empire, which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon, or his nephew, would probably end in the St. Martin's Canal. It would be the end of the country. Moreover, we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted, would energetically pronounce in favour of the Republican form, the most compatible with the very principle of Universal Suffrage."

NARES, Sir George, K.C.B., F.R.S., is a son of the late Captain William Henry Nares, R.N., of Danestown, Aberdeen, by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. E. G. Dodd, and a great grandson of Sir George Nares, formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1831, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, New Cross, where he gained the naval cadetship which is given annually to the most promising pupil by the Lords of the Admiralty. He saw some service in H.M.S. *Canopus*, forming part of the Channel squadron, and afterwards in H.M.S. *Havannah*, on the Australian station.

He was a mate on board the *Resolute* in the Arctic Expedition of 1852-54, when he took an active share in the winter amusements, and did his part manfully as a sledge-traveller. He acted in the theatricals, and gave a series of lectures to the men on winds and on the laws of mechanics. In the travelling he was away 25 days in the autumn of 1852, and travelled over 184 miles. In the spring of 1853 he was auxiliary to Lieut. Mecham, and travelled over 665 miles in 69 days. In 1854 he started in the intense cold of March, and went over 586 miles in 56 days. On the return of this Arctic Expedition he served in H.M.S. *Glatton* during the last year of the Crimean war; afterwards in H.M.S. *Conqueror* on the Mediterranean station. On the commencement of the present system of training for naval cadets, he served as Lieutenant in charge of cadets under the late Captain Robert Harris, in H.M. ships *Illustrious* and *Britannia*. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, being attached also to the training ship *Boscawen*. In 1866-67 we find him employed at the Antipodes in command of the *Salamander* in surveying the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Australia and Torres Straits. In 1869 he was sent in H.M.S. *Shearwater* to survey and report upon the Gulf of Suez. From 1872 down to the end of 1874 Captain Nares was in command of H.M.S. *Challenger*, employed in making extensive soundings on the coast of China, in the Eastern and South Pacific Oceans, and in other parts of the world. He was then ordered home, and appointed to the command of the Arctic Expedition. The two ships composing the expedition, H.M.S. *Alert* and H.M.S. *Discovery*, commanded respectively by Captains Nares and Stephenson, left England in May, 1875, with the hope of reaching the North Pole. The expedition reached the mouth of Lady Franklin Bay on Aug. 27. Here Captain Nares left the *Discovery* to take up her quarters for the winter, while the *Alert* continued her course along the western shore of Robeson Channel. This course she held until, on Sept. 1, the *Alert* herself attained the highest latitude, and was made fast to some grounded bergs of ice, within 100 yards of a tolerably level beach, in lat. 82° 27′ and long. 61° 22′. Lieut. Rawson, of the *Discovery*, with his sledge-crew of eight men, had accompanied the advance ship with the object of returning to the *Discovery* during the autumn with news of the *Alert's* progress. This journey, however, he was never able to accomplish, the snow being too deep, and the ice too treacherous and too frequently in motion to render sledge-travelling possible for a distance of 70 or 80 miles at so late a period of the year. The *Discovery* therefore knew nothing of her consort's position until the ensuing spring. On Oct. 12 the sun finally disappeared, leaving the *Alert* in total or partial darkness for 142 days, and the *Discovery* for almost the same period. After the return of daylight sledge expeditions were arranged. A party, numbering in the aggregate 53 persons, led by Commander Markham and Lieut. Parr, made a most gallant attempt to reach the Pole. They were absent 72 days from the ship, and on May 12 succeeded in planting the British flag in lat. 83° 10′ 26″ N. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only 72 fathoms. The men suffered intensely from the extreme cold, many were attacked by scurvy, and it was with great difficulty that the sledging party made their way back to the ship. Captain Nares now resolved to return home, as, with the whole resources of the expedition, he could not hope to advance more than about 50 miles beyond the positions already attained. The expedition arrived at Valentia Oct. 27, 1876. In reward for his services Captain Nares was appointed a K.C.B. (Dec. 1). He

was afterwards again placed in command of the *Alert*, which sailed from Portsmouth Sept. 24, 1878, for a two years' survey of the South Pacific. He is the author of "The Naval Cadet's Guide, or Seaman's Companion; containing Complete Illustrations of all the Standing Riggings, the Knots in Use," &c., 1860, afterwards published under the title of "Seamanship," 2nd edit., 1862; 3rd edit., 1865; 4th edit., 1868; "Reports on Ocean Soundings and Temperature" [in the *Challenger*] printed by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, 6 parts, 1874-5; "The Official Report of the Aretic Expedition," 1876; and "Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea during 1875-6 in H.M. ships *Alert* and *Discovery*," 2 vols., 1878. He married in 1858 Mary, daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Grant, of Portsmouth.

NASH, JOSEPH, painter in water-colours, popularly known as a picturesque delineator of architectural subjects, born about 1812, commenced exhibiting, at the Old Society of Water-Colour Artists, drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities, about 1835. Careful transcripts of old English domestic architecture followed. Throughout his career he has occasionally painted historical scenes from Shakspere and Scott; but the pictures on which his fame rests are his illustrations of the sister art, and the publications lithographed from them. "Architecture of the Middle Ages" was published in 1838; and his still better-known "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series between 1839 and 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings are "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition," in 1851; "Rochester," "The Hall at Speke," and "West View of Rouen Cathedral," in the South Kensington Museum; "Queen Catherine, Campeius, and Ladies," "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his Confinement," exhibited at the Water-Colour Society in 1865; "The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey," in 1866; and "Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont," in 1867. In 1878 he received a Civil List pension of £100 in consideration of his services to art.

NASH, THOMAS, born at Landau, in Bavaria, Sept. 29, 1840. In 1846 his parents emigrated to America, and when very young he found employment in the office of Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*. Without having received any regular instruction in drawing, he soon began to furnish acceptable sketches and drawings for the engravers. In 1860-61 he was in Europe, employed as a travelling artist for British and American illustrated periodicals. Returning to America, he formed a connection with *Harper's Weekly*, which has continued to the present time. As a political caricaturist, or rather, satirist, he has no equal in America, and few in Europe, and his productions have been of great service to the Republican party. Although a clever painter in oil and water-colours, he confines himself mainly to drawing upon the wood. His quickness of conception and facility of execution are remarkable; and few artists have executed so many pieces in his special sphere.

NASMYTH, JAMES, engineer, born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808, son of Alexander Nasmyth, a well-known landscape painter. He was the youngest of a family of five, the eldest being Patrick, also a well-known artist. James gave very early evidence of a decided taste for mechanical pursuits. His education was importantly stimulated by the advantage of listening to the conversation of many of the most intelligent men of science and artists who, in his early days, were constant visitors at his father's house. From his earliest years his love of mechanism led to

his acquiring the art of handling tools and performing all the processes in practical mechanics with such effectiveness as to enable him to pay the fees for his attendance at the chemistry, mathematical, and natural philosophy classes at the Edinburgh University from the proceeds of the sale of steam-engine and other models which he constructed in a small workroom in his father's house. In 1829 he went to London to offer his services to Henry Maudslay, the founder of the celebrated engineer firm in London. The evidences of his efficiency as a workman were so satisfactory to Mr. Maudslay that he appointed him his assistant in his beautiful private workshop. Here he remained till Mr. Maudslay's death in 1831, after which he returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of constructing a set of engineering tools, wherewith he commenced business in Manchester in 1834. The extent of work that came to him soon outgrew the capacity of the premises. He then removed to a twelve-acre plot of land which he secured at Patricroft, four miles west of Manchester. This site was soon covered by an extensive series of workshops, and the establishment was named the Bridgewater Foundry, from the circumstance that the land in question was bounded by the Bridgewater Canal. Here many mechanical tools were invented and manufactured which are now doing good service in the workshops of the world. Conspicuous among them is the Steam Hammer, which, since its invention in 1839, has had no small influence in advancing the progress of the mechanical arts. Among other inventions of his which have been extensively adopted owing to their high practical utility may be named his Safety Foundry Ladle, by which the most ponderous castings can be poured with perfect security to the workmen; a Suction Fan for effecting the perfect ventilation of mines; a Reversible Rolling Mill in which all need of a fly-wheel is dispensed with; a form of Steam Engine derived from that of his Steam Hammer, and now almost universally adopted for screw steamships; and a Spherical Seated Safety Valve which is absolutely perfect in its action. Having realised an ample fortune, he retired in 1857 from the firm, which he had founded, of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., and he has since resided at Penshurst, in Kent. There he finds occupation in the use of powerful telescopes of his own making, chiefly in investigations into the structure and surface of the sun and moon. He is the author of "Remarks on Tools and Machinery," in T. Baker's "Elements of Mechanism," 1858; and "The Moon considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite" (in conjunction with James Carpenter).

NASSAU, BISHOP OF. (*See* ROBERTS.)

NASSAU (DUKE OF), ADOLPH WILLIAM CHARLES AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty Aug. 20, 1839. The Duke married in 1844 the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who died Jan. 28, 1845; and took, as a second wife, April 23, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick, of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has two children. A constitutional government had existed for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being represented not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed; the Duke declared his intention of governing in a constitutional manner, and for a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the king of Prussia, formed after the failure of the Frankfort constitution. This union was soon dissolved, and the Duke joined the Austrian party in 1850, and voted with it in the Diet. The constitution was annulled in Nov., 1851. This state was joined to Prussia by decree,

Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 8.

NASSER-ED-DEEN, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, born in 1829, was called to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, is acquainted with history, and has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. At the beginning of the war between Russia and Turkey he declared his neutrality, but shortly before its close, entered into a treaty with Russia. In the following year, in consequence of the occupation of Herat by Persian troops, the Government of India declared war against him (Nov. 1, 1856). After a few months of hostilities, during which General Outram captured Kurrach, Bushire, and other places, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequently the Shah had wars with several neighbouring States, and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. Of late years he has acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1866 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Tehran. The Shah's visit to Europe in 1873 is a strong argument as to the moderation and popularity of his rule, for although he was absent from his kingdom from May 12 till Sept. 6, not one breath of sedition disturbed the political calm that reigned there. In four months the Shah crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, crossed by rail to Berlin and Cologne, ascended by rail to Wiesbaden and Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe and Baden, turned northward to Biberich, descended the Rhine to Bonn, took the rail to Spa, went on to Brussels, crossed from Ostend to Dover, visited London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Trentham, Manchester, Windsor, Woolwich, and Richmond; crossed to Cherbourg, visited Paris, Geneva, Turin, Milan and Verona; crossed the Brenner to Salzburg and Vienna, returned to Italy, crossed from Brindisi to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Poti, took rail to Teflis and carriage to Bákú, and thence returned by steamer to Enzeli, the Persian port at which His Majesty had first embarked in May. During this journey the Shah kept a diary, which, on his return, was published in the original Persian. A verbatim English translation, by Mr. J. W. Redhouse, appeared at London in 1874. The Shah has since paid a visit to Russia, entering the capital of that country in state May 23, 1878.

NATAL, Bishop of. (*See* Colenso.)

NELSON, Bishop of. (*See* Suter.)

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duc de, one of the Orleans princes, is the second son of King Louis Philippe, and was born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. He received his education in the Collége Henri IV., and was still a child when Charles X., in accordance with ancient custom, appointed him colonel of the first regiment of Chasseurs de Cheval, at the head of which he made his entry into Paris, Aug. 3, 1830. In Feb., 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, but his royal father declined, on his behalf, this offer of the National Congress, as he did also at a later period a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the two Belgian campaigns, and in Algeria, being in 1837 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The premature decease of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans (July 13, 1842), placed the Duc de Nemours in a position of great importance. Contrary to the tradi-

tions of the old monarchy, which were in favour of the mother of the heir presumptive being declared Regent, a bill was introduced, conferring the regency on the Duc de Nemours, and carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 216 votes, and afterwards in the Peers by 163 to 14 votes. Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of Feb. the Duc de Nemours quitted France, and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont; and he did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He married, April 27, 1840, Victoire-Auguste-Antoinette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (born Feb. 14, 1822; died Nov. 10, 1857), by whom he has issue two sons, Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, comte d'Eu (*q.v.*); and Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orléans, duc d'Alençon, born July 12, 1844; and two daughters, the eldest of whom, the Princess Marguerite Adelaide Marie d'Orléans, born Feb. 16, 1846, was married at Chantilly to Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Jan. 15, 1872.

NETHERLANDS, KING OF THE. (*See* WILLIAM III.)

NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL TARRATT, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1866, obtaining a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and M.A. in 1869. After taking orders he was collated to the rectory of Shelton, Staffordshire, which he held till his election by the diocesan synod, in 1871, to the see of Dunedin. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Otago, July 10, 1871. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge, *jure dignitatis*, Oct. 26, 1871. His episcopal jurisdiction embraces the provinces of Otago and Dunedin, with the isles adjacent.

NEVILLE, HENRY, born at Manchester, June 20, 1837, became an actor at an early age, and performed in the provinces for five years before coming to London, where he appeared as Percy Ardent in Boucicault's "Irish Heiress" at the Lyceum Theatre in Oct., 1860. Afterwards he played for a short season at the Operetta House in Edinburgh, and he next accepted an engagement at the Olympic, where he attracted attention by his impersonations of the hero in "Jack of all Trades," and "Camilla's Husband." He achieved a still greater success as Brierly in "The Ticket of Leave Man," which was produced in May, 1863, and played for 409 nights without intermission. After his engagement at the Olympic had expired, Mr. Neville again returned to the Adelphi, where he once more made a decided hit in Mr. Charles Reade's "Dora." Subsequently he went back to the Olympic Theatre, not alone as actor, but also as lessee and manager. At an early age he used to write pieces for his father's theatres, but his only dramas produced in London were "The Yellow Passport" and the "Violin Maker of Cremona." Mr. Neville has also published a work entitled "The Stage, its past and present, in relation to Fine Art."

NEWCOMB, SIMON, LL.D., born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. While a youth he went to the United States, and was for several years engaged as a teacher. In 1857 he was employed on the computations for the "National Almanac." In 1858 he began his original investigations in Astronomy, and in 1861 was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Naval Observatory. He negotiated the contract for the great telescope ordered by Congress, supervised its construction, and planned the structure in which it is placed. He was made Secretary of the Commission created by Congress in 1871, to observe the transit of Venus (Dec. 9, 1874) and the labour of selecting the members and appointing their stations de-

volved mainly upon him. In 1872 he was elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1874 received its gold medal for his tables of Neptune and Uranus. In the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the Institute of France; and in 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden. In 1878 the Haarlem Society of Sciences awarded its biennial medal to Professor Newcomb. Besides scientific papers in periodicals, he has published: "On the Secular Variations, etc., of the Asteroids" (1860); "Our Financial Policy during the Southern Rebellion" (1865); "Investigation of the Solar Parallax" (1867); "On the Action of the Planets on the Moon" (1871); "Tables of the Planet Neptune" (1865); "Tables of Uranus" (1873); "The A. B. C. of Finance" (1877); and "Popular Astronomy" (1878).

NEWFOUNDLAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* JONES, DR.)

NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM, son of John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, & Co., and younger brother of the Rev. J. H. Newman, D.D., born in London in 1805, was educated at a private school at Ealing, and in 1822 was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1826 he took his B.A. degree as a double first-class, was Fellow of Balliol from 1826 till 1830, when he resigned, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles for the Master's degree. He left England the same year, and resided abroad, visiting the chief countries of the East, and having in 1834 returned, he became Classical Tutor at Bristol College, and held a similar post in 1840 at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was appointed Latin Professor in University College, London, but resigned in 1863. He has written "Lectures on Logic," 1838; "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," 1841; "History of Hebrew Monarchy," 1847; "The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," 1849; "Phases of Faith: Passages from my own Creed," 1850; "Collection of Poetry, for Elocution," 1850; "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," 1851; "Lectures on Political Economy," 1851; Introduction to Roman History," 1852; "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," 1853; "Catholic Union," 1854; "Essay towards a Church of the Future," 1854; "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," 1858; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," 1861; "Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," 1864; "English Institutions and their Reforms," 1865; "Handbook of Modern Arabic," 1866; "Miscellanies, Academical and Historical," 1869; "The Cure of the Great Social Evil, with special reference to recent laws, delusively called Contagious Diseases Acts;" "Orthoëpy, or a simple Mode of Accenting English, for the advantage of Foreigners and of all Learners," 1869; and "Europe of the near Future; with three Letters on the Franco-German War," 1871. He has contributed to several reviews, especially to the *Westminster*, *Eclectic*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, on classical and political subjects. He has written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. We understand that he has in hand, already far advanced, an English-Arabic Dictionary, in European type, on an entirely new plan. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as detailed in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, THE REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., elder brother of Francis William Newman, born in London in 1801, was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under the late Dr. (afterwards

Archbishop) Whately, and in 1826 Tutor of his College, which post he held until about 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore; and in 1842 he quitted Oxford, and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 till 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the university, that he became, in conjunction with Dr. Pusey, the recognised leader of the High Church party. He took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the university authorities as practically annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Catholic Churches. In Oct., 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, was received into the Roman communion, and was, after being ordained priest, appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858, and has established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Dr. Newman was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Dec. 28, 1877. It has been frequently asserted that Dr. Newman did not believe in the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff when speaking *ex cathedrâ* to the Universal Church on questions of faith or morals. In reply to a criticism to this effect made by a Mr. Capes, Dr. Newman wrote as follows (Sept. 13, 1872): "He assumes that I did not hold or profess the doctrine of the Pope's Infallibility till the time of the Vatican Council, whereas I have committed myself to it in print again and again from 1845 to 1867. And on the other hand, as it so happens—though I held it, as I ever have done—I have had no occasion to profess it, whether in print or otherwise, since that date. Any one who knows my writings will recollect that in so saying I state a simple fact." Dr. Newman has written "Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism," 1837; "Letter to J. Fausset on certain Points of Faith," 1838; "Parochial Sermons," 8 vols., 1838-44; "Lectures on Justification," 1840; "Church of the Fathers," 1840; "Essay on the Miracles of the Middle Ages," 1843; "Annotated Translation of St. Athanasius," 1842-44; "Sermons on the Subjects of the Day," 1844; "Sermons on Theory of Religious Belief," 1844; "Development of Christian Doctrine," 1846; "Discourses addressed to Mixed Congregations," 1850; "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," 1824; "Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert," 1848; "Lectures on the History of the Turks as to Christianity," 1854; "Arians of the Fourth Century," 1833; "Callista, a Sketch of the Third Century," "Discourses on the Nature of Universities," and essays on the "Office and Work of Universities," in 1854-56; "Sermons preached on Various Occasions," 1857; "Lectures and Essays on University Subjects," 1859; and "Letter to Dr. Pusey on his recent Eirenicon," 1866. He published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," in 1864; a "Collection of Poems," in 1868; an "Essay on Assent," in 1870; and "A Letter addressed to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on occasion of Mr. Gladstone's recent Expostulation," 1875.

NEWPORT AND MENEVIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROWN, T. J.)

NEWTON, CHARLES THOMAS, C.B., D.C.L., son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, born in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours. In May, 1840, he

was appointed one of the assistants in the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, which post he held until 1852, when, being anxious to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient sculptures on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the islands of the Ægean, he obtained the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene. After having spent several years in exploring the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, and carried on extensive excavations at Cnidus and at Branchidæ, between Oct., 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures from the Mausoleum and other places, deposited in the British Museum, which is indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome, and in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. He is a corresponding member of the French Institute. Mr. Newton was created a Companion of the Bath in 1875. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, was a celebrated artist. She died Jan. 2, 1866. Mr. Newton was elected an honorary fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Nov. 28, 1874.

NICHOL, John, LL.D., only son of Mr. J. P. Nichol, late Professor of Astronomy, was born at Montrose, Forfarshire, Sept. 8, 1833, and educated in the University of Glasgow (1848-55), and at Balliol College, Oxford (1855-59). He graduated B.A. at Oxford, with first class in classics and philosophy (and honours in mathematics) in 1869, but he did not proceed to the degree of M.A. until 1874, as he always refused to sign any religious test whatever, and was therefore debarred from taking it until quite recently. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St .Andrew's, Feb. 25, 1873. In 1861 he was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow, and he still occupies that Chair. In addition to teaching his classes, Dr. Nichol has "coached" some 150 candidates for honours at Oxford, and delivered over 200 popular lectures, especially to ladies' classes, in various parts of Scotland and England. He exposed himself to much hostility in Scotland as an advocate of the North in the American civil war, of secular education, and of Broad Church theology. Dr. Nichol is the author of a volume of essays entitled "Fragments of Criticism," 1860; and of the first part of "Hannibal," a classical drama, 1872. He has also written numerous essays for the *Westminster*, *North British*, and other reviews; articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* and several pamphlets on educational and other questions.

NICHOLAS (Grand Duke) Nicolaievitch, third son of the late Czar Nicholas I., and brother of Alexander II., the present Emperor of Russia, was born July 27 (Aug. 8), 1831. Being destined for a military career he received a suitable education, and entered into active service at the age of sixteen. The Grand Duke spent a few days in Sebastopol, when that fortress was besieged in 1855; he was attached for a period of two years to the general staff of the army of the Caucasus, and in that capacity he was present at several skirmishes with the Tcherkesses. Nominated a General and Inspector-General of Engineers he commanded-in-chief all the army, having General Todleben as his assistant. He was also appointed Commander of the Royal Body Guard, and President of the chief commission for the organisation and instruction of the troops. In the recent war against Turkey he received the command-in-chief of the army of the Danube, which after a council of war held some days previously at Kieheneff, invaded Roumania April 24, 1877. The Grand Duke

himself arrived at Bucharest on the 25th of May, and was received at the railway station, with great ceremony, by the reigning Prince Charles I., and the Metropolitan. In April, 1878, he resigned the command-in-chief of the Russian army before Constantinople, and was succeeded by General Todleben. He married Feb. 6, 1856, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg (she was born June 2, 1838), and has two sons.

NICHOLAS, The Rev. Thomas, Ph.D., M.A., F.G.S., born in Pembrokeshire in 1820, was educated, first at the Liverpool Grammar School, then at the Lancashire College, Manchester, affiliated to the London University, and afterwards pursued his studies in Germany. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Mental and Moral Science at the College, Carmarthen. Having, during his seven years' residence there, had opportunities of observing the great want of higher Middle Class Education in the Principality, he projected, and after several years of effort founded, the University College of Wales, an institution intended for superior education on unsectarian principles. A large sum of money was collected through his advocacy. In 1867 he negotiated the purchase of the costly college buildings at Aberystwyth, where the Institution is now in operation, and drew out the scheme of study there pursued. He continues to act as one of the Governors of the College. With the educational institutions of France and Germany he has made himself familiar by personal inspection. Of late years he has devoted much of his time to science and literature, and has published (besides a variety of contributions, original, and translated from the German, to periodical literature), "Books and Reading, or What to Read and How to Read," 1858; "Dr. Davidson and the Professorship of Biblical Literature at the Lancashire College," 1860; "Middle and High Schools, and University Education for Wales," 1863—the publication of which first brought before the legislature and the public a systematic view of the educational requirements of the Principality, and gave the impulse which led to the establishment of the University College of Wales; "The Pedigree of the English People"—a work on British ethnology, tracing the origin and growth of the nation, and especially the incorporation, as one of its main constituents, of the ancient British population, 1868, 5th Edition, 1878; "Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and Families of Wales," 2 vols., 1872, 2nd edition, 1875; "History and Antiquities of the County of Glamorgan and its Families," 1874. Dr. Nicholas has paid much attention to the history and relations of Races, and the science of Comparative Philology, and in his "Pedigree of the English People" assumes an earlier connection between the Teutonic and Celtic races than that which occurred on their meeting in Britain. This work shows the untenableness of the popular theory that the English are the proper descendants of the Saxon and Anglian conquerors of Britain, and contends that the effect of the amalgamation of the various incursive tribes and the natives was the formation of a new race in which the blood of the Celt is probably as abundant as that of the Teuton—a question which former historians had too much overlooked. Dr. Nicholas is understood to have been for some time engaged upon a History of Wales, under three periods, the Early, the Middle-Age, and the Modern, and upon a Compendious History of the Nationalities, Ancient and Modern, of the British Isles.

NICHOLSON, Henry Alleyne, M.D., F.G.S., was born at Penrith, Cumberland, Sept. 11, 1844, and educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh. He was Baxter Scholar in Natural Science (1866), Ettles Scholar in Medicine, and Gold Medallist of the

University of Edinburgh (1867). He was appointed Lecturer on Natural History in the Medical School of Edinburgh in 1869; Professor of Natural History and Botany in the University of Toronto in 1871; Professor of Biology and Physiology in the University of Durham (College of Physical Scienee, Newcastle) in 1874; Professor of Natural History in the University of St. Andrew's in 1875; and Swiney Lecturer on Geology to the British Museum in 1877. He is the author of original scientifie works, principally geological and palæontological, comprising "Essay on the Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland," 1866; "Monograph of the British Graptolitidæ," 1872; "Reports on the Palæontology of the Province of Ontario," 1874-75; "Report on the Fossil Corals of the State of Ohio," 1875; and numerous memoirs in various scientific publications. He is also the author of various edueational works, sueh as "Manual of Zoology;" "Manual of Palæontology;" "Introduetion to the Study of Biology;" and "Aneient Life-History of the Earth."

NICOL, Erskine, A.R.A., was born at Leith, Scotland, in 1825, and received his art-edueation in the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, under Sir William Allan and Mr. Thomas Duncan. In 1846 he went to reside in Ireland, where he remained three or four years. It was this residence in the sister isle which decided the painter's choice of his peculiar field of repreesentation, for most of his subsequent pictures have been Irish in subject. From Ireland he returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting for some time, he was ultimately elected a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1862 he settled in London, and since that date he has contributed regularly to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, of which body he was elected an Associate in June, 1866. His principal pictures are "Notice to Quit," 1862; "Renewal of the Lease Refused," 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," 1864; "A Deputation," 1865; "Both Puzzled," "Paying the Rent," and "Missed It," 1866; "A Country Booking-Office," and "Treason," 1867; "A China Merchant," and "Waiting at the Cross-roads," 1868; "A Disputed Boundary," 1869; "How it was she was delayed," "On the Look Out," "The Fisher's Knot," and "The Children's Fairing," 1871; "His Bá-bees," "The Play Hour," and "Bothered," 1872; "Pro Bono Publico," "Steady, Johnnie," and "Past Work," 1873; "A Dander after the Rain," and "When there's nothing else to do," 1874; "The New Vintage," "Always Tell the Truth," and "The Sabbath Day," 1875; "A Storm at Sea," and "Looking out for a Safe Investment," 1876; "His Legal Adviser," and "Unwillingly to School," 1877; "A Colorado Beetle," "The Lonely Tenant of the Glen," "Under a Cloud," and "The Missing Boat," 1878.

NIEPCE DE SAINT VICTOR, Claude Marie François, chemist and photographer, born at Saint Cyr, July 26, 1805; left at the age of twenty-two the military school of Saumur, and the spilling of some vinegar upon his uniform, in 1842, while a lieutenant of dragoons, led him to make researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiments resulted in a proposal to the Minister of War, who was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen cavalry regiments, and the adoption of which actually effected a saving of four thousand pounds, for which the discoverer received a gratuity of twenty pounds! Afterwards he obtained a military appointment, which left him leisure for pursuing scientific inquiries, and he was advanced to the grade of Major in 1854. He obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1849, and the same year the prize of £80 from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. He pursued his investigations

in heliography, and was the first, in 1847, to attempt photography on glass. He has addressed to the Academy of Science a series of papers, most of them inserted in M. Chevreul's "Considerations on Colour;" "On the Action of Vapours," in 1847 and 1853; "On Photography on Glass," in 1847-8; "On the Colorization of Likenesses, or Heliochromy," in 1851-2; "On Heliographic Engraving on Steel and Glass," in 1853-5; and his principal works were collected under the title "Recherches Photographiques," in 1855. To his uncle, M. Nicéphore Niepce, and to M. Daguerre, the public are indebted for obtaining pictorial representations by means of solar light. M. Niepce-de-Saint-Victor, obtained the Trémont prize from the Académie des Sciences in 1861, 1862, and 1863.

NIGER TERRITORY, Bishop of. (*See* Crowther, Dr.)

NIGHTINGALE, Florence, a lady whose name has been rendered illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean War, is younger daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and was born at Florence in May, 1820. She enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the children of the affluent and refined, and attained remarkable efficiency in some branches of female education. It was not long before her philanthropic instincts, previously restricted in their exercise to casual ministrations among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led her to the systematic study of the ameliorative treatment of physical and moral distress. Not satisfied with the investigation of the actual working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she conducted on the Continent inquiries in the same spirit, and in 1851 took up her abode in an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Nor was it long before an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for having heard that the Governesses' Sanatorium, in Harley-street, languished for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough organization. This work had scarcely been accomplished, when, before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea led to such severe condemnation, that various plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and of nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from active participation in charitable enterprises, Miss Nightingale assists the cause by her writings, intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subjects in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thou-

sand copies have been sold, in 1860; and "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and this benevolent lady has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement. Her latest publications are "Notes on Lying-In Institutions, together with a Proposal for Organizing an Institution for Training Midwives and Midwifery Nurses," 1871; "Life or Death in India: a paper read at the Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Norwich, 1873. With an Appendix on Life or Death by Irrigation," 1874.

NILSSON, CHRISTINA, daughter of a labouring man, born at Wederslöf, near Wexiö, in Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843, at an early age evinced great taste for music. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang, accompanying herself on the violin. While performing in this manner at a fair at Ljungby, in June, 1857, her extraordinary powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornérhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who rescued her from her vagrant life, and placed her at school first at Halmstad, and afterwards at Stockholm, where she was instructed by M. Franz Berwald. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860, went to Paris, continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel, and came out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Oct. 27, as Violetta in the "Traviata," with such success that she was engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, proved the great operatic attraction at that establishment during the season, and has since performed here with constantly increasing success. More recently she paid a visit to the United States (1870), where, within less than a year, she is said to have cleared £30,000. After a Transatlantic trip of two years she reappeared at Drury Lane Theatre, May 28, 1872, in "La Traviata." She was married at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 27, 1872, to M. Auguste Rouzoud, the son of an eminent French merchant.

NINA, HIS EMINENCE LORENZO, Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Recanati, near Ancona, May 12, 1812. He was a member of a middle-class family, his father being a notary. From his earliest years he manifested decided ability. He commenced his studies in literature and philosophy in the seminary of his native town, and afterwards took his Doctor's decree in theology and law in the University of Rome. In 1835 he was ordained, and from that time followed the regular course of the Curial Prelature, rising steadily and rapidly, confining himself chiefly to the study of the canon law. Monsignor, afterwards Cardinal, di Pietro, who was then Auditor of the Rota, chose him for his Secretary. The Cardinal Prefect of the Congregation of the Council also appointed him his Auditor, and he distinguished himself so notably in that capacity that he was shortly afterwards made Under-Secretary of that Congregation. About the same time he also became Auditor to Cardinal Amat, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church. Later he was made a member of the Congregation of the Advocates of St. Ivo, and inscribed among the Prelates of the Parco Maggiore, one of the principal colleges into which the Vatican Prelature is divided. He received a Canon's stall in the Basilica of St. Peter's, and was employed by Pius IX. in many delicate matters requiring ability and judgment. In these he acquitted himself so much to the late Pope's satisfaction that his Holiness named him Assessor of the Holy Office. In 1869 he was appointed member of the preparatory commission for the ecclesiastical discipline of

the Vatican Council, Referendary of the Segnatura, and Apostolic Protonotary and Consul of the Holy Congregation of Rites. He was numbered among the domestic Prelates of Pius IX., and finally was elected Prefect of the Pontifical Lyceum of Santa Appollinare. At the Consistory, held on March 12, 1877, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, conferring upon him the title of St. Angelo in Pescheria. In Aug. 1878, Pope Leo XIII. appointed him Pontifical Secretary of State. His Eminence also became Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Administrator of the Property of the Holy See.

NISARD, JEAN MARIE NAPOLÉON DÉSIRÉ, journalist, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, March 20, 1806, was educated at Sainte Barbe, joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats* in 1826, and afterwards became connected with the *National*. He was appointed to a post in the École Normale, which he filled till 1844, and held other important posts, succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence, and was made director of the École Normale Supérieure in 1857. This latter position he retained till 1867, when he was raised to the dignity of a Senator. He has written, amongst other works, "Les Poëtes Latins de la Décadence," published in 1834; "Histoire et Description de la Ville de Nîmes," in 1835; "Mélanges," in 1838; "Précis de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Premiers Monuments jusqu'à nos Jours," in 1840; "Histoire de la Littérature Française," in 1844-63; he contributed articles to the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Contemporaine*, and the *Revue Européenne;* has translated some of the plays of Shakspere, and written some novels. He was made a member of the Académie Française in 1850; Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and Commander, June 16, 1856. He superintended the publication of a collection of Latin Classics, with a translation in French, commenced in 1839, and completed in 27 volumes.

NISARD, MARIE EDOUARD CHARLES, brother of M. Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré Nisard, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, Jan. 10, 1808, was brought up to commercial pursuits, which he relinquished for a literary career. His "Épître aux Antiromantiques," appeared in 1829, and from 1831 till 1848 he was attached to the family of Louis Philippe, and assisted in the direction of several journals devoted to the support of the cause of the revolution of July, 1830. Amongst his numerous works are "Camera Lucida," published in 1845; "Le Triumvirat Littéraire au XVIe Siècle," in 1852; "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," and "Les Mémoires de Huet," in 1853; "Histoire des Livres Populaires depuis le XVe Siècle jusqu'en 1852," in 1854; "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres au XVe, XVIe, et XVIIe Siècles," in 1860; and "Curiosités de l'Etymologie Française," in 1863. He was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences in 1867.

NOAILLES, PAUL, DUC DE, a French historian, born Jan. 4, 1802, inherited the title of Peer of France from a great-uncle, who died in 1823. He did not take his seat at the Palace of the Luxembourg till 1827, and after the revolution of July he remained at his post and delivered many speeches, which have been published in a collected form. In 1848 he retired into private life, and has since devoted himself to literary research. In March, 1871, he was offered by M. Thiers the post of French Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, but he declined the appointment, on the ground of ill-health. The Duke, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1849, is the author of an essay on Saint-Cyr, under the title of "Histoire de la Maison Royale de Saint-Louis," published in 1843, and republished with additions in 1856; and of "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 2 vols., 1848.

NOEL, THE RIGHT HON. GERARD JAMES, M.P., second son of the first Earl of Gainsborough, was born in

1823. He entered the army as a cornet in the 11th Hussars in 1842; became a Captain in 1847, and retired in 1851. He was elected M.P. for Rutlandshire in the Conservative interest in 1847, and still is one of the representatives of that county. He was a Lord of the Treasury from July, 1866, to Oct. 1868, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from the last date to December following. In Aug. 1876, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings in succession to Lord Henry Lennox.

NORFOLK (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE, HENRY FITZALAN HOWARD, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Premier Duke and Earl, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, is the eldest son of the seventeenth duke by his wife Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of Edmund, first Lord Lyons. He was born in Carlton Terrace, London, Dec. 27, 1847, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 25, 1860. His Grace, who is a zealous Roman Catholic, takes great interest in all matters relating to his Church, and frequently presides over public meetings of his co-religionists. He is President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. It was to the Duke of Norfolk that Dr. Newman addressed, in 1875, his reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." He married at the Oratory, Brompton, on Nov. 21, 1877, Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, Esq., of Donington Park, Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudon.

NORMANBY (THE MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, only son of the first Marquis, born July 23, 1819, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, and was Controller and subsequently Treasurer of the Queen's Household from 1853 till 1858, when he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. As Lord Mulgrave, he was member for Scarborough in the Liberal interest from 1847 till 1851, and from 1852 till 1857. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1851, and succeeded to his father's title July 28, 1863, when he resigned his foreign appointment and returned to England. He was appointed Captain of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Dec. 17, 1869, and held that office till April 8, 1871, when he was nominated Governor of Queensland. He succeeded Sir James Fergusson as Governor of New Zealand in 1874. In Dec. 1878 he succeeded Sir G. F. Bowen as Governor of Victoria.

NORTHBROOK (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, eldest son of the first baron, who was long known as Sir Francis Baring, was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated (second-class in classics) in 1846. He was successively Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to Feb., 1858; Under-Secretary of State for India from June, 1859, to Jan., 1861; Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till June, 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, Lord Northbrook was again appointed Under-Secretary for War; and after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo he was appointed to succeed that nobleman as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Feb., 1872. He resigned in Feb., 1876, and was succeeded by Lord Lytton. In recognition of his distinguished services he was created Viscount Baring of Lee in the county of Kent, and Earl of Northbrook in the county of Southampton.

NORTHCOTE, The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Henry Stafford Northeote, Esq., by his first wife, Agnes, only daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq., of Portland Place, London, was born in London Oct. 27, 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., first-class in classics, and third in mathematics, 1839; M.A., 1842; Hon. D.C.L. 1863). He was Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone while that statesman was President of the Board of Trade (1843—45), and on being called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1847 he became Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the seventh baronet, in 1851, he succeeded to the family title and estates. In acknowledgment of his services as one of the Secretaries to the Great Exhibition he was created a (Civil) Companion of the Bath. For several years he was engaged with Sir C. E. Trevelyan in inquiring into the condition of the civil establishments of the Crown, and they eventually drew up a report, presented in 1854, which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. He represented Dudley in the Conservative interest from March, 1855, till April, 1857; and sat for Stamford from July, 1858, till May, 1866, when he was first elected for North Devon, which constituency, though it had rejected him a few years previously (in 1857) has since returned him at every succeeding general election. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury during the first half of the year 1859, and he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration, in June, 1866, when he was sworn of the Privy Council. From March, 1867, till Dec., 1868, he was Secretary of State for India. More recently he was a member of the Joint High Commission, whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet in Feb., 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he became also the leader of the Lower House, after the elevation of the Premier to the peerage as Lord Beaconsfield. It may be added that Sir Stafford Northcote was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 12, 1869; presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Bristol the same year; was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the law relating to Friendly Societies, Nov. 2, 1870; and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in April, 1875. He is the author of "The Case of Sir Eardley Wilmot, considered in a letter to a friend," 1847, being a vindication of Mr. Gladstone, who had been charged with re-calling Sir Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on account of rumours which had reached him with respect to that gentleman's private character; "A Statement of Facts connected with the Election of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as Member for the University of Oxford in 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and 1853," 8vo, Lond., 1853; "Twenty Years of Financial Policy: A Summary of the chief financial measures passed between 1842 and 1861, with a table of Budgets," 1862; "Speech in the House of Commons on moving the Vote for the Purchase of the Khedive's Shares in the Suez Canal, Feb. 14, 1876. With a note on the Financial Condition of the Country." Sir S. Northcote, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Devonshire, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, married in 1843 Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Duke of), The Most Noble Algernon George Percy, is the eldest surviving son of George, late Duke, by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon. James Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharncliffe. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and at St. John's College,

Cambridge, of which University he was created a Doctor of Laws in 1842. He served for some years in the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He first entered Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Beeralston (disfranchised under the first Reform Act), and represented the northern division of Northumberland in the Conservative interest from 1852 down to 1865. He held office in 1858-9, first as a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal, on the Earl of Beaconsfield resigning that office, in Feb., 1878. In Aug. of that year he was appointed to preside over the Royal Commission, which had been charged with conducting an inquiry into the parochial charities of the City of London. His grace is President of the Royal Institution, and Hon. Colonel of the Northumberland Militia; and he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. His Grace married in 1845 Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury-park, Surrey.

NORTON (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Charles Clement Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, by Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, was born in Aug., 1814, and educated at Christ Chuch, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was elected in the Conservative interest in 1841, to represent the Northern division of Staffordshire. Mr. Adderley was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858-9, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Derby's third administration (July 1866 to Dec. 1868). He is a Trustee of Rugby School and Chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the return of the Conservatives to power in Feb., 1874, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. Sir Charles Adderley took an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government and in the introduction of reformatory institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on education and penal discipline, and of works on other subjects connected with colonial interests. He resigned the office of President of the Board of Trade in April, 1878, when he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Norton, of Norton-on-the-Moors, in the county of Stafford. His lordship presided at the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Cheltenham in Oct., 1878. He married, in 1842, Julia Anne Eliza Leigh, eldest daughter of Chandos, first Lord Leigh.

NORWICH, BISHOP OF. (*See* PELHAM, DR.)

NOTTINGHAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* BAGSHAWE; TROLLOPE.)

NOVA SCOTIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BINNEY, DR.)

NOVELLO, CLARA ANASTASIA (COUNTESS GIGLIUCCI), fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, musical composer, born in London, June 10, 1818, at an early age displayed so much musical talent as to induce her father to give her a thoroughly professional education. Her progress repaid the care bestowed upon her, for at the early age of eleven years she won, by competition, her admission as a pupil into the Conservatoire de Musique Sacrée at Paris, where, for two years, she studied assiduously, and at one of the public examinations of the pupils was complimented by Charles X. and his court. On the closing of the institution, in the revolution of 1830, she returned home fitted to take a prominent part among the singers of the day, at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and other leading musical entertainments. When only seventeen years of age

she was elected an associate of that society; and soon afterwards accepted an invitation from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand-Haus Concerts. In Berlin and Vienna she was equally well received; and so great was her success at the first-mentioned place, that the late king presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and to the court of Vienna. Before this time Malibran and Rubini advised her to go to Italy, and study for the stage. Her success at Vienna induced her to take part in the musical festivals in Lombardy, and she felt disposed to follow their advice, but, owing to engagements at St. Petersburg and in Germany, could not carry out this plan until 1839-40. She appeared at Padua in 1841 in the character of Semiramide with such success, that engagements at Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in 1842 both Rome and Genoa endeavoured to secure her for the *fêtes* of the carnival. In 1843 she returned to England, and sang in London and Manchester; and having contracted a matrimonial alliance with Count Gigliucci, she withdrew from the stage in 1844. Circumstances, however, induced her return in 1850, to the arena of her earlier triumphs; and she constantly appeared in concerts, oratorios, and operas, on the Continent and in London, until 1860, when she finally retired.

NOVELLO, Joseph Alfred, son of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, was born in 1810. He followed his father's footsteps in devoting himself to the propagation of good music in England, and at the early age of nineteen established himself in London as a musical publisher. Some years after he devised a system of printing cheap music, and succeeded in introducing this beneficial novelty, notwithstanding the general opposition of fellow music-sellers. To his efforts is due the abolition of a vexatious printers' guild law, which had hampered the trade since 1811. A friend and admirer of Felix Mendelssohn, Mr. Alfred Novello eagerly introduced to English auditors the works of that great master, and aided him in translating "St. Paul," "Lobgesang," and other compositions. In 1849 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England from "taxation on knowledge," and for years was the active treasurer of their society, the object of which was the repeal of the advertisement duty (accomplished in 1853), the repeal of the newspaper stamp (accomplished in 1855), the repeal of the duties on paper and foreign books, and the repeal of the security system. Ever ardent in promoting the progress of art, science, and social advancement, he materially assisted the inventive genius of his friend, Mr. Bessemer, in his scientific discoveries in glass, &c., and especially that of producing the metal now known as Bessemer steel. In 1856 he retired from business and established himself in Italy, the birthplace of his paternal ancestors.

NOVELLO, Sabilla, youngest daughter of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, for some years successfully followed the career of singer and musical teacher in London. The fatigues of the profession proving too arduous for her delicate throat, she retired to Italy and devoted her energies to the literary branches of the musical art. Her best known works are: "Vocal School," "Voice and Vocal Art," "Mozart's Thorough-bass School," "Albrechtsberger's ditto," "Nägel and Pfeiffer's Choral School," "Paganini's Violin-playing," "English Version of Mendelssohn's Vocal Compositions."

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OAKELEY, The Very Rev. Frederick, a Roman Catholic divine, the youngest son of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., formerly Governor of Madras, was born at Shrewsbury, Sept. 5, 1802. Before going to the

University he was a pupil of the late Bishop Sumner, then Curate of Highelere, Hampshire, in whose house he resided from 1817 till 1820. In the recently published Life of Bishop Sumner, by his son, Mr. Oakeley, who is described as a favourite pupil of the Bishop's, has contributed a letter of some length, in which he embodies his pleasant and grateful recollections of the three years spent at Highelere. On proceeding to Oxford he became a member of Christ Church, but he was elected a Fellow of Balliol College in 1827. His academical career was a brilliant one. He graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1824; gained the Chancellor's prizes for a Latin essay in 1825, and for an English essay in 1827; and carried off the Ellerton Theological prize in the same year. He was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield by Bishop Ryder in 1832, and in the same year was nominated a select preacher in the University. He also filled the office of Public Examiner at Oxford at a somewhat later period. In 1837 he received the appointment of Whitehall Preacher for Oxford from Bishop Blomfield, who in that year amalgamated into a single preachership for each of the two Universities the twelve which had previously existed, and selected Mr. Oakeley as the Preacher for Oxford, and the present Bishop of Worcester for Cambridge. In 1839 Mr. Oakeley became Minister of Margaret Chapel, Margaret Street, London, where he introduced that more reverent form of external worship which now goes by the name ot Ritualism. Mr. Gladstone, who was one of his congregation, thus speaks of him in the *Contemporary Review* for Oct., 1874:—"The Papal Church now enjoys the advantage of the labours of Mr. Oakeley, who united to a fine musical taste á much finer and much rarer gift in discerning and expressing the harmony between the inward purposes of Christian worship and its outward investiture, and who then had gathered around him a congregation the most devout and hearty that I, for one, have ever seen in any community of the Christian world." Mr. Oakeley resigned all his preferments on entering the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. After being ordained a priest, he was appointed Missionary Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Islington. He was nominated a Canon of the diocese of Westminster in 1852; and elected a member of the Roman Academy of Letters in 1868. Canon Oakeley is the author of "Whitehall Sermons," 1839; "The Order and Ceremonial of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, explained in a Dialogue between a Priest and a Catechumen," 1848, 2nd edit. 1859, a work which has been translated into Italian; "Practical Sermons," 1848; "The Youthful Martyrs of Rome, a Christian Drama, adapted from Cardinal Wiseman's 'Fabiola,'" 1856; "The Church of the Bible; or, Scripture Testimonies to Catholic Doctrines and Catholic Principles, considered and collected in a Series of Popular Discourses," 1857; Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement, A.D. 1833-45," Lond. 1865, reprinted from the *Dublin Review*; "Letter on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" 1866; "Lyra Liturgica," a volume of sacred poems, 1867; "The Priest on the Mission: a course of lectures on missionary and parochial duties," 1871; "Catholic Worship: a Manual of Popular Instruction on the Ceremonies and Devotions of the Church," 2nd edit. 1872; and "The Voice of Creation as a Witness to the Mind of its Divine Author," in 1875.

OAKELEY, SIR HERBERT STANLEY, Mus. D., second son of the late Sir Herbert, and brother of the present Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in July, 1830. His mother, Atholl Murray, the third Lady Oakeley, was daughter of Lord Charles Murray, youngest son of John, third Duke of Athole. He was educated at

Rugby School, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1853, M.A. 1856). After having graduated he went abroad to complete his studies in music, for which, from earliest childhood, he had shown a marked predilection. At Leipsic he studied pianoforte-playing under Professor Moscheles, and at Bonn organ-playing under Dr. Breidenstein, professor of music in that University, and later under the great organist, Dr. Johann Schneider of Dresden. While resident in London he acted for some years as musical critic and correspondent to a well-known weekly periodical, for which and for other journals he still contributes notices of musical festivals at home and abroad. In 1865, on the death of Professor Donaldson, he was elected Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. In 1871 he received *ex officio* the degree of Doctor of Music. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in Aug. 1876. Sir Herbert Oakeley has published compositions for the Church, for chorus, orchestra, organ, pianoforte, vocal quartetts, ducts, solos, &c.

OAKES, John Wright, A.R.A., born in 1822 at Sproston House, near Middlewich, Cheshire, was educated at a private school in Liverpool. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy, with one exception, since 1848. A few of his later pictures are :—"The Warren ;" "Maldreath Sands ;" Aberfraw Bay ;" "The Common ;" "A Solitary Pool ;" A Carnarvonshire Glen ;" "Early Spring," 1869, purchased for the Public Gallery, Glasgow; "Autumn," 1870, purchased for the Public Gallery, Liverpool ; "Bay of Lucerne ;" "Linn of Muick ;" "Glen Derry ;" "A Sandy Bit of the Road ;" "The Fallow Field ;" "Sheltered ;" "Fording a Creek ;" "The Border Countrie," 1877 ; "Dirty Weather on the East Coast ;" "The Dee Sands ;" and "In the Meadows," 1878. Mr. Oakes was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in April, 1876.

ODLING, William, M.B., F.R.S., born Sept. 5, 1829, in Southwark ; was educated at private schools ; and for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. of the University of London in 1851 ; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859 ; and President of the Chemical Society in 1873. He was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital in 1850 ; Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1863 ; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, in 1868 ; Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, June 17, 1872 ; and elected a Fellow of Worcester College on the following day. Mr. Odling, who is highly distinguished as a scientific chemist, is the author of a "Manual of Chemistry," 1861 ; "Lectures on Animal Chemistry," 1866 ; "Course of Practical Chemistry," 1876 ; and of various scientific memoirs, especially on chemical theory. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics in Feb., 1875. He was British Judge of Awards for Chemical Manufactures at the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876.

OFFENBACH, Jacques, a French musician and composer, born at Cologne, June 21, 1819. After completing his musical studies at the Paris Conservatoire, he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français (1847), and became known by setting to music several of La Fontaine's fables. He also obtained a reputation as a violoncellist. In 1855 he obtained the licence of the new theatre "Les Bouffes Parisiens," where he formed a company whose performances have since been witnessed in this country and in Germany. M. Offenbach was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861. Among his very numerous *bouffonneries musicales* the best known are "La Belle Hélène," 1864 ; "Orphée aux Enfers ;" "La Barbe Bleue," 1866 ; "La Grande Duchesse," 1867 ; "La Périchole,"

1868; "Les Brigands," 1869; and "Roi Carotte," 1872. His more recent productions are "Le Corsaire Noir," a three-act opera produced at Vienna, Sept. 21, 1872; "La Jolie Parfumeuse," another three-act opera, brought out at the Renaissance, at Paris, in Dec., 1873; and a one-act opera, "Bagatelle," produced at the Bouffes Parisiens in May, 1874; "Un Voyage dans la Lune," consisting of 4 acts and 23 tableaux, produced at the Gaîté, 1875; "Le Docteur Ox," a fairy opera in three acts, produced at the Variétés, in 1877.

O'FLANAGAN, JAMES RODERICK, M.R.I.A., was born Sept. 1, 1814, in Fermoy barracks, co. Cork, and is the eldest son of Captain O'Flanagan and Eliza, daughter of W. Glisson, of Mount Glisson, in that county. He received his education at Fermoy School, was called to the bar of Ireland in 1838, and went the Munster circuit. In 1846 Mr. O'Flanagan was appointed a Crown Prosecutor for the city of Cork. After travelling on the Continent, Mr. O'Flanagan's "Impressions at Home and Abroad" was published at London in 2 vols., 1837. He joined the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1843, and read an essay, which expanded into the "Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Blackwater in Munster," London, 1844. He contributed to the series of "Irish Rivers," in the *Dublin University Magazine*, from 1845 till 1852, conducted the *Irish National Magazine*, and was the principal contributor to the *Dublin Saturday Magazine*. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and his essay on "The Life and Writings of the Irish Historian John D'Alton" is published in the Proceedings of that body. In conjunction with Mr. D'Alton, he published "The History of Dundalk," Dublin, 1861. In 1866 appeared his "Bar Life of O'Connell," and "Bryan O'Ryan," a sporting novel, which was followed by his chief work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland," 2 vols., London, 1870.

O'HAGAN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS O'HAGAN, born at Dublin, in 1810, was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish bar in 1836. He held for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford, was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1860, and to the (Irish) Attorney-Generalship in 1861, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Jan., 1865, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and supported the Liberal party. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Justice O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron O'Hagan. He remained in office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in Feb., 1874. In Oct., 1878, he was nominated one of the Commissioners who were intrusted with the duty of giving effect to the Act relating to Intermediate Education in Ireland.

OLDENBURG (GRAND DUKE OF), NICHOLAS FREDERICK PETER, son of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick Augustus and the Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernberg, born July 8, 1827, succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1853. The population of the duchy over which he reigns is about 300,000. He promulgated a liberal constitution in Feb., 1849, modified it in 1852, and during the war between Russia, Turkey, and the Allied Powers he adhered to the policy of Prussia. After the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria, the Grand Duke claimed a portion of these duchies, which claim he endeavoured to support by some "Memoirs" addressed to the diplomatists of Europe. He married, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter

of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons.

OLIPHANT, LAWRENCE, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., for many years Chief Justice of Ceylon, born in 1829, was intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung Bahadoor to the Nepaulese court. An account of this visit he published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmandhu." Returning to England, he was admitted a member of the Scottish bar, and was afterwards called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1852 he travelled through a great part of Russia, as far as the Crimea, an account of which tour he published in 1853, under the title of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." He became private secretary to the late Earl of Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, and in 1855 published, under the title of "Minnesota and the Far West," a narrative of his wanderings in Canada and the United States. "The Coming Campaign," a work on the war with Russia, appeared soon after; and having accompanied Omer Pasha in some of his expeditions, he published, in 1856, "The Transcaucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha," a personal narrative. He accompanied the late Lord Elgin as private secretary and historiographer on his special embassy to China in 1857, and in 1860 published "A Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, in 1857-59;" and "Patriots and Filibusters: Incidents of Travel." He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. In 1861, while acting as Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, he was attacked and severely wounded by assassins, and resigned the diplomatic service in the following year. In 1865 he was returned to Parliament for the Stirling burghs, and resigned his seat in 1868. In 1870 he published "Piccadilly: a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography."

OLIPHANT, MRS. MARGARET, a novelist and biographer, whose maiden name was Wilson, is of Scotch parentage, but was born at Liverpool about 1818. The first of her numerous works of fiction, which abound in skilful delineations of Scotch life and character, appeared in 1849, under the title of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside." Its success was such as to incite its author to fresh efforts, and she produced a long series of works of fiction, which secured for her a wide-spread reputation not only in this country, but also in the United States, where most of her novels have been republished. Their titles are: — "Merkland," 1851; "Adam Graeme of Mossgray," 1852; "Harry Muir," 1853; "Magdalen Hepburn," 1854; "Lilliesleaf," 1855; "Zaidee;" "Katie Stewart," and "The Quiet Heart;" "Chronicles of Carlingford;" "Salem Chapel;" "Agnes," 1866; "The Minister's Wife," 1869; "John: a Love Story," 1870; "Three Brothers," 1870; "Squire Arden," 1871; "Ombra," 1871; "At his Gates," 1872; "Innocent: a Tale of Modern Life," 1873; "A Rose in June," 1874; "For Love and Life," 1874; "Mrs. Arthur," 1877; "Young Musgrave," 1877; "The Primrose Path," 1878; and "Within the Precincts" in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1878. Her biographical works are, "Life of Edward Irving," 1862; "St. Francis of Assisi," 1870; a "Memoir of the Comte de Montalembert," 1872; and "The Makers of Florence: Dante, Giotto, Savanarola; and their City," 1876.

OLIPHANT, THOMAS LAWRENCE KINGTON, born August 16, 1831, at Henleaze, near Bristol, was educated at Cheam, Surrey, then at Eton, next at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple. He was served heir to the estate of Gask, in Perthshire in 1867. Mr. Oliphant has published the "Life of the Emperor Frederick the Second," 1862; "Jacobite Lairds of Gask," 1870; "Sources of Standard English," 1873; and "Life of the Duc de Luynes," with other essays, 1875.

OLLIVANT, THE RIGHT REV.

ALFRED, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, son of the late William Ollivant, Esq., of Manchester, where he was born in 1798, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in 1821, as sixth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and became Fellow of his college. In 1820 he was elected Craven University Scholar, and in 1822 Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar. In 1822 and 1823 he gained the Middle Bachelors and Senior Bachelors members' prizes for Latin prose. He was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1827 till 1843, from which year he held the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, till 1849, when he was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff on the death of Dr. Copleston. He is now the oldest bishop on the bench. He has published "An Analysis of the Text of the History of Joseph," 1828; "Sermons preached in the chapel of St. David's College, Lampeter," 1831; "The Moral and Spiritual Condition of the Welsh Families resident in London, with suggestions as to the possible causes and remedy of the evil. A Sermon preached at the re-opening of the church of St. Fagan's, Aberdare, Aug. 26, 1856," 8vo., Lond., 1856; "Some Account of the Condition of the Fabric of Llandaff Cathedral, from 1575 to its re-opening in 1837," 8vo., Lond. 1857, second edit. 1860; "Reasons for withdrawing from the Dissenting Ministry and seeking ordination in the Church. With a few particulars respecting the character and ministry of C. J. S. Russell," 1862; two "Letters" addressed to the Clergy of the diocese of Llandaff, in reference to the critical examination of the Pentateuch by the Bishop of Natal," 1863; "The Want of Unity in the Church, and the Church's teaching as to Confession; originally delivered as an Address to the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the diocese of Llandaff," 1873; and many charges and sermons.

OLLIVIER, OLIVIER ÉMILE, a French statesman, born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825; became a member of the Paris bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; was Préfet at Langres; and returned to the bar in 1849. Elected as Opposition candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; amongst which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and the regulation of the press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of Opposition deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the mean time he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled "La Démocratie," and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris, and in the first session was distinguished by his report on the law relating to coalitions, and then showed such moderation in his relations with the Government as to cause a coldness between himself and his old political friends, a feeling which was increased during the session of 1865, in which year he was elected a member of the Council-General of the Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris bar. M. Emile Ollivier was chosen by the Emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was founded. The session of 1866-67 witnessed the complete separation of M. Ollivier from his former political associates of the Left. The liberal promises contained in the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19 induced him to side with the Government, and it was fully expected that he would be received into the ministry in the combinations which were successively announced and con-

tradicted. Just before the general elections of 1869 the rumours on this point assumed fresh consistency, and M. Ollivier seized this opportunity to direct public attention to the origin and history of his relations with the Emperor by publishing a pamphlet entitled "Le 19 Janvier." He was returned by an enormous majority for the first circonscription of the Var, but was defeated in the third circonscription of the Seine, for which he was also a candidate. On Dec. 27, M. Ollivier, who had been for some time the centre of the movements for uniting the fractions of the late majority with the new Liberal *Tiers Parti*, received from the Emperor a letter inviting him to form a ministry which should enjoy the confidence of the Legislative body, and which could carry out the Senatus-Consultum in letter and spirit. This onerous task he undertook, and the names of the new ministers were published in the *Journal Officiel* on Jan 3, 1870. M. Ollivier himself took the portfolio of Justice, the other ministers being Count Daru (Foreign Affairs), M. Chevandier de Valdrôme (Interior), M. Buffet (Finance), General Lebœuf (War), Admiral Rigault de Genouilly (Marine), M. Ségris (Public Instruction), M. Talhouët (Public Works), M. Louvet (Commerce), Marshal Vaillant (Imperial Household), and M. Richard (Fine Arts). Among the first-fruits of the new administration was the granting of an amnesty in favour of M. Ledru-Rollin, the convocation of the High Court of Justice at Tours to try Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the maintenance of order without effusion of blood during the popular excitement caused by the assassination of Victor Noir, the prosecution of Henri Rochefort, and the dismissal of M. Haussmann. Several administrative reforms were also introduced, and it was thought by many that an era of constitutional liberty had commenced for France. These hopes were soon rudely dispelled. The declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Government on Aug. 9, 1870, when General Count de Palikao was charged with the formation of a war ministry. M. Ollivier, who, it should be mentioned, had been elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870, deemed it prudent after the fall of the empire to retire to Biella, in Piedmont, where he resided for a considerable time with his wife and child, devoting his time to literary pursuits. He returned to his house at Passy at the close of the year 1872, and his reception at the French Academy took place Feb. 25, 1874. M. Émile Ollivier has published numerous juridical works, which have appeared in the *Revue de Droit Pratique*, which he founded in 1856, in conjunction with MM. Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobiliéres et Ordres," published in 1859; and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," in 1864; "Une Visite à la Chapelle des Médicis: Dialogue entre Michel Ange et Raphaël," in 1872, and of other works. He is an accomplished musician, and besides playing the violin, has written several concertos for that instrument. M. Ollivier's first wife, who died at Saint Tropez, in 1862, was a daughter of Liszt, the famous pianist and composer; he married, secondly, in Sept., 1869, Mdlle. Gravier, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, born in Hartford, Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1822. He studied at Yale College, devoting special attention to engineering and the sciences connected with agriculture. In 1848 he purchased a fruit-farm on Staten Island, near New York, and while successfully managing it, studied landscape gardening. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through England and portions of the Continent, an account of which was given in his "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (1852). In

1852-53, as correspondent of the *New York Times*, he travelled through the Southern States with the speeial purpose of studying the effeets of slavery upon agrieulture. The results of this journey, and of a subsequent one, were afterwards published in separate works: "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856); "A Journey Through Texas" (1857); "A Journey in the Blaek Country" (1860); and "The Cotton Kingdom" (1861). In the meanwhile, in 1855, he made a tour through Franee, Italy, and Germany for the purpose of observing parks and rural grounds. In 1856 prizes were offered for the best plans for laying out the New Central Park in New York. That offered by Mr. Olmsted, prepared in eonjunetion with Mr. Calvert Vaux, was adopted, and Olmsted was appointed arehiteet and ehief engineer. The work was pressed forward rapidly under his charge until 1861, when the eivil war having broken out, he was urged to beeome Seeretary and Exeeutive Officer of the Sanitary Commission. He accepted the duty, resigning eharge of the Park, and until the elose of the war filled that position. Afterwards he resumed his profession as a landseape gardener, espeeially in eonneetion with the New York Central Park, of whieh he was soon appointed Arehiteet-in-Chief, having in eharge not only the arehiteetual work, but also the entire laying out of the grounds. During these years he also largely assisted in the laying out other publie parks in various eities, espeeially the Prospeet Park in Brooklyn. In 1878 a new Board of Park Commissioners eame into offiee, who, from alleged motives of eeonomy, abolished the offiee of Arehiteet-in-Chief, although the salary was only $4,500. They, however, proposed to retain the serviees of Mr. Olmsted as Consulting Arehiteet, without any stipulated salary. This aetion of the Commissioners was made the subjeet of severe eritieism.

OMMANEY, Vice-Admiral Sir Erasmus, C.B., F.R.S., is the seventh son of the late Sir Franeis Molyneaux Ommaney, the well-known Navy Agent, and sometime M.P. for Barnstaple, and nephew of the late Admiral Sir John A. Ommaney, K.C.B. He was born in London in 1814, and entered the navy in 1826, passing his examination in 1833 and obtaining his first eommission in 1835. Having been midshipman in the *Pique* under the late Captain (afterwards Admiral) H. J. Rous, attaehed to the foree off Lisbon, and subsequently Flag-Lieutenant to his unele, Sir John Ommaney, he was advaneed to the rank of Commander in 1840, and from 1841 till the elose of 1844 was employed on board the *Vesuvius* steamship. He beeame Captain in 1846, attained flag rank in 1864, and was promoted to Viee-Admiral in 1871. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath (Military Division) in 1867, and is a Fellow of the Royal Soeiety. He was knighted in 1877.

O'NEIL, Henry, A.R.A., historieal and *genre* painter, born in 1817, has for many years eontributed some exeellent works to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His prineipal pietures are—"Martha and Mary informing Christ of the death of Lazarus;" "By the Rivers of Babylon;" "Catharine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" "Mozart's Last Moments;" "Esther in Royal Robes;" "Ahasuerus and the Seribes;" "Catharine's Dream;" "Seene from Faust;" "Scene from Hamlet;" "The Return of the Wanderer;" "Rosalind and Celia;" "A Pie-nie;" "Eastward Ho!—August, 1857;" "Home Again!—1858" (these two works have aequired great popularity from the published engravings); "The Parting Cheer;" "The Letter-Writer;" "Mary Stuart's Farewell to Franee;" "The Power of Music;" "The Landing of the Prineess Alexandra at Gravesend;" "The Death of Raffaelle," 1866; and "An Ineident in Luther's Monastic Life at Erfurt"—at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1867. Mr. O'Neil, who

has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, has painted some very striking portraits. He is the author of a pamphlet, entitled "Modern Art in England and France," 1869; "The Age of Stucco: a Satire in three cantos," 1871; and various lectures on art.

ONTARIO, Bishop of. (*See* Lewis, Dr.)

ORCHARDSON, William Quiller, R.A., was born at Edinburgh in 1835, and entered at the age of fifteen the Trustees' Academy of his native city. The first pictures he submitted to public inspection were shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. Encouraged by their reception, Mr. Orchardson came to London in 1863, and the same year exhibited in Trafalgar-square for the first time. His contributions were entitled "An Old English Song," and "Portraits," the latter a life-size full-length portrait composition of three young ladies. In 1864 he exhibited, under the title of "Flowers o' the Forest," a picture of a group of young lassies tripping over a heathery moor. The following year appeared at the Royal Academy "Hamlet and Ophelia," and in the winter exhibition at the French gallery, Pall Mall, "The Challenge," which won a prize given by Mr. Wallis. In 1866 came "The Story of a Life" at the Academy—an aged nun relating her life experience to a group of novices; and "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's winter exhibition at the Suffolk-street galleries. In 1867 the Academy pictures were "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," and "Miss Pettie," and another was shown at the French gallery winter exhibition, entitled "Choosing a Weapon." In 1870 three pictures by him were exhibited at the Royal Academy, viz., "Day Dreams," "The Market-Girl from the Lido," and "Toilers of the Sea." Mr. Orchardson achieved a great success at the Paris Universal Exhibition, where his "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" were greatly admired by French critics, and won for the painter one of the very few medals awarded to English artists. His more recent pictures are, "A Hundred Years Ago," "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and "In St. Mark's, Venice," exhibited at the Academy in 1871; "Casus Belli" and "The Forest Pet," in 1872; "The Protector," "Oscar and Brin," and "Cinderella," in 1873; "Hamlet and the King," "Ophelia," "A Venetian Fruit-seller," and "Escaped," in 1874; "Too Good to be True," and "Moonlight on the Lagoons," in 1875; "Flotsam and Jetsam," "The Bill of Sale," and "The Old Soldier," in 1876; "The Queen of the Swords," and "Jessica" (Merchant of Venice), in 1877; "Conditional Neutrality," "A Social Eddy left by the Tide," and "Autumn," in 1878. Mr. Orchardson was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868, and an Academician, Dec. 13, 1877.

O'REILLY, The Right Rev. Bernard, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Ballybeg, co. Meath, Jan. 10, 1824, received his education at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and was ordained a priest. He became a canon of Liverpool, and for twenty years was attached to the church of St. Vincent de Paul in that town. On the death of Dr. Goss, Father O'Reilly was appointed his successor as Bishop of Liverpool, and he was consecrated by Archbishop Manning, March 19, 1873.

ORMSBY, The Right Hon. Henry, son of the Rev. Henry Ormsby, Rector of Kilskier, co. Meath, was born in that parish in Feb., 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1834, having obtained several honours in his career: these were in Logics, Mathematics, and Greek Composition. He was called to the bar in 1835, and made a Q.C. in 1858. Shortly before the resignation of the Conservative ministry in 1868 he was nominated Solicitor-General for Ireland. Upon the return of Mr. Disraeli to power in 1874 he was re-appointed Solicitor-

General. In Jan., 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, and sworn of the Privy Council; and in Nov. the same year he was appointed a Judge of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL, son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years member for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of *virtu*, which was disposed of by auction after his death, born in 1814, was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by Royal licence in 1844, through his marriage with the only child and heir of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. He was in the army, was secretary to the Admiralty from Dec., 1852, till March, 1858, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Waterford. He was elected one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Wycombe in July, 1841, for Middlesex in Aug., 1847, for Dover in March, 1857; was defeated at Dover at the general election in April, 1859; was returned for Liskeard in Aug., 1859, resigned his seat in June, 1865, sat as one of the members for Nottingham from May, 1866, to 1868, and was returned for the borough of Waterford in 1870, but he was at the bottom of the poll at the general election of Feb., 1874. Mr. Bernal Osborne was well known in Parliament by his frequent criticisms on public men and measures, characterized as much by lively sallies of wit as by a keen spirit of sarcasm.

OSBORNE, THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, born in 1808, graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Durweston, Dortsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. He resigned the latter incumbency in Sept., 1875. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, published under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*. His lordship has written "Gleanings in the West of Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed), published in 1850; "Lady Eva: Her Last Days, a Tale," in 1851; "Scutari and its Hospitals," with illustrations (he visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers) in 1855; "Hints to the Charitable," and "Hints for the Amelioration of the Moral Condition of a Village," in 1856; "Letters on the Education of Young Children," in 1866; and many pamphlets, urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, was born Jan. 21, 1829, and before he ascended the throne held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. He married, in June, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, who was born in July, 1836. From this union there are four sons—namely, Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir-apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Götland, born in Nov., 1859; Carl, Duke of Westergötland, born in Feb., 1861; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born in Aug., 1865. On the death of his brother, Charles XV., in 1872, he succeeded to the throne. The coronation of King Oscar and Queen Sophia took place July 18, 1873, at the cathedral of Drontheim in Norway. In 1878 the Frankfort Academy of Sciences elected the King of Sweden a corresponding member in recognition of his poetical translation

of Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. The king has a civil list of about £78,700 as King of Sweden, and about £32,000 more as King of Norway; besides which the Royal family enjoys an annuity of 300,000 riksdcr, or £16,666, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

O'SHEA, JOHN AUGUSTUS, special correspondent, born in 1840, is a son of Mr. John O'Shea, of Nenagh, county Tipperary, author of many volumes of ballad poetry and tales. He was educated in the Catholic University, Dublin, and his first practical experience of war was at the siege of Ancona in 1860, when it was defended by the Papal troops. He went through the Austro-Prussian war as correspondent of a New York paper, and joined, in 1869, the staff of the London *Standard*, with which he has been since connected. While acting as representative of the *Standard* during the Franco-Prussian war with the army of Marshal MacMahon advancing to the relief of Metz he was sentenced to death at Rheims on suspicion of having been in communication with the enemy, and it was only on a personal appeal to the Emperor by a press colleague that his release was ordered. After that he was one of the last to re-enter Paris before it was invested by the German forces, and while contributing continuous letters by balloon-post suffered all the privations of the siege in the beleaguered city. He has since been through a couple of campaigns with the Carlists in Biscaya, was present at the capture of Carthagena, described the coronation of the King of Norway, detailed the exhibits at the Vienna Exposition, chronicled the episodes of the famine in Bengal, and in addition to home work has been actively engaged more recently in Turkey and the East. His latest trips were to Malta and Cyprus, and a week after returning from the latter island he started for Canada, to give a narrative of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Mr. O'Shea is the author of one or two serial novels, and several comediettas, besides many shorter sketches and stories which have appeared in different magazines.

OSMAN PASHA (GHAZI), a Turkish general, born at Tokat, in Asia Minor, in 1832. He began his education in the preparatory school in Constantinople, under the supervision of his brother, Hussein Effendi, who, at the time, was professor of Arabic at the institution. From the preparatory school Osman passed in due course into the military school, and quitting the latter in 1853 with very high certificates, at once entered the army as a lieutenant; being appointed to the general staff in Shumla shortly after the outbreak of the Crimean war. His gallantry in action, and general soldier-like qualities, led to his rapid advancement, and at the termination of the campaign he was appointed a captain in the Imperial Guard at Constantinople. Before long he was promoted to the rank of major, and, as such, took part in the fighting in Crete, from 1866 to 1869. Returning to Constantinople after the suppression of the insurrection in the island, he was promoted to the rank of colonel; and on attaining the rank of brigadier-general he was appointed to the command of a division in the 5th Army Corps. In the Turko-Servian war Osman Pasha commanded the division of the Turkish army assembled at Widdin, and for his conduct in the campaign he was promoted, by an Imperial irade, to the rank of Muschir, or Field-Marshal. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out he still remained at Widdin, but his command was increased to sixty-eight battalions, sixteen squadrons, and 174 guns; and it was with the greater part of this force that he appeared at Plevna in July, 1877, and turned the tide of war in favour of the Turks. He defended that place with such gallantry, that in October he received from the Sultan

the title of "Ghazi," or "Victorious," and the decoration of the Osmanié in brilliants. At last Plevna surrendered (Dec. 10, 1877), after Osman had made a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines. Osman Ghazi Victorious surrendered unconditionally the gallant army with which he had held this famous stronghold for so long, with which he upset the whole Russian plan of campaign, and with which he defeated, in three pitched battles, Russia's finest armies. For some time Osman was a prisoner of war, but shortly after the conclusion of peace in March, 1878, he returned to Constantinople, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. On June 10 he was appointed Marshal of the Palace, at the same time retaining his command of the army for the defence of Constantinople. He was next appointed Governor-General of the island of Crete. Ghazi Osman Pasha was appointed Minister of War in the administration formed in Dec. 1878, and he elaborated a plan for the radical reorganisation of the army.

OSSORY, BISHOP OF. (*See* MORAN, DR.; WALSH, DR.)

OULESS, WALTER WILLIAM, A.R.A., was born Sept. 21, 1848, at St. Helier's, Jersey, and educated at Victoria College, Jersey. He adopted art as a profession, and obtained a high reputation as a portrait painter. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 25, 1877. Among the portraits painted and exhibited by Mr. Ouless, may be mentioned those of Lord Selborne, Mr. Charles Darwin, F.R.S.; the Bishop of London; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B.; Miss Ruth Bouverie (1877); the late Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., Recorder of London (1877); Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Lindsay (1878).

OUSELEY, SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE, Bart., son of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., sometime ambassador at the Court of Persia, born in London, Aug. 12, 1825, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, M.A. in 1849, Mus. Bac. in 1850, and Mus. Doc. in 1854. Having taken orders, he served a London curacy from 1849 till 1851, was appointed Precentor of Hereford Cathedral in 1855, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, in 1856. He has since taken an active part in the establishment of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, over which he presides as Warden, for the education of boys in classics and choral singing. He was appointed Professor of Music by the University of Oxford in 1855, on the death of Sir Henry R. Bishop. Sir F. Ouseley is the author of several excellent anthems, of which the best known is "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and he has published sundry collections of ancient and modern cathedral music; besides a "Treatise on Harmony," 1869; and a "Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue," 1869. In conjunction with Dr. Monk he edited "Anglican Psalter Chants," published in 1872.

OVERSTONE (BARON), SAMUEL JONES LOYD, the only son of the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Overstone Park, Northamptonshire, born Sept. 25, 1796, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, sat as member for Hythe in the Liberal interest from 1819 till 1826, and contested Manchester unsuccessfully in Dec. 1832. His lordship is a great patron of art, and is best known as an authority on monetary and financial matters, and as such has taken an active part in the discussion on the decimal coinage question. He is the author of several important publications on fiscal questions, was long the head of the late banking firm of Messrs. Jones Loyd & Co., of Lothbury, London, and was raised to the peerage, March 5, 1850.

OWEN, SIR FRANCIS PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.M.G., C.B., is the youngest son of Captain Charles Cunliffe Owen, of the Royal Navy, by Mary, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Blossett, sometime Chief Justice of Ben-

gal. He was brought up for the navy, and entered the service at the age of twelve, but after being five years employed on the Mediterranean and other stations, was compelled to retire on account of ill-health. Shortly afterwards he obtained an appointment in the Science and Art Department, then established at Marlborough-house, where his ability, quickness, and readiness of resource attracted the notice of his superiors, and recommended him to Sir Henry Cole. In 1855 he was appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition. His energy there displayed led to his appointment two years later as Deputy-General Superintendent of the Museum at South Kensington, where he was promoted, in 1860, to the post of Assistant-Director. In 1862 he was appointed Director of the Foreign Sections of the second International Exhibition at Kensington, where he was continuously employed down to 1867, when he was again sent to Paris as Assistant Executive Commissioner, at the Exhibition of that year. In 1873 was nominated Secretary of the Royal British Commission at the great Exhibition at Vienna, under the immediate command of the Prince of Wales as president. At the close of this exhibition Mr. Cunliffe Owen had conferred on him the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, and shortly afterwards he succeeded Sir Henry Cole in the directorship of the South Kensington Museum. He is a member of the Committee of Council on Education in the Science and Art Department. In 1875 he went to America as Executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia, where he organized the British section. In discharging the duties of the post which he held as the representative of this country at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 he won golden opinions; and in acknowledgment of his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Oct. 30, 1878. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, Nov. 27, 1878.

OWEN, RICHARD, C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, is the youngest son of Richard Owen, Esq., of Fulmer Place, Bucks, and was born at Lancaster, July 20, 1804. He studied in the grammar school of his native town, where he was contemporary with the late Dr. Whewell. In 1824 he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Barclay. He also attended for a considerable time the schools of medicine in Paris. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826, and commenced life as a general practitioner in Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, but his subsequent appointment, on Dr. Abernethy's recommendation, to the post of Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum, led him to devote his attention exclusively to the study of comparative anatomy. In 1834 he was appointed to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and soon afterwards he married the only daughter of his colleague Mr. William Clift, Curator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1836 he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College of Surgeons, being appointed by the College in the same year as the first Hunterian Professor. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter that the public are mainly indebted for the abolition of the nuisance. Professor Owen also took part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, served as president of one of the juries, at the request of the Government went to Paris, and was president of the jury of the same class of

objects in the "Universal Exhibition" of 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Professor Owen's connexion with the College of Surgeons ceased in 1856, on his being appointed Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum. He has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for the exposition of these collections in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History." For some years he was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign these offices. He has been honoured, by command of Her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. Among the first great works which he undertook were the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the "Transactions" of the Zoological Society. In that for 1855 he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis*, *Aptornis*, *Notornis*, *Chemiornis*, &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs" his researches on the unity of plan of animal organization, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively, but in a way unknown to him. Professor Owen has written, amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," 1832; "Odontography," 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 1846; "History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," 1849; "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a single Ovum," 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 1849-51; "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French at Paris in 1855; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," 1860; "On the Aye-aye" (*Chiromys*), 1863; "On the Gorilla," 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology, in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's views of their nature and origin. His later researches have been on the extinct animals of our principal Colonies. In 1876 his work on "The Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, was published by the trustees of the British Museum. In 1877 Professor Owen brought out, at his own cost, a work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia and on the extinct Marsupials of England," 2 vols. 4to, with 132 plates and many woodcuts. An enlarged work "On the extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand" is in the press (1878). Professor Owen has communicated numerous papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal, Linnæan, Geo-

logical, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the "Transactions" of the British Association. He was one of the founders, and first President, of the Microscopical Society; is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad; is a Chevalier of the Order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was created a Companion of the Bath, June 3, 1873.

OXENDEN, The Right Rev. Ashton, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, Primate and Metropolitan of Canada, was born at Broome Park, near Canterbury, in 1808, graduated B.A. at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and was ordained priest in 1834. From 1848 to 1869 he was rector of Pluckley-with-Pevington, in Kent. In 1864 he became an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1869, having been elected by the synod, he was consecrated to the Metropolitical See of Montreal, in virtue of which he became Primate of all Canada. He resigned his bishopric in April, 1878, feeling himself no longer equal to the fatigues of his diocese. Dr. Oxenden has written "Decision;" "Prayers for Private Use;" "Sermons on the Christian Life;" "God's Message to the Poor;" "Baptism Simply Explained;" "The Lord's Supper Simply Explained;" "Fervent Prayer;" "A Plain History of the Christian Church;" "The Pastoral Office;" "The Pathway of Safety;" "Lectures on the Gospel;" "The Barham Tracts;" and many other works.

OXFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Mackarness.)

P.

PAGET, The Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley, K.C.B., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., was born in 1823, and, after serving for some time in the General Post Office and the Audit Office, was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1841. He became précis writer to the late Earl of Aberdeen in Feb., 1846; attaché to the embassy at Paris in June the same year; and Secretary of Legation at Athens in Feb., 1852. After filling diplomatic offices in Egypt, Holland, and other countries, he was on several occasions Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Saxony in Dec., 1858; to Sweden and Norway in June, 1859; to Denmark in July, 1859; to Portugal in 1866; and to Italy in July, 1867. He was created a civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1863. In March, 1876, he was nominated Ambassador to Italy, and shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council (July 21).

PAGET, The Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward, C.B., son of the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his second marriage, born June 17, 1811, entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean war. He was for some time secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag-rank in 1858, and was made Vice-Admiral April 24, 1865. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Sandwich in Aug., 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857, and resigned his seat on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron in May, 1866. He retired from the command of the Mediterranean fleet in May, 1869.

PAGET, George Edward, M.D., F.R.S., born Dec. 22, 1809, at Yarmouth, Norfolk, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Caius College,

Cambridge, where he graduated with high mathematical honours. He was elected a Fellow of Caius in 1832, and took his M.D. degree in 1838. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1839 ; President of the British Medical Association in 1864 ; Harveian Orator at the Royal College of Physicians in 1866 ; Hon. M.D. of Dublin in 1867 ; President of the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom in 1869 ; LL.D. of Durham in 1870 ; LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1871 ; D.C.L. Oxon in 1872 ; Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, 1872 ; and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1873. Dr. Paget is the author of numerous addresses, papers, &c., on medical subjects.

PAGET, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., an eminent surgeon, son of a merchant, was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He is Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sir James Paget, who is a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of the College of Surgeons, is the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons ;" "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842 ; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853, 1863, and 1868 ; and has been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1871, and in the same month the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. He has been President of the College of Surgeons since July, 1875.

PALEY, Frederick Apthorp, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Paley, and grandson of the author of "The Evidences of Christianity," born at Easingwold, near York, in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842, and continued to reside till 1846, when he left the university, owing to his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He returned, however, in consequence of the partial removal of religious disabilities, and resided at Cambridge from 1860 to 1874, when he accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University College at Kensington, and shortly afterwards that of Classical Examiner to the University of London. He edited at intervals the plays of Æschylus, with Latin notes and emendations, of which several were reprinted, and were afterwards revised and published in one volume, with English notes (now in its third edition), for the "Bibliotheca Classica." He also edited (in part for the same series) Euripides, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius, Theocritus, all of which have been reprinted, Homer's Iliad, Hesiod, the "Peace," the "Acharnians," and the "Frogs" of Aristophanes, Select Private Orations of Demosthenes, Select Epigrams of Martial, several of the plays of Euripides in the series "Cambridge Texts with Notes," and an English translation of Schömann's work on the Assemblies of the Athenians. He also published a translation, in English prose, of the plays of Æschylus (2nd edit. 1871), and of the odes of Pindar (1868), besides a verse translation of the fifth book of Propertius ; and in Greek philosophy, translations, with notes and introductions, of the Philebus and the Theætetus of Plato, and of the fifth and tenth books of Aristotle's Ethics. Among his minor works are a pamphlet on "Religious Tests and National Universities," another on "The Proposed Changes in the Classical Tripos," a translation of Milton's Lycidas into Latin hexameter verse, several contributions to the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and the *Journal of Philology*, many

articles and classical reviews in various quarterly and other periodicals, a Latin pamphlet, "Homerus Periclis ætate quinam habitus sit, quæritur," and an essay (privately printed) on "Quintus Smyrnaeus and the 'Homer' of the Tragic Poets," the object of the two last being to call in question the alleged antiquity of our existing Homeric texts. He also published, for the Cambridge Philological Society, a collation of a MS. of the 14th century, with the "De Falsa Legatione" of Demosthenes. Mr. Paley has twice held the office of Classical Examiner in the University of London, and has acted several times in that capacity for the Civil Service Commission. He was one of the original and most energetic members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and as its secretary for several years, took an active part in the general movement then commencing for the restoration of parish churches, and the improvement of church architecture. In furtherance of these views, he wrote, in addition to many contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and other serials, an Introduction to "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," "The Church Restorers, a Tale," "Ecclesiologists' Guide to Churches near Cambridge," published in 1844; "Manual of Gothic Architecture," in 1846; "Manual of Gothic Mouldings," in 1847 (fourth edit. 1877); "Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral" (2nd edit. 1856); "Architectural Notes on Cartmel Priory Church" (2nd edit. 1872); and "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," in 1860. He made some contributions to botany in "A Few Words on Wheat-ears," "The Flora of Dover," and "The Flora of Peterborough," with introductions.

PALFREY, JOHN GORHAM, D.D., LL.D., born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 2, 1796. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, studied theology, and in 1818 became pastor of a Unitarian church at Boston. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Sacred Literature in the Harvard Divinity School, but resigned in 1839, and devoted himself to literature, but held several political situations, among them that of Postmaster of Boston. From 1835 to 1842 he was the editor of the *North American Review*. He has published: "The New Testament in the common version, conformed to Griesbach's Standard Greek Text" (1828); "Twenty-four Sermons on Duties belonging to some of the Conditions and Relations of Private Life" (1834); "Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, and Rabbinical Grammar" (1835); "Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities" (4 vols., 1838-52); "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity" (1843); "Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society" (1844); "Papers on the Slave Power" (1846); "The Relation between Judaism and Christianity" (1854); "A History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty" (3 vols., 1859-65); and an abridgment of the preceding, entitled, "A History of New England from the Discovery by Europeans to the Revolution of the Seventeenth Century," 1866.

PALGRAVE, FRANCIS TURNER, eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born Sept. 28, 1824, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was for five years Vice-Principal of the Training College for Schoolmasters at Kneller Hall, was afterwards appointed to a post in the educational department of the Privy Council, and for some years was private secretary to Earl Granville. He has published "Idylls and Songs," 1854; "The Golden Treasury of English Songs," 1861; "Art Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1862;" "Essays on Art," 1866; and a life of Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Globe edition of his

poems, 1867. His more recent works are—"Hymns," 1867, 2nd edit., enlarged, 1868; "The Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange," 1868; the text illustrative of "Gems of English Art in this Country: Twenty-four Pictures from National Collections, printed in colours by Leighton Brothers," 1869; and "Lyrical Poems," 1871. He also edited "Chrysomela: a selection from the Lyrical Poems of Robert Herrick," 1877. Mr. Palgrave was created an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1878.

PALGRAVE, WILLIAM GIFFORD, son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in Westminster Jan. 24, 1826, and received his education at the Charterhouse. He was Captain and Gold Medallist of his year, and obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, taking a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. The following year he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Native Infantry. After a short period of service, he became connected with the Order of the Jesuits, and in due course he was admitted to the priesthood. During his engagement with the French and Italian branches of the Society of Jesus he resided in Southern India till 1853; at Rome till the autumn of 1855; and subsequently in Syria and Palestine, where he was actively employed in the interests of the Order till 1860, by which time he had acquired a complete mastery of the Arabic language, both literary and vernacular. In his "Lectures on the Massacres of the Christians in Syria," delivered in Ireland in 1861, he describes himself as "a poor missionary for fifteen years," and he remarks, "I have myself been a witness of horrors and desolations that chill the very blood to read of; I saw them with my own eyes, heard them with my own ears, and only escaped through the Providence of God from being among the number of the victims." Mr. Palgrave was summoned to France in the summer of 1860 by Napoleon III., to give an account of the Syrian disturbances and massacres, and he returned to Syria in 1861, charged with the task of exploring Central and Eastern Arabia in the service of the Emperor. This he accomplished in the years 1862 and 1863, traversing the entire Wahabee kingdom, and subsequently the provinces adjacent to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. During his prolonged and varied residence and journeys in Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt, and other regions of the Ottoman East, he acquired such a familiarity with Arabic and the Arabs, that he was looked on by the latter as one of their own leaders and Sheykhs; and on several occasions acted as "Imam" and "Khatub" in their mosques. Mr. Palgrave, having obtained the permission of the French Emperor, published a work of great merit, entitled "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862-63)," 2 vols., London, 1865, which has been translated into French by M. E. Jonveaux. In the preface the author thus describes the object of his journey:—"The hope of doing something towards the permanent social good of those wide regions; the desire of bringing the stagnant waters of Eastern life into contact with the quickening stream of European progress; perhaps a natural curiosity to know the yet unknown, and the restlessness of enterprise not rare in Englishmen: these were the principal motives. The author may add that at the time of the undertaking, he was in connection with the Order of the Jesuits, an Order well-known in the annals of philanthropic daring; he has also gratefully to acknowledge that the necessary funds were furnished by the liberality of the present Emperor of the French." The reserve necessarily maintained by the author respecting the precise object of his wanderings tended to increase the interest of the public in this remark-

able publication. Having at last returned to England, Mr. Palgrave was, after some further stay in France and Germany, sent out by the English Government on special service for the release of Consul Cameron and the other prisoners in Abyssinia, in July, 1865, and remained in Egypt, by order, till June, 1866, when he returned to England. He was appointed Consul at Soukhoum-Kalé July 23, 1866, at Trebizond May 20, 1867, at the Island of St. Thomas, Feb. 19, 1873, and at Manila (Philippine Islands,) April 3, 1876; and Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria, Sept. 23, 1878. His more recent works are:—"Essays on Eastern Questions," 1872; "Hermann Agha: an Eastern Narrative," a novel in 2 vols., 1872, and "Dutch Guiana," an account of a fortnight's stay there, 1876. Mr. Palgrave is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and the Royal Asiatic Societies, and an honorary member of several foreign scientific institutions.

PALLES, The Right Hon. Christopher, LL.D., a member of an old Roman Catholic family, which has been settled in Ireland since the fifteenth century, is the second son of Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Mount Palles, co. Cavan, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, of St. Margaret's, co. Dublin, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1852, and was called to the Irish bar in the following year. He attained a very high position at the Irish Chancery bar, at an age almost entirely unprecedented. Almost without an interval after his call he sprang into eminence as a Chancery advocate. As a junior he enjoyed a very extensive common law practice, but on obtaining a silk gown (which fell to his lot in 1865), he devoted himself almost entirely to practice in the Equity courts, going into the common law courts only on special occasions. Perhaps the most brilliant specimen of his advocacy was his argument in the *cause célèbre* of "Croker v. Croker," before the Court of Chancery Appeal. He took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin in 1865. Dr. Palles was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration on the promotion of Mr. Dowse to the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland. On Mr. Dowse being elevated to the judicial bench in Nov., 1872, Dr. Palles succeeded to the latter office, which he held until the defeat of the Liberal party at the last general election. Just before Mr. Gladstone's resignation, Dr. Palles was appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1874.

PALLISER, John, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, born in 1817, has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and under a commission from the Government, in 1857-60, topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the sea-coast or Cascade Range. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, was presented by him to her Majesty's Government, and appeared in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and some of the results of his American experiences are recorded in "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies," published in 1853. The authorities at the Colonial Office were induced, on account of Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and

character, to place the expedition of 1856-7, which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate, and has served as High Sheriff for the county of Waterford.

PALLISER, Major Sir William, C.B., fifth son of Lieut.-Colonel Wray Palliser, Waterford Militia, of Comragh, co. Waterford, was born June 18, 1830, in Dublin, educated at Rugby School, Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and passed through the Staff College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the Rifle Brigade in April, 1855, and was tranferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. Sir William Palliser has introduced the following inventions into the services :—1st. The projectiles known as "Palliser Projectiles," which are used in the navy and in coast fortifications for piercing armour-plated ships. These projectiles have been proved to be far more efficient than any steel shot and shell that can be made. They cost less than £20 per ton, while the only steel projectiles which at all approached them in efficiency cost about £100 per ton. 2nd. Improvements in the construction and rifling of the heavy wrought-iron rifled cannon used in iron-clad ships, and on the sea-fronts of fortifications. 3rd. The screw-bolts used for attaching the armour to the iron-plated defences of harbours and dockyards,—such as the forts at the mouth of the Thames, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c., and of sea fortresses,—such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda. 4th. The system upon which the old smooth-bore cast-iron guns, which had become useless and obsolete, are being converted into the rifled compound guns known as "Palliser Guns." The plan consists in the insertion into the cast-iron gun, which is bored out to receive it, of a wrought-iron rifled barrel composed of two tubes of "coiled iron," one inside the other. The wrought-iron barrel is "set out" by firing a proof-charge, and is thus tightened inside the cast-iron casing. The cost of the converted gun is little more than one-third of the cost of a new gun,—that is to say, the saving on each 64-pounder and 80-pounder is respectively about £140 and £210 ; and as no alteration is made in its external shape, the converted gun is replaced upon the carriage and platform to which it previously belonged. The converted guns are used in wooden frigates and corvettes, upon the land-fronts of fortifications, and for the defence of harbours. Sir William Palliser retired from the service by the sale of his commission in Dec., 1871. The Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, Jan. 21, 1873 ; and the king of Italy sent him the Cross of Commander of the Crown of Italy, in March, 1875.

PALMER, The Rev. Charles Ferrers (Raymund), second son of Shirley Palmer, M.D. (well known as a medical writer), was born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in 1819, and educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, and at the Queen's College of Medicine, Birmingham. He practised as a surgeon in his native town for some years, and in 1853 joining the Dominican order, took orders in 1859 in the Roman Catholic Church, which he had entered in 1842. Father Raymund Palmer is employed in antiquarian researches, chiefly relating to the history of his order in England, now being published in antiquarian journals. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the Counties of Stafford and Warwick," in 1845 ; "Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, of the Order of Friar Preachers," a translation from the French of E. Cartier, with notes, in 1865 ; "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide," to which Fr. R. Rodolph Suffield also attached his name, 1866 (2nd edit., 1868) ; "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O.P., Cardinal of Norfolk, Grand Almoner to Catherine of Braganza, Queen-Consort of King Charles II., &c., with a Sketch of the Rise, Mission, and Influence of the Dominican

Order, and of its Early History in England," in 1867; "The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, in the County of Stafford," in 1871; "The History of the Baronial Family of Marmion," in 1875; and anonymous contributions to various periodicals, chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects. His manuscript collection of documents concerning Tamworth, in 4 vols., is now in the British Museum.

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY, M.A., an Oriental scholar, was born at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1840, and, after a preliminary training in private schools, entered St. John's College, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1867. The same year he was elected a Fellow of his college, and in 1870 he took the degree of M.A. He was called to the bar in 1874, and practises on the Norfolk circuit. From early youth Mr. Palmer was a diligent student of the principal Oriental languages, in which he attained extraordinary proficiency. He accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition to Sinai in 1868-9 in order to investigate the nomenclature, traditions, and antiquities of Arabia Petræa, and in 1869-70 he explored the desert of Et Tih, the south country of the Scripture, and Moab, in company with Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In order to assist him in these explorations, the University of Cambridge made grants from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund. In November, 1871, he was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Palmer is the author of a translation into Arabic verse of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," published in the "Birgis Barís," 1865; several catalogues of Oriental manuscripts in the libraries of Cambridge: an edition and translation into English verse of the Arab lyrical poet, Beha ed din Zohair, 1876-77. He has also published a volume of Gipsy-English poems in conjunction with Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann) and Miss Janet Tuckey; and has translated into English verse, with the collaboration of Mr. Eirikr Magnússon, the lyrical poems of Runeberg, the great Swedish poet. The last-mentioned work is dedicated by special permission to his Majesty the King of Sweden, who expressed great interest in the translation. Mr. Palmer has also published "Report on the Nomenclature of Sinai;" "Report on the Bedawin of Sinai, and their Traditions;" "The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture, and the Desert of Et Tih," 1871; "The Desert of the Exodus: Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings," 1871; "A Persian-English and English-Persian Dictionary," 1875; "The Song of the Reed," translated mainly from the Persian and Arabic, 1877; besides other minor works and essays, poems, and letters in Urdu and Persian, published in various Indian native papers.

PALMER, THE VEN. EDWIN, D.D., is the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, vicar of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, where he was born, July 18, 1824; and brother of Lord Selborne. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to the University of Oxford, was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in 1841, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland University Scholarships and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He held a Fellowship at Balliol College from Nov. 29, 1845, till Sept. 19, 1867, acted as classical lecturer in the College for ten years, and as tutor for four. He was appointed Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1870, in the room of the late Professor Conington. In Jan., 1878, he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, rendered vacant by the death of the Ven. Charles Clerke; and in the same year (May 7) he was created D.D. In the same year he retired from the Corpus professorship of Latin.

PALMER, WILLIAM, M.A., brother of Lord Selborne, born at Mixbury, Oxon, July 12, 1811, was educated at

Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining first-class honours in classics, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college and Public Examiner. He obtained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Latin prose. Having taken orders, he travelled extensively in the East, where he sought to draw together the bonds of union between the English and Oriental churches, but with little practical effect. He has written "Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Churches of the East," published in 1844; and some pamphlets on points of religious controversy. About 1856 he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His latest publications are "The Patriarch and the Tsar. Replies of the Humble Nicon, by the Mercy of God Patriarch, against the Questions of the Boyar Simeon Streshneff, and the Answers of the Metropolitan of Gaza, Paisius Ligarides," translated from the Russian, 6 vols., 1871-76; and "Commentatio in Librum Danielis Prophetæ, sive de Temporibus Gentium, cum Appendice," printed by the Propaganda Press in Rome, 1874.

PANIZZI, Sir Anthony, K.C.B., late principal librarian of the British Museum, born at Brescello, in the duchy of Modena, Sept. 16, 1797, began his studies in the public school of Reggio, and proceeded thence to the University of Parma, where, in 1818, he received his degree as Doctor in Law, and devoted himself to the bar. The deep interest he felt in the fate of his country led him to take part in the Piedmontese revolution of 1821, and having been denounced by a friend who had been taken prisoner, he was arrested at Cremona. He succeeded in making his escape, but was condemned to death in default, and all his property was confiscated. He took refuge first in Lugano, then at Geneva, whence he was expelled with other Italian fugitives, at the instance of the Austrian and Sardinian governments, and reached England by way of Germany. From London he went to Liverpool, where he was introduced, by Ugo Foscolo, to the historian Roscoe, who received him with great hospitality, and he resided at Liverpool, as a teacher, until 1828, when he was appointed to the professorship of Italian in University College, London. This appointment he held for three years, when, through the instrumentality of Lord Brougham, he was nominated, in 1831, to an Assistant Librarianship in the British Museum, a post well adapted to his literary and bibliographical qualifications, and on the resignation, in 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Baber, of the Keepership of the Printed Books, Mr. Panizzi received the appointment. Some complaints were expressed at the time that a foreigner should have been preferred to an Englishman; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi justified the choice. From this period may be dated the rapid rise of the Book Department of the British Museum to its pre-eminence among European libraries. There is not a more complete library in the world, while the facilities for study have been advanced in a degree which can be appreciated only by those who have a practical knowledge of the past and present of the British Museum. He was the means of obtaining a large increase in the Parliamentary grant, and between 1837 and 1856 the number of printed volumes rose from 225,000 to 527,134. To Mr. Panizzi's activity and perseverance the public are in a great measure indebted for a catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Museum, which has borne the test of severe criticism, and a reading-room unsurpassed in convenience. In June, 1866, Mr. Panizzi resigned the post of principal librarian, and the Government, in order to mark their sense of his eminent services, awarded him the full amount of his salary and emoluments as his retiring pension. In 1869 her Majesty appointed him K.C.B. He published in 1830-4 the "Orlando Innamorato" of

Bojardo, and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, the former poem being restored to the purity of the original text, and accompanied with a remarkable preface in English, in which the Celtic origin of the Italian poets is ably maintained; at London, in 1835, the "Sonetti e Canzone" of Bojardo; and at the same place in 1858 a magnificent collation of the first four editions of Dante's "Divina Commedia," printed at the expense of Lord Vernon. He is the author of a pamphlet, "Chi era Francesco da Bologna?" published in 1858, asserting the identity of the celebrated typefounder with the still more celebrated painter, Francesco Francia.

PARIS (COMTE DE), LOUIS ALBERT PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, son of the late Duc d'Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis-Philippe, King of the French, born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838, was only ten years of age when the revolution of Feb., 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the late Duchess of Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in this country, by his mother, who died there, May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by Gen. McClellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on Gen. McClellan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. The Comte de Paris married his cousin, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, May 30, 1864, and has three children, one son, Prince Louis Philippe Robert (born Feb. 6, 1869), and two daughters. At the close of the year 1871 the Comte de Paris was, after some delay, admitted a member of the National Assembly, at Versailles, under M. Thiers, President of the French Republic; and on Dec. 21, 1872, the Assembly voted the restitution of the property of the Orleans family. On Aug. 5, 1873, the Comte de Paris had the celebrated interview at Frohsdorf with the Comte de Chambord, whom he acknowledged as the head of the Royal House of France. A remarkable article, entitled "L'Allemagne et ses Tendances Nouvelles," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Aug., 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the Comte de Paris. He is also the author of "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," Paris, 1869, an English translation of which, by N. J. Senior, M.A., was published the same year at London, under the title of "The Trades Unions of England;" and of "Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amerique," vols. i. and ii., Paris, 1874.

PARISH, SIR WOODBINE, K.C.H., F.R.S., son of the late chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, was educated at Eton, and was for some time employed in the Foreign Office under Lord Castlereagh, whom he accompanied on his special embassies to Paris in 1815, to Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and to Hanover in 1821, when in attendance on his Majesty George IV. He was also some time in Albania, on a commission sent to treat with Ali Pacha of Yanina. In 1823 Mr. Canning appointed him Commissioner and Consul-General to the provinces of La Plata, with which he concluded the first treaty whereby the political independence of the new States of South America became formally recognized. He was made Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres in

1825, returned to England in 1832, and was sent in 1839 on a special commission to Naples to obtain a settlement of the British claims arising out of the sulphur question, and remained there as joint Plenipotentiary for a commercial treaty, with Sir Wm. Temple, till 1845. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824, and was made a K.C.H. for his services in South America. Sir W. Parish has made some valuable contributions to science, having brought to this country the remains of the gigantic Megatherium, Glyptodon, and other fossil monsters of the Pampas. He is the author of a work praised by Humboldt, entitled "Buenos Ayres and Rio de la Plata." He has been a Vice-President of the Geographical and Geological Societies, and is a member of several foreign scientific societies.

PARK, EDWARDS A., D.D., born at Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 29, 1808. He graduated at Brown University in 1826, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, and was pastor of a Congregational church at Braintree, Massachusetts, until 1834, when he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Amherst College. In 1836 he became one of the Professors in the Andover Theological Seminary, and has for many years been regarded as a representative of what is styled "New England Theology." Formerly he was one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and of the *American Biblical Repository*. He has edited "Selections from German Literature," 1839; has contributed much to current theological literature; and has published, "The Rise of the Edwardean Theory of the Atonement," 1859; "Theology of the Intellect and the Feelings," 1851.

PARKER, JOHN HENRY, C.B., F.S.A., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Hon. M.A., Oxford, son of Mr. John Parker, merchant, of London, born in 1806, was educated at Dr. Horne's school, at the Manor House, Chiswick, entered business as a bookseller in 1821, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. Joseph Parker, at Oxford, in 1832. He has compiled "Glossary of Architecture," published in 1836; "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," originally a series of elementary lectures delivered to the junior members of the Oxford Architectural Society, in 1849, on the recommendation of the committee of that body, published in 1849; "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the second volume, relating to the fourteenth century, appeared in 1853, and the third volume, relating to the fifteenth century, in two parts, in 1859; and edited the fifth edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," in 1848. He is also the author of "The Archæology of Rome," 9 vols., 1874-7, and of several papers on mediæval architecture in the *Archæologia*, *Archæological Journal*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*. In a convocation of the University of Oxford, Nov. 25, 1869, a grant of £200 was passed, to assist Mr. Parker in the excavations which are being made at Rome under his directions, and a statute was promulgated accepting a proposal made by the same gentleman for endowing the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum with the annual sum of £250 in addition to the present stipend, Mr. Parker himself being appointed the First Keeper, under the new arrangement. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Oct. 1871. He is Vice-President of the Oxford Architectural Society, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments, and Vice-President of the British and American Archæological Society of Rome.

PARKES, SIR HARRY SMITH, K.C.B., is son of Harry Parkes, Esq., of Birchill's Hall, Staffordshire, where he was born in 1828. He was educated at the City of London school. He entered the civil service of the Crown in 1852, being attached to the suite of Sir Henry Pottinger in China; and he served in various consulates until

1854, when he was nominated Consul at Amoy. He accompanied Sir John Bowring to Siam as Secretary, and came to England with the Siamese Treaty in 1855, returning with ratifications the following year. From 1856 to 1858 he acted as Consul at Canton, and he was commissioner at Canton during the allied occupation, 1858-61, being created a Companion of the Bath (1859) in recognition of his services. He served as joint Chinese Secretary to the Earl of Elgin in the expedition of 1860, and while engaged in negotiations under a flag of truce he was imprisoned and inhumanly treated by the Chinese. In 1862 he was appointed Consul at Shanghae, and promoted to the rank of K.C.B. In 1865 he was nominated Envoy- Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan. In 1872 he came to England, but at the commencement of the following year he returned to Japan, being engaged to do his best to allay the difficulties which beset missionary work in that country, and being also charged with the negotiation of treaties between Japan and no fewer than thirteen European nations.

PARKES, The Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., is the son of Thomas Parkes, a Warwickshire farmer, and was born at Stoneleigh, in that county, in 1815. He spent some years of his early life in South Wales, and was afterwards apprenticed to a mechanical trade in Birmingham, where he married. In 1839 he emigrated to Sydney, in Australia, and appears to have engaged in the ordinary pursuits of labour in that colony. We find him in 1848 taking an active part in the election of Mr. Robert Lowe, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer (who was then in the colony) as member of the local Legislature for the city of Sydney, and soon afterwards he established the *Empire*, a daily newspaper, which he conducted for seven years. In 1854 Mr. Parkes was elected to the Legislative Council for Sydney, and he still sits for the metropolis in the Parliament of New South Wales. He accepted from the Government in 1861 the appointment of Commissioner for Emigration in England, and was in this country till the end of 1862. In January, 1866, he took office as Colonial Secretary, and was the minister who passed the present Public Schools Act of the colony, which has been often spoken of as an admirable measure of popular education. Mr. Parkes was President of the Council of Education from January, 1867, until October, 1870. In May, 1872, he was entrusted by the Governor with the formation of a ministry, and he continued to hold office as Premier until February, 1875. Mr. Parkes received, in 1874, the gold medal of the Cobden Club for his services in Australia to the cause of free trade. In March, 1877, he was commissioned by the Governor of New South Wales to form an administration, and became Premier for the second time. Being defeated in the Legislative Assembly in August, he advised his Excellency to dissolve Parliament. His advice was accepted on the condition that supply should be granted to cover the period of the general election. The ministry declined being parties to any condition whatever, and retired from office. Their successors obtained a dissolution and were defeated on the meeting of the new Parliament. On their defeat Mr. Parkes was again (in December, 1877) requested to form a government. On this occasion, however, he returned his commission after a few days, finding that he could not construct a ministry which, in his judgment, would have sufficient strength to conduct affairs efficiently and satisfactorily. In June, 1877, her Majesty conferred upon him the rank of Knight Commander of SS. Michael and George. A volume of "Speeches on various Occasions connected with the Public Affairs of New South Wales, 1848-74, by Henry Parkes, with an Introduction by David Blair," was published at Melbourne in 1876.

PARKINSON, JOSEPH CHARLES, born in London in 1833, commenced active life in Somerset House (Inland Revenue Department), in 1855, after the Civil Service Commission had been established by order in Council. He published in 1859, "Under Government," the first complete guide to the various departments of the Civil Service. This work, which ran through many editions, was followed in 1860 by a handbook of "Government Examinations." In 1864 Mr. Parkinson's abilities as a journalist were recognized by the *Daily News*, which employed him to report on the demeanour of the mob assembled to witness the execution of the five pirates of the Flowery Land (Feb. 23, 1864). His description produced an effect similar to that of Charles Dickens's in the *Times* on the execution of the Mannings, and was read to the House of Commons on the day of its publication. Mr. Parkinson for the next ten years was one of the steadiest and most esteemed contributors to the *Daily News*, mainly on the abolition of public executions, poor-law reform, and the preservation of commons. In conjunction with the Duke of Westminster, the Archbishop of York, the late Dr. Anstie and others, Mr. Parkinson worked by pen and speech to promote that reform in workhouse infirmaries which culminated in Mr. Gathorne Hardy's measure, and when Mr. C. P. Villiers's Houseless Poor Act was in danger of being rendered inoperative by the policy of Boards of Guardians, Mr. Parkinson devoted days and nights to examining individual cases of pauperism, and used the information thus acquired to expose and finally to abolish the abuses which formerly characterized the metropolitan poor-law. On these and kindred subjects Mr. Parkinson contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* under Mr. G. H. Lewes' editorship. With equal energy and success he laboured to preserve the commons to the people and followed the Wimbledon Common and Epping Forest cases from their commencement to their happy termination. In addition to his regular work on the *Daily News*, as leader-writer and special commissioner, Mr. Parkinson contributed largely and effectively to periodicals, weekly and monthly, including *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. In 1869 he visited Egypt as the guest of the Viceroy, and described the opening of the Suez Canal for the *Daily News*. He next went to India on a special mission for the Telegraphic authorities and returned in the *Great Eastern* in 1870 with the Telegraphic expedition, an account of which he has given in a volume entitled "The Ocean Telegraph to India." A collection of his fugitive papers, "Places and People," appeared about the same time. Mr. Parkinson has since withdrawn from literature as a profession, and is now largely interested in the mineral wealth both of this country and of Nova Scotia. He is an active member of the Council of the Coal owners of South Wales. Though he has been invited to represent constituencies in parliament he has hitherto declined. He retains an active interest in our municipal institutions, and revived in the City the Needlemakers' Company, of which he is a past Master. He holds high office in Freemasonry, in connection with which he has published a volume, entitled "Shakspere a Freemason." In 1875 Mr. Parkinson was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Monmouth.

PARKMAN, FRANCIS, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 16, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and after passing a year in Europe, made in 1846 a journey to the Rocky Mountains, an account of which was published in 1849 under the title of "The California and Oregon Mail." He devoted himself to the study of early American history, and although labouring under great physical infirmity, has produced several historical works of a high order. Among these are: "His-

tory of the Conspiracy of Pontiac" (1851); "Vassal Moreton," a novel, (1856); "France and England in America" (2 vols., 1865-67); "The Discovery of the Great West" (1869); "The Old Régime in Canada" (1874); and "Frontenac" (1878).

PARMA, EX-DUKE OF. (*See* ROBERT I.)

PARRY, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Dover, is the only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, K.C.B., the well-known navigator and explorer of the Arctic regions. He was born at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1830, and, after a preliminary training at Rugby School, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1849, graduating B.A. (first-class in classics) in 1852, and M.A. in 1855. From 1853 to 1856 he was tutor of Durham University. He was ordained deacon in 1854, priest in 1855, and in 1856 he held the curacy of Sonning, Berkshire, under the Rev. Hugh Pearson. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London, at the close of that year, Mr. Parry became his domestic chaplain, residing and working with his lordship for nearly three years. In the ten years which followed, from 1859 to 1869, he held the rectory of Acton, Middlesex, and took an active part in all London diocesan matters. He was also rural dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869, when he was appointed Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover, for the province of Canterbury, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on March 25, under letters patent from the Queen and a commission from the Primate. It is worthy of note that he was the first Suffragan Bishop consecrated in the Anglican Church for 300 years. Bishop Parry has written memoirs of his father, a work which has passed through several editions; and "Memorials of (his brother) Commander Charles Parry, R.N.," 1870.

PARRY, JOHN, a popular comic singer and pianist, son of a musician of some repute, born in London in 1810, made his first appearance as a baritone singer at concerts about 1833, and was received with considerable favour. It was not until some years later that his special talents as a buffo singer were thoroughly developed, and he originated a kind of musical entertainment in which instrument and voice were felicitously combined in the rendering of comic songs and recitations, the words of which were written for the occasion, in most cases by the late Mr. Albert Smith. For many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parry's songs—"Wanted a Governess" (the words of which were written by Mr. G. Dubourg), "Wanted a Wife," "Country Commissions," "Blue Beard," "Fair Rosamond," &c., were so greatly in vogue that no concert seemed complete that did not contain the name of this pre-eminent comic singer in the programme. In 1849 he gave up singing at concerts, and produced an entertainment written for him by the late Mr. Albert Smith. Its success was very great, and it was followed by similar entertainments in 1850 and 1852. The wear and tear was too much for Mr. Parry's strength, and in 1853 he was compelled to give up his public performances, in order to recruit himself. During his retirement he demonstrated his possession of a new talent by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Southsea, where he gave finishing lessons in singing. On the re-establishment of his health he reappeared in public, after an absence of seven years, in June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and maintained his position as one of the most genial and diverting of public entertainers. Mr. Parry retired into private life in 1869; and took his final farewell of the stage at a benefit performance

given at the Gaiety Theatre, Feb. 7, 1877.

PARRY, JOHN HUMFFREYS, Serjeant-at-Law, is the son of John Humffreys Parry, barrister, and an eminent Welsh scholar, editor of the *Cambro-Briton*, and author of the "Cambrian Plutarch" and other works connected with Welsh literature. He was born in London, Jan. 24, 1816, and educated at the Philological School, Marylebone. In early life he was for a few years in a merchant's counting-house; afterwards held an appointment in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum; was called to the bar June 9, 1843; received the coif June 9, 1856, and a patent of precedence in 1864; is now one of the leaders of the Home circuit; contested Norwich in the Radical interest against the Marquis of Douro in 1847; and was one of four Radical candidates for Finsbury in 1857. On both occasions his candidature was unsuccessful. He was elected a bencher of the Middle Temple, Nov. 15, 1878.

PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, LL.D., born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 17, 1797. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and after travelling in Europe, studied law and practised in Boston until 1848, when he became Professor of Law in Harvard College. He has published several legal works of high character. Among these are: "Treatise on the Law of Contracts" (1853; 5th ed. 1864); "Elements of Mercantile Law" (1856); "The Laws of Business" (1857); "Treatise on Maritime Law" (1859); "Memoir of Chief Justice Parsons," his father (1859); "Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes" (1863); "Laws of Partnership" (1867); "Deus Homo" (1869); "Treatise on Marine Insurance" (1868); "Legal Text-book for Business Men" (1869); "The Infinite and the Finite" (1872); and "The Rights of a Citizen of the United States" (1875). He is a member of the "New Jerusalem," or Swedenborgian Church, of whose doctrines several of his works are in defence.

PARSONS, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1819. He was educated at the Boston grammar school, and in 1836-37 travelled in Europe, remaining for some time in Italy. Returning to America he established himself as a dentist in Boston, where he has since practised his profession, devoting his leisure to literature. In 1843 he published a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's "Inferno," and in 1854 a volume containing "Ghetto di Roma," and other poems, mainly suggested by a new visit to Italy. In 1867 he put forth a translation of the whole of the "Inferno," and in the same year a volume of poems under the title "Magnolia."

PARTON, JAMES, born at Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822, was taken to America when a child. He received an ordinary education, and at the age of nineteen was teacher in an academy. He afterwards became a journalist and magazine writer, and has written many books, mostly of a historical character. Of these the principal are: "Humorous Poetry of the English Language" (1856); "Life and Times of Aaron Burr" (1858); "Life of Andrew Jackson" (1860); "General Butler in New Orleans" (1863); "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin" (1864); "Life of John Jacob Astor" (1865); "Famous Americans" (1867); "The People's Book of Biography" (1868); "Life of Thomas Jefferson" (1874); and "Caricature in all Times and Lands" (1878).

PASSAGLIA, THE ABBÉ CARLO, D.D., was born in Italy early in the century, received his education at Rome, took orders, joined the Society of Jesus, and became Professor of Theology in the Roman University. He is the author of several learned treatises on Biblical Interpretation, including "A Commentary on the Prerogatives of St. Peter, the Chief of the Apostles," published at Ratisbon

in 1850 ; a treatise " On the Eternity of Future Punishment ; " another in defence of " The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin ; " and has edited, with additional notes, the great work of Petavius on Dogmatic Theology. In 1861 he published a remarkable pamphlet in Latin, in which he counselled the Pope to abandon his temporal state and power, in obedience to the voice of united Italy. It was placed upon the Index Expurgatorius by the ecclesiastical authorities, and its author soon afterwards left Rome. He was appointed, at the instance of King Victor Emmanuel, a Theological Professor in the University of Turin, was elected member of the Italian Parliament in Jan., 1863, and has taken an active part in promoting the formation of an independent Liberal Catholic party in Italy. He was made Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in Jan., 1863.

PASTEUR, Louis, chemist, born at Dôle, Jura, Dec. 27, 1822, entered the University in 1840, became a supernumerary Master of Studies at the College of Besançon, was received as a pupil in the École Normale in 1843, took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as Dean with the organization of the newly created Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris, and undertook the " scientific direction " of the École Normale. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the École des Beaux-Arts, and was elected a member of the Institute. The Royal Society of London, in 1856, awarded M. Pasteur the Rumford medal for his researches relative to the polarization of light, &c. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that Order in 1863, and a commander in 1868. In 1869 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London. M. Pasteur has written numerous works relating to chemistry, which have been favourably received, and for which, in 1861, he obtained the Jecker prize. His contributions have appeared in the " Recueil des Savants Étrangers," and the " Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and he published, in 1863, in a separate form, a work entitled " Nouvel Exemple de Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules Infusoires pouvant vivre sans Oxygène Libre." In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward, chiefly, for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. He was raised to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 24, 1878.

PATMORE, Coventry Kearsey Dighton, born at Woodford, Essex, July 2, 1823, is the son of the late P. G. Patmore, author of " Literary Reminiscences." In 1846 he was appointed one of the Assistant Librarians of the British Museum, but he ceased to be connected with that institution about 1868. Mr. Patmore, who made his first appearance as an author with a volume of Poems in 1844, has written " Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," published in 1853 ; an elaborate domestic poem, " The Angel in the House," in four parts,—the Betrothal, the Espousal, Faithful for Ever, and the Victories of Love, in 1854-62 ; and a selection entitled " A Garland of Poems for Children," in 1862 ; " The Unknown Eros," 1877, a memoir of Barry Cornwall ; and " Amelia, &c.," 1878. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*, and to the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

PATON, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., LL.D., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1821, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1843, and first became known to the public by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakspere and Shelley. His fresco of the " Spirit of Religion " gained one of

the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845, and his oil-pictures of "Christ Bearing the Cross," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—the former of colossal size, the latter small—jointly gained a prize, in the second class, of £300, in 1847. The latter picture, prior to its exhibition in London, was bought by the Royal Scottish Academy for the Scottish National Gallery, and "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, and purchased for £700, also for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where it received honourable mention. Amongst his numerous pictures and sketches from the works of the poets, may be mentioned "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," in 1852; and "The Dead Lady," in 1854. His large allegory, since engraved, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," was exhibited in 1855; "Home," which has been engraved, and of which a replica was executed by command of her Majesty, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1856; "In Memoriam," which has been engraved, and of which a photograph was executed for the Queen, in 1858; and "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," considered by many his finest work, in 1861. Mr. Noel Paton executed, in the spring of 1860, a series of six pictures illustrative of the old border ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," painted for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. It was engraved by that body for their subscribers. In 1863 he executed illustrations of "The Ancient Mariner," for the Art Union of London; and in 1866 painted "Mors Janua Vitæ," (engraved). He was appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1865 and received the honour of knighthood April 12, 1867. In the latter year appeared "A Fairy Raid," and in 1868 "Caliban listening to the Music." Of his subsequent pictures the more important are, "Faith and Reason," 1871 (engraved); "Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre," and "Oskold and the Elle-Maids," 1873; "Satan watching the Sleep of Christ," 1874; "The Man of Sorrows," 1875; "The Spirit of Twilight," and "Christ the Great Shepherd," 1876; and "The Man with the Muck-rake," 1877. He is the author of two volumes of poems, and in 1876 received from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D.

PATTERSON, The Right Rev. Monsignor James Laird, was born in London, Nov. 16, 1822. He was educated at home and in Germany, and at Trinity College, Oxford, (S.C.L., 1844; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1847). From 1845 to 1849 he was Curate of St. Thomas's, Oxford. He was also Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society and Secretary of the Oxford Union Society. He travelled in the East in 1849-50, and became a Catholic at Jerusalem in 1850. After studying at Rome from 1850 to 1854, he was ordained priest there by Cardinal Wiseman in March 1854; was attached to the mission of St. Mary, Moorfields, London, from 1855 to 1867; to St. James's, Spanish Place, from 1867 to 1870; named Honorary Chamberlain to the Pope in 1865, Private Chamberlain in 1867; and Domestic Prelate in 1872. He was appointed President of St. Edmund's College, Ware, in 1870, and was an official of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. He is conventual chaplain of the Sacred Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough. Monsignor Patterson is well known as an eloquent and polished preacher, and there are few priests more respected among the Catholic body in this country. During the years that Mgr. Patterson has been President of S. Edmund's, the most ancient of the Catholic Colleges, that institution has flourished in an unprecedented manner. It was at S. Edmund's

that the 4th Provincial Synod of the Catholic Hierarchy was held in July, 1873. He published an account of his tour in the East in 1851; and in 1878 a new edition of the late Mr. John Francis Maguire's work on "Pius the Ninth," revised and brought down to the accession of Pope Leo XIII.

PATTERSON, ROBERT HOGARTH, was born at Edinburgh in 1821, where he was educated with the view of becoming a civil engineer, but an accident threw him into literature as a profession. He has been a contributor of articles on a variety of subjects to the *Quarterly*, *North British*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *Fortnightly Review*, *Blackwood's*, *Bentley's*, and the *Dublin University Magazines*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. He published, in 1860, "The New Revolution, or the Napoleonic Policy in Europe," a remarkable work, which attracted much attention soon after its publication, owing to the singular fulfilment of several predictions which it contained; in 1861, "Essays in History and Art;" in 1864, "The Economy of Capital;" in 1867, "The Science of Finance;" and in 1870, "The State, the Poor, and the Country." He is a member of the Council of the Statistical Society, and in 1865 was invited to give evidence before the French Government Inquiry into Banking and Currency. He has been editor of the *Press*, the *Globe*, and other leading Conservative newspapers, and has published a number of pamphlets on various subjects in politics and science.

PATTI, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA, a popular operatic singer, daughter of Salvatori Patti, is of Italian extraction, and was born at Madrid, April 9, 1843. After a course of professional training under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, she appeared at New York, Nov. 24, 1859, and reports of her fame reached these shores, where a much more brilliant success awaited her. She made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, in the part of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," May 14, 1861, and so favourable was the impression created, that she became at once the prime favourite of the day. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among critics as to the quality and management of her high soprano voice, the music-loving public were spell-bound by her combined attractions of person, manner, and artistic skill. Her versatility, too, was such that she was acknowledged to possess equal facility in the illustration of impassioned tenderness, and in the assumption of the sprightly graces of comedy. To Amina succeeded her equally successful performance of Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, but she gave still greater reason for approbation by her representation of Violetta in the rather questionable opera of "La Traviata," to which she imparted a purity with which it had never before been invested. Her Zerlina was also much admired, while in Martha—insignificant as the opera is—she displayed so original a vein of arch-comedy as to give an unwonted interest to the performance. It was, however, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," that her comic powers first shone forth in full splendour. Mdlle. Patti, with laudable ambition, attempted, in the summer of 1863, the difficult part of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra," and her spirited rendering of the character fully sustained her high reputation, which was increased by her admirable performance, both as Norina, in "Don Pasquale," and as Adina, in "L'Elisire d'Amore." Undaunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she, in 1864, took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be superior to that of every other representative of the character. She achieved a fresh success in the part of Juliet, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which proved the great attraction of the operatic season of 1867. Mdlle. Patti has been equally

successful on the Continent of Europe. In May, 1868, she was married, at the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, to M. Louis Sébastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was recently divorced. In the early part of 1870 she visited Russia, where she met with a most enthusiastic welcome, receiving from the Emperor Alexander the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court.

PATTI, CARLOTTA, sister of Adelina Patti, was for some time the leading vocalist in the United States. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known," reaching to G sharp in alt.; her powers of execution are considered extraordinary, and her style is essentially Italian. Owing to a physical disability, she has refrained from exhibiting her powers on the stage, but has achieved great success at concerts. In 1871 she gave a series of concerts at Lima, in Peru.

PATTISON, THE REV. MARK, B.D., was born at Hornby, Yorkshire, in 1813, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College in that University in 1840; became Rector of his College in 1861; and is a Trustee of the Crewe Charities. Mr. Mark Pattison is the author of "Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688-1750" in "Essays and Reviews," 1860; "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany," 1860; 2nd edit, 1871; "Suggestions on Academical Organisation," with especial reference to Oxford," 1868; "Pope's Essay on Man," with notes, 1869, 5th edit., 1876; and "Pope's Satires and Epistles," with notes, 1872; 2nd edit, 1874; "Isaac Casaubon, 1559-1614," a biography, 1875; and "Review of the Situation" in "Essays on the Endowment of Research," 1876. He married, in 1862, Emilia Francis, younger daughter of the late Colonel Strong, of the Madras Army. Mrs. Pattison, who was for some time the fine art critic of the *Academy*, published in 1878 an important work, in two volumes, illustrated by herself, entitled "The French Renaissance."

PAULI, GEORG REINHOLD, a German historian, born at Berlin, May 25, 1823, received his education at the university of his native city, where he attended the lectures of Professor von Ranke, and at the University of Bonn. In 1847 he came to prosecute his studies in the public libraries of England and Scotland; and for three years acted as private secretary to the Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador at the Court of St. James's. On his return to Germany, towards the close of the year 1855, he was elected to a fellowship in the University of Bonn. Two years later he was nominated Professor of History at Rostock, and in 1859 he removed to Tübingen, where he occupied in succession the chairs of Political Science and of History; but he was eventually compelled to leave Würtemberg in consequence of certain opinions he had expressed in one of his works respecting the policy of that country. In Prussia, however, he met with a cordial reception, being appointed Professor of History at Marburg in 1867, which university he represented in the Upper House of the North German Parliament. In 1869 Dr. Pauli received a unanimous call to the Chair of History at Göttingen. The most important of his works relate to English history. Of his "Life of Alfred the Great" two English translations appeared, one in 1847 and the other in 1852, the latter being revised by the author and edited by Mr. T. Wright. A translation, by E. C. Otté, of his "Pictures of Old England," was published in 1861. Dr. Pauli has also written a continuation of Lappenberg's "History of England;" "History of England since the Treaties of 1814 and 1815;" "Simon de Montfort, or the Origin of the House of Commons," 1867; and "Essays on English History," 1869. He is Ph.D. of Berlin;

D.C.L. of Oxford and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

PEACOCK, THE RIGHT HON. SIR BARNES, born in 1810, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and practised on the Home Circuit. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and was appointed legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in 1852, taking his seat on the 2nd of June of that year. In 1859, on the retirement of Sir James W. Colville, Mr. Peacock was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and at the same time was nominated Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and received the honour of knighthood; he received a fresh appointment in 1862, under the Act passed in that year, as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal. He finally resigned his seat on the Calcutta Bench in 1870, and was sworn a Privy Councillor on his return to England in that year. In June, 1872, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the provisions of a statute passed in the previous year, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the despatch of business by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council." His salary as a Judge of the Judicial Committee is £5,000 a year, inclusive of his Indian pension. Sir Barnes Peacock married, in 1835, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Fanning, and by this lady, who died in 1865, he has a son, Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was born in 1836, and, after filling for several years the office of Registrar of the High Court of Bengal, was, in 1871, nominated one of the civilian Judges of that tribunal.

PEACOCK, EDWARD, F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, Lincolnshire, born at Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Dec. 22, 1831, was educated by private tutors. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1857, and appointed a Justice of Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, in 1869. Mr. Peacock is the author of "Ralf Skirlaugh," 3 vols., 1870; "Mabel Heron," 3 vols., 1872; "John Markenfield," 3 vols., 1874; editor of "Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers," 1863; second edition, enlarged, 1874; "English Church Furniture at the period of the Reformation; a list of goods destroyed in Lincolnshire Churches," 1866; "Instructions for Parish Priests, by John Myre" (Early Eng. Text Soc.), 1868; "A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York, in 1604," 1872; and "A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire" (English Dialect Soc.), 1877.

PEARS, EDWIN, was born in 1835, at York. He graduated in the University of London, being first in honours, Roman Law, and Jurisprudence, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1870. He was general secretary of the Social Science Association from 1868 to 1873, and secretary to the International Prison Congress of 1872. In the Transactions of the former society he published "Prisons and Reformatories at home and abroad." Mr. Pears is now the most prominent practitioner at the English bar in Constantinople, whence, as correspondent of the *Daily News*, he sent the letters which first called the attention of Europe to the Moslem atrocities committed in Bulgaria in May, 1876. The two first of these letters, having attracted attention in parliament, and their statements being disputed by Mr. Disraeli, were published in the first important blue-book on the Eastern Question issued since the commencement of the present troubles. Mr. Pears is the first newspaper correspondent who took up the ground that the interest of England in the Ottoman empire will be best forwarded by helping the Christian races as representing the progressive element of the empire, rather than the Turks, whom he regards as doomed, from natural causes, to disappear as a

ruling race, and as being able to contribute nothing of value towards European civilization. Mr. Pears always worked loyally with the late Mr. MacGahan, who was the first correspondent to confirm the pictures of atrocities originally sent home by Mr. Pears, and in spite of the tone of his letters is much respected by all races in Constantinople, the governing Turks included, as he has, unlike some other correspondents, dealt with facts, and he acknowledges the simple honesty of the Turkish people when untainted by office.

PEARSON, CHARLES HENRY, M.A., was born Sept. 7, 1830, at Islington, and educated at Rugby and King's College, London, and at Oriel and Exeter Colleges, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1854, and appointed Professor of Modern History in King's College, London, in 1855, but resigned the chair in 1865. From 1869 to 1871 he lectured on Modern History at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Pearson is the author of "A History of England during the Early and Middle Ages," vol. i., 1861, and vol. ii., 1868; also of "Historical Maps of England during the First Christian Centuries, with Explanatory Essays and Indices," 1869. He edited the *National Review* in 1862-63.

PEDRO II., DE ALCANTARA, Emperor of Brazil, born Dec. 2, 1825, the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg—and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of five years and some months. The government was at first administered by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the prince at heart, that during the critical period, from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters—Donna Januaria, married to the Count of Aquila, brother of the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the Prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour their brother's varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II.—although he had not attained his majority—was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his imperial majesty was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio he is constantly in public, receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners, is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronises industrial enterprises by encouraging public works and perfecting the navigation of rivers. The crowning point of his policy has been his bold attack on the national prejudice of the necessity of employing black slaves, which he has entirely overcome. The policy of the emperor and of the Brazilian Chambers was not only to decree the suppression of the traffic, but to open up to agriculturists new ways and means by which they might dispense with black labourers. This was done by attracting European colonists to Brazil, by encouraging the settlement of small colonies; and the planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire now prefer free to slave labour. The aid which he afforded to General Urquiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of this intervention were an aggrandisement of territory, and the free navigation of the Plate River, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Brazils. The firm and judicious

attitude he assumed in 1862, in the quarrel which broke out between his Goverment and that of Great Britain, which was settled in his favour by the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, tended greatly to consolidate his power. In 1865, Dom Pedro entered into an alliance with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic against the Paraguayans under Lopez. The war began in 1866, and raged with varying fortunes down to March 1, 1870, when it was brought to a close by the death of Lopez, who was slain at Aquibudon, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested attachment to their leader to the last. In 1871 Dom Pedro made the tour of Europe, visiting London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and other capitals. He has also visited the United States. The most important event of his reign was the issuing of an imperial decree, in 1871, for the gradual but total abolition of slavery in Brazil. He was elected a corresponding member of the section of Navigation and Geography by the Académie des Sciences at Paris in Feb. 1875.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 26, 1823, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics: was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Leominster in Feb. 1849; was elected for Bury in July, 1852, and having been defeated at the general election in March, 1857, was again returned by this constituency at the general election in April, 1859, but was again defeated at the general election in July, 1865. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Nov., 1851, till March, 1852, in Lord Russell's first administration; held the same post in the Coalition administration under Lord Aberdeen; was Under Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and resigned in 1857; and was Secretary to the Treasury from 1860 till 1865. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857; and nominated a Knight-Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869. He was appointed President of the Railway Commission in 1873.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Jonathan, M.P., fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 12, 1799, was educated at Rugby, entered the army, and became a Lieut.-Gen. in 1859. He was returned for Norwich in 1826, and was one of the members for Huntingdon, in the Conservative interest, from 1831 till Dec. 1868, when he retired into private life. Gen. Peel, who took an active part in all Parliamentary debates on military questions, was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from Sept. 1841, till July, 1846; Secretary of State for War in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and was appointed to the same post in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, but retired, on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, in March, 1867.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Laurence, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, born in 1799, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in the latter year, and went the Northern circuit. After filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the directors of the late East India Company; and in 1866 elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed one of the paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., eldest

son of the late Sir Robert Peel, seeond bart., born May 4, 1822, was edueated at Harrow and at Christ Chureh, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic serviee. He was Attaché to the British embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, till May, 1846, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; became Chargé d'Affaires in Nov., 1846, and retired in Dee., 1850. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb., 1855, till May, 1857, and was Chief Seeretary for Ireland from July, 1861, till Dee., 1865. He aeted as Seeretary to the Speeial Mission to Russia, at the eoronation of Alexander II., in 1865. Sir R. Peel was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Tamworth, soon after the death of his father, whom he sueeeeded in the baronetey, July 2, 1850, and has retained the seat. He was sworn a Privy Counеillor, and made a G.C.B., Jan. 5, 1866. Of late years he has taken a prominent part in the debates, especially on Irish questions, and subjeets affeeting the foreign poliey of the country. Sir Robert Peel married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington.

PELHAM, The Right Rev. and Hon. John Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Norwieh, brother of the third Earl of Chichester, born June 21, 1811, was edueated at Westminster and Christ Chureh, Oxford, beeame Reetor of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Chureh, Hampstead, and in 1855 Rector of Marylebone. Having held that living for two years, he was seleeted to fill the plaee of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishoprie of Norwieh in 1857. The dioeese ineludes the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the annual income is £4500, with the patronage of eighty-four livings.

PELLY, Sir Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., has had a long and distinguished eareer, espeeially in India. He served as Assistant-Resident at the Court of the Guieowar, prosecuted the Khutput inquiries before the Commission under Sir James Outram in 1851; was in the Civil Service of Sinde from 1852 to 1855, and was personal assistant to the Commissioner in 1856. He was Aide-de-Camp to General John Jacob, who eommanded the eavalry in the Persian Expedition in 1857. He served as politieal seeretary to Sir James Outram during the same Expedition. He was Major of Brigade of the Sinde Frontier Force in 1858, Seeretary of Legation at the Court of Persia in 1859, and Chargé d'Affaires at the same Court in 1860. He served on a speeial mission through Persia, Herat, Afghanistan, and Belooehistan, in 1860 and 1861; was on special duty at Caleutta with Lord Canning in 1861; went on a mission to the Comoro Islands in 1861; beeame Politieal Agent at Zanzibar in 1861 and 1862, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1862; and was employed on a mission to the eapital of the Wahabees, Central Arabia, in 1865. He paid several visits to the Chaab Arabs and Arab tribes of the littoral of the Gulfs of Persia and Oman from 1865 to 1871; and negotiated eonventions with the littoral Arab chiefs and with the Sultan of Museat for anti-slavery and telegraphic purposes. After eonfirming previous Treatics with the Seyyid of Zanzibar in 1861, he was associated with Sir Bartle Frere on an anti-Slavery Mission to the East Coast of Africa and Arabia in 1872 and 1873. He was appointed agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner for the States of Rajpootana in 1873, and having been sent as Special Commissioner to Baroda, arrested the Guieowar, and took eharge of the State in 1874. He was on speeial duty with the Government of India in 1876, and finally Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Afghan Affairs. In Aug. 1877 he was ereated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

PENCO, Madame Rosina, a popular Italian operatie singer, was born at Naples in 1830, and her edueation was early direeted to the mastery of the musieal art. She made her first

public appearance as Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, at Copenhagen, in 1847, and before a London audience at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1859, and was uniformly successful. Many original parts have been composed for her; of which Leonora, in Verdi's "Trovatore," is perhaps the best known. She was the original representative of Ellena di Tolosa and Marco Visconti, by Petrella; of Assidio di Firenze, by Bottesina, and the Comte Leicester, by Badia. In London Madame Penco achieved the greatest success by her impersonation of the part of Violetta in the "Traviata," and that of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." She has since reappeared in Italy and in various capitals of Europe; notably at St. Petersburg in 1874.

PENGELLY, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, Jan. 12, 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on Rainfall, the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, the ossiferous caverns and the submerged forests of the same county, and (conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Herr, of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire," published in 1863. He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils, which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," were lodged in the Oxford University Museum by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. In 1837 Mr. Pengelly re-established the Torquay Mechanics' Institute; in 1844 he originated the Torquay Natural History Society, and in 1862 the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. He has always taken an active part in the management of these institutions.

PENNELL, HENRY CHOLMONDELY, eldest son of Sir Charles Henry Pennell, was born in 1836. He entered the public service about 1853, and after serving in various departments of the Admiralty, Whitehall, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries in 1866. In Jan., 1865, he was selected by the English Government, at the request of the Khédive of Egypt, to assist as "Chief of the Department of Internal Commerce" in the reforms contemplated by that Sovereign. Mr. Pennell made his first mark in literature in "Puck on Pegasus," 1861—a book which attracted considerable notice, and has since gone through many editions. His other poetical works are "Crescent," 1866, "Modern Babylon," 1873, and "The Muses of Mayfair," 1874. During 1864-65 he edited the *Fisherman's Magazine and Review*, and has since contributed to the literature and practice of angling several successful books, of which the most important are "The Angler-Naturalist," 1864; "The Book of the Pike," 1866; "Fishing Gossip," 1867; and the "Modern Practical Angler," 1873. Mr. Pennell is also the author of several works on subjects of more general literary interest, and was at one time an occasional contributor to *Punch*, and more recently to *Temple Bar*, and other periodicals.

PENZANCE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq. (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro), born in London, in 1816, was educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. In 1839 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. He was appointed Junior Counsel to the Excise and Customs in 1840, Queen's Counsel in 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and a Baron of the Exchequer in April, 1860, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1863, on the death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Sir James Wilde was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, the duties of which post he discharged with eminent ability till 1872, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr.

Justice Hannen. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1864, and was created a peer by the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, co. Cornwall, April 6, 1869. In June, 1875, he was appointed Judge of the Public Worship Regulation Court (Dean of the Arches), and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. Lord Penzance married, in 1860, the Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the third Earl of Radnor.

PERCY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Percy, born at Nottingham, in 1817, was educated in Paris and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. For some years he was in medical practice at Birmingham. Dr. Percy, who has held since 1851 the office of Lecturer on Metallurgy in the Government (new Royal) School of Mines, is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations, published in 1861; "The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, and Lead," 1869; and "The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverisation and Cupellation," 1871. The Iron and Steel Institute, on 25 Jan., 1877, awarded their Bessemer medal to Dr. Percy for his works on metallurgy, especially those on iron and steel.

PEROWNE, THE VERY REV. JOHN JAMES STEWART, D.D., was born March 13, 1823, at Burdwan, Bengal, of a family of French (Huguenot) extraction, that came over to this country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; was appointed Bell's University Scholar in 1842, Crosse (Theological) Scholar in 1845, Tyrrwhitt's (Hebrew) Scholar in 1848, and Member's Prizeman (Latin Essay), in 1844, 1846, and 1847. Dr. Perowne took his B.A. degree in 1845, and that of M.A. in 1848, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1849. He was Select Preacher at the University Church in 1853, 1861, and 1873, Hulsean Lecturer in 1868, and Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1874. For several years he held a Lectureship and Professorship in King's College, London, and was Assistant-Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. From 1862 to 1872 he was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. He was in 1872 appointed Prælector in Theology, and in 1873 elected a Fellow of Trinity College; from 1874 to 1876 he was Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. He is a Canon Residentiary of Llandaff, and Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, having been elected to this office, June 17, 1875; he is also Examiner in the Text of Scripture, &c., in the University of London. He was appointed an honorary chaplain to the Queen, May 13, 1875. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the deanery of Peterborough, vacated by the death of Dr. Saunders. Dr. Perowne is the author of "The Book of Psalms, a New Translation, with Notes, Critical and Exegetical," 2 vols. 4th edit.; Hulsean Lectures on "Immortality;" a volume of sermons; occasional sermons; articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," *Contemporary Review*, *Good Words*, &c., and an Essay on Welsh Cathedrals. He is also the editor of *Al Adjrumieh*, an Arabic Grammar, and of "Rogers on the Thirty-Nine Articles." Dr. Perowne is a member of the Company engaged on the revision of the Old Testament. He married, in 1862, Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Humphry William Woolrych, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, of Croxley, Hertfordshire.

PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., formerly Bishop of Melbourne, youngest son of the late John Perry, Esq., of Moor Hall, Essex, was born in 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as Senior

Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and first class in classics, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. He resigned his see in 1876. Dr. Perry was appointed Prelate of the Order of SS. Michael and George, May 25, 1878. In Nov. the same year he was appointed a Canon of Llandaff Cathedral.

PERRY, The Rev. Stephen Joseph, F.R.S., born Aug. 26, 1833, in London, received his classical education in the English College at Douay, and then followed a course of Mental Philosophy at Rome. He entered the Society of Jesus in Nov., 1853, and afterwards studied higher mathematics at Stonyhurst, London, and Paris. He was appointed in Sept., 1860, director of the Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory of Stonyhurst College. A four years' course of theology in preparation for ordination has been the chief interruption in his discharge of the duties of this office. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in June, 1874, and has served for several years on the Councils of the Astronomical and Meteorological Societies. He is an honorary member of the Société Scientifique de Bruxelles, and corresponding member of the Société Geographique d'Anvers. In 1868 he undertook a magnetic survey of the West of France, in which he was assisted by the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J., and in the following year the same work was done for the East of France. These two surveys formed the subject of two papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." He was chosen as head of the Government Expedition sent to Cadiz to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Dec., 1870. In 1871 a magnetic survey of Belgium, similar to those undertaken in France, was made during the summer months. The results of this survey, and several other papers by the same author on Terrestrial Magnetism, were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. In 1874 he received his appointment from the Admiralty as chief of the Expedition sent by the Government to Kerguelin Island in the South Indian Ocean to observe the Transit of Venus. The Rev. W. Sidgreaves again accompanied him on this expedition, and, in addition to the astronomical work, a long series of magnetic observations were made on the island, and at numerous stations during the journey. These observations appeared in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. "Notes" of his "Voyage to Kerguelin" appeared in the *Month*, 1875-76.

PERRY, Sir Thomas Erskine, son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, born in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1847 was appointed Chief Justice at Bombay, which post he resigned in 1852, and returned to England. He was elected one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Devonport, in May, 1854, and at the general election in March, 1857, and in April, 1859; in Aug. of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on becoming a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council.

PERSIA, Shah of. (*See* Nasser-ed-Deen.)

PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of, (*See* Magee, Dr.)

PETO, Sir Samuel Morton, Bart., born at Woking, Surrey, Aug. 4, 1809, served an apprenticeship of seven years with his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, an extensive builder, and at his death in 1830 succeeded to a moiety of the business, his partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845, Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many

publie buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. Sir Samuel M. Peto constructed a large portion of the leading railway-works in England, and was engaged in the formation of a large railway in Canada. Among his most important works are the Norwegian Grand Trunk line and the Royal Danish line in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter, he received from the King of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854 he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaklava, in the Crimea, originated by the late Duke of Newcastle, then Minister-at-War, and in appreciation of these patriotic services received a patent of baronetcy, Feb. 22, 1855. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. He was returned as one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Norwich in Aug., 1847, and again at the general election, in July, 1852, and retired in Dec., 1854. He was elected one of the members for Finsbury in April, 1859, and at the general election in July, 1865, exchanged this seat for Bristol, but retired from Parliament in April, 1868, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the firm of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, with liabilities of above £7,000,000. He is the author of "Taxation, its Levy and Expenditure," 1863; and "Resources and Prospects of America," 1866.

PETTIE, JOHN, R.A., was born at Edinburgh in 1839, and studied art in the famous Academy of the northern capital, under Messrs. Robert Scott Lander and John Ballantyne, of that Academy, from 1855 till 1862, at which date he came to reside in London. His earliest works were contributed to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. He first began to exhibit at the Royal Academy of London in 1859, when he sent a picture called "The Armourers." Among his subsequent contributions to the annual exhibitions in Trafalgar Square were a quaint picture of a London apprentice of the fifteenth century crying his wares, entitled "What d'ye lack, Madam? What d'ye lack?" 1861; another droll picture of a party of itinerant musicians of the same period, called "The Trio," 1863; "The Tonsure," a humorous picture; and in the same exhibition, the most important picture the artist had yet produced, "George Fox refusing to take the Oath at Houlker Hall, A.D. 1663" (1864). Soon afterwards he exhibited at the British Institution "The Time and Place," a cavalier waiting for an expected antagonist at the rendezvous for a duel; and "Out of an Engagement." These two works were engraved, as was also his picture of "The Bible and the Monk—an Inquisitorial Visit." Mr. Pettie's Academy picture of 1865 was "A Drumhead Court Martial;" and he sent "An Arrest for Witchcraft" in 1866, in which year he was elected an Associate. Among the later works exhibited by him at the Academy are "The Doctor," and "Treason," in 1867; "Pax Vobiscum," "Tussle with a Highland Smuggler," and "Weary with present cares and memory sad," in 1868; "The Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey," and "The Gambler's Victim," in 1869; "A Sally," "'Tis blythe Mayday," and "Touchstone and Audrey," in 1870: "The Pedlar," "The Love Song," and "Scene in the Temple Garden," in 1871; "The Gipsy's Oak," "Terms to the Besieged," and "Silvius and Phœbe," in 1872; "Sanctuary," "Midnight Watch," and "The Flag of Truce," in 1873; "Juliet and Friar Lawrence," "A State Secret," and "Ho! Ho! Ho!" in 1874; "Scene in Hal of the Wynd's Smithy" and "Jacobites, 1745," in 1875; a portrait of Dr. Ullathorne, Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, "The

Threat," and "The Step," in 1876; Hunted Down," "A Knight of the Seventeenth Century," and "A Sword and Dagger Fight," in 1877; "The Hour," "Rob Roy," and "The Laird," in 1878. Mr. Pettie was elected a Royal Academician Dec. 22, 1873, in place of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.

PETTIGREW, JAMES BELL, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Roxhill, Calderbank, Lanarkshire, on May 26, 1834. He is related on the mother's side (Mary Bell) to the famous Henry Bell, the father of steam navigation in Britain. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh (Medicine) and Glasgow (Arts). He obtained the following honours at the University of Edinburgh:—The gold medal for Forensic Medicine awarded by Professor Fraill; the senior anatomy gold medal, awarded by Professor Goodsir; a graduation gold medal (the highest medical honour the University confers) awarded by the Senatus Academicus. Since graduation he has been presented with the Godard Prize of the French Academy of Sciences (M.D. Edin., 1861); F.R.S., 1868; F.R.S.E., 1872; F.R.C.P., 1873; Laureate of the Institute of France, 1874; Professor of Medicine and Anatomy and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of St. Andrews, 1875; Representative of the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews at the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, 1877; Extraordinary Member and late President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Botanical, Harveian, Medico-Chirurgical, and other learned societies. He was formerly Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society; Resident Surgeon to the clinical surgical wards of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh; Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh; Lecturer on Physiology and Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Examiner in Physiology to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Sub-Curator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In Dec., 1877, he was elected by the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews as their representative at the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom. Distinguished as an anatomist and physiologist, he was the first successfully to unravel the very intricate nerves, valves, and muscles of the heart, and the muscles of the stomach, bladder, and uterus (the so-called Gordian knots of anatomy). He is the discoverer of the figure of 8 movements made in walking, swimming, and flying, and the author of the now celebrated "Figure of 8 and Wave Theories of Flight." His contributions to science are numerous and varied, and are remarkable for their originality and ingenuity. His dissections, if equalled, have probably never been surpassed. They are to be found to the extent of at least one thousand in the museums of the University of Edinburgh and of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and London. The following memoirs and papers are from his pen:—"On the Arrangement of the Muscular Fibres in the Ventricles of the Vertebrate Heart, with Pathological Remarks," *Phil. Trans.*, 1864; "On the Relation, Structure, and Function of the Valves of the Vascular System in Vertebrata," *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1864; "On the Ganglia and Nerves of the Heart, and their Connection with the Cerebro-Spinal and Sympathetic Systems in Mammalia," *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1865; "On the Presumption of Survivorship," *Brit. and For. Med. Chir. Rev.*, 1865; "On the Muscular Arrangements of the Bladder and Prostate, and the manner in which the Ureters and Urethra are Closed," *Phil. Trans.*, 1867; "On the Muscular Tunics of the Stomach in Man and other Mammalia," *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1867; "On the Various Modes of Flight in Relation to Aëronautics," *Proc. Roy. Inst. Gt. Britain*, 1867; "On the Mechanical

Applications by which Flight is Attained in the Animal Kingdom," *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1868; "On the Physiology of Wings, being an Analysis of the Movements by which Flight is Attained in the Insect, Bat, and Bird," *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1871; "Lectures on the Physiology of the Circulation in Plants, in the Lower Animals, and in Man," *Edin. Med. Journ.*, 1872; "Animal Locomotion; or Walking, Swimming, and Flying; with a Dissertation on Aëronautics," *Anglo-American Sci. Series*, 1873; "On the Relation of Plants and Animals to Inorganic Matter, and on the Interaction of the Vital and Physical Forces," *Lancet*, 1873; "Man in his Anatomical, Physical, and Physiological Aspects," *Ibid.*, 1876.

PEYTON, JOHN LEWIS, LL.B., F.R.G.S., born Sept. 15, 1824, in Virginia, is a son of John Howe Peyton, an eminent lawyer and statesman, and descended from the English Peytons of Isleham. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Virginia Military Academy. In 1845 he took the degree of LL.B. in the University of Virginia. In 1848 he travelled through Canada, the Maritime Provinces, and in the N.W. States and territories. In 1851 he was sent by the U.S. Government on special service to the Courts of England, France, and Austria. He returned to the United States in 1853, and rendered valuable service to the State of Illinois in organizing and training her volunteers. He was commissioned, in 1854, Major of 1st Regiment I.M., and in 1855 Major, with rank of Lieu.-Col., of 18th Battalion. In 1855 he married a daughter of Col. J. C. Washington, a kinsman of the illustrious "Father of his Country." In 1856 he retired to his Virginian estate, "Shirley," and was appointed by the Governer of Virginia a Justice of the Peace, and Director in the State College in Augusta co., and also a Director in the Bank of the Valley in Virginia. He was Chief of the Staff of Gen. Layne in 1854. In the same year he was appointed by General Pierce, President of the United States, Federal District Attorney for the Territory of Utah—an office which he declined. In 1861 he devoted his property unsparingly to the Southern cause, and engaged in raising and equipping a regiment for the Provisional army. Unable, from a severe injury, to take command, he accepted the position of Agent for North Carolina in Europe. Visiting the Gulf States, in 1861, he was admitted to the secret councils of the Confederacy. He inspected Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston, and reconnoitred the enemy under fire of the blockading fleet. In Oct., 1861, he embarked with his family on the *Nashville*, and broke the blockade two days after Mason and Slidell sailed, and arrived in Bermuda. He sailed thence in Nov., and when 300 miles N.E. of the Azores, captured and burnt the American packet ship *Harvey Birch*. On Nov. 21, he arrived at Southampton, when Capt. Nelson of the *Harvey Birch*, and eighty prisoners were discharged. In 1866 he made an extensive tour in the north of Europe. From that date he resided principally in Guernsey. After an absence of fifteen years in Europe, Col. Peyton, seeing a prospect of a return to power of the Conservative party in America, sailed from Liverpool for Boston in the summer of 1876; and shortly after his arrival resumed his residence in Augusta county, Virginia, where he is now engaged in literary and scientific pursuits. He is a corresponding member of the Virginia Historical Society, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and other learned institutions. He has written "A Statistical View of the State of Illinois," Chicago, 1854; "Railway Communication with the Pacific, and the Trade of China and the Indian Islands," Chicago, 1854; "The American Crisis: or, Pages from the Note-Book of a State Agent during the Civil War in the U.S.," 2 vols., London, 1866; "The Adventures of my Grandfather," London,

1867; "Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies: Personal Recollections of the Far West one-and-twenty Years Ago," London, 1869; "Memoir of William Madison Peyton, of Roanoke," London, 1870; and a biographical sketch of Anne Montgomery Peyton, 8vo, Guernsey, 1876.

PHILIPPOTEAUX, FÉLIX EMMANUEL HENRI, a French historical painter, born at Paris, April 3, 1815, entered at an early age the studio of M. Léon Cogniet, in conjunction with whom, at a later period, he painted several battle-pieces for the gallery at Versailles. His first exhibited picture appeared at the Salon of 1833; many of the works which he afterwards exhibited now adorn the walls of the principal modern museums in France, including those of the Luxembourg, Versailles, Rouen, Strasburg, and Marseilles. The principal are:—"Le Rocher de Glace," an episode of the American War (1833); "La Retraite de Moscou" (1835); "La Prise d'Ypres" (1837); "La Mort de Turenne," "Le Siége d'Anvers en 1792," "Le Combat de Stockach" (1838-39); "Bayard au pont du Garigliano," "Louis XV. visitant le champ de bataille de Fontenoy," at the Luxembourg (1840); "L'Entrée du col de la Mouzaia," "La Défense de Mazagran," "L'Attaque de Médéah," "Le Combat de l'Oued-Jer," "Une Razzia" (1842-44); most of these being pictures for which the artist received commissions after his return from a journey to Algeria; "La Bataille de Monthabor," jointly with M. Léon Cogniet, now at Versailles (1843); "La Bataille de Rivoli" (1845); "Femmes Mauresques," "Une Rue d'Alger" (1846); "Le général Gourgaud sauvant la vie à Napoléon" (1848); "Le Dernier Banquet des Girondins," now at Marseilles, with "La Mort de Turenne" (1850); "Le général Bonaparte en Italie" (1853); "Défaite des Cimbres" (1855); "Charge des chasseurs d'Afrique à Balaklava" (1859); "Le général Forey acclamé par les troupes de sa division après le combat de Montebello," "L'Empereur embrassant le général Forey à la gare de Voghera," "Religieuses à la Chapelle," "Combat de Montebello," "Combat de Diernstein," belonging to the Duke of Richmond (1863); "La Fiancée du Timbalier" (1864); "Le Siége de Puebla," "Le général Forey à la tête de l'armée française," in the Mexican war (1863); "Chefs Arabes se rendant au-devant de l'Empereur," "Éclaireurs Arabes" (1866); "Défense de Paris (1870-71) contre les Armées Allemandes," for the Panorama in the Champs-Élysées, (1872); "Scène du Bombardement de Paris par les Armées Allemandes, au mois de janvier, 1871," for the Diorama of the Champs-Élysées; "Rencontre d'Henri IV. et de Sully le lendemain de la bataille d'Ivry, mars, 1590" (1875). He also painted some *genre* pictures, such as:—"La Pervenche," "La Déception," "Le Brin d'Herbe," and "Le Retour du Cabaret." At Versailles are the following pictures by M. Philippoteaux:—"Le Combat du Raab," "Le Passage du Tagliamento," and "Le Siége d'Anvers en 1832." He has sent to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy of London the following pictures:—"La Charge des Cuirassiers Français à Waterloo" (1875); "Charge of the English Heavy Cavalry at the Battle of Balaclava, Oct. 25, 1854" (1876); and "The Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854" (1877). M. Philippoteaux obtained a second medal in 1837, a first medal in 1840, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1846.

PHILLIMORE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT JOSEPH, D.C.L., is the second son of Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., a celebrated ecclesiastical lawyer, formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire, who was brother of the first Baron Bagot. He was born in London, November 5, 1810, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church,

Oxford. He gained the College prizes for Latin verse and prose, and graduated B.A. in 1831, being plaeed in the seeond elass in classies. For three years after this he was a elerk in the Board of Control. Subsequently he was ereated a D.C.L. of Oxford, was admitted an Advoeate at Doetors' Commons, was ealled to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and in due eourse was made a Queen's Counsel. As a eivilian he gained an extensive praetiee, and early in his career he obtained various luerative posts. He was appointed Offieial to the Arehdeaeonries of Middlesex and London by Arehdeaeons Cambridge and Pott, in 1840; Chaneellor of the dioeese of Chiehester by Bishop Gilbert, in 1844; and Chaneellor of Salisbury by his brother-in-law, Bishop Denison, in 1845. From 1853 to 1857 he sat in the House of Commons as member for Tavistoek in the Liberal-Conservative interest. While in Parliament he delivered some remarkable speeehes on Chureh-rates, Tithe Commutation, and similar questions; and he introdueed the measure known popularly as "Dr. Phillimore's Aet," whieh empowered the Ecclesiastieal Courts to take evidenee *vivâ voce*. He was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855; Her Majesty's Advoeate-General (in Admiralty) in 1862, when he reeeived the honour of knighthood; and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and of the Arehes Court of Canterbury in 1867, on whieh oeeasion he was sworn of the Privy Counеil. From 1871 to 1873 he held the offiee of Judge Advoeate-General, and he was appointed Master of the Faculties in 1873. In 1875 he resigned his other offiees on being nominated Judge of the Admiralty, Probate, &c., Division of the High Court of Justiee. Sir Robert Phillimore has published many legal works, the best known being his "Commentaries upon International Law," 4 vols., 1854-61, whieh, on reaehing a seeond edition in 1874, obtained the Swiney Prize of the Society of Arts. While Judge of the Arehes Court, whieh was the ehief ecclesiastieal tribunal in the kingdom, he delivered many important deeisions, and several of his judgments have been published in book form. Among his other works are: "Memoirs and Correspondenee of George Lord Lyttleton, from 1734 to 1773," 2 vols., 1845; "Russia and Turkey. Armed Intervention on the ground of religion eonsidered as a question of International Law," 2nd ed., 1853; Speeehes in the House of Commons on Church Rates (1853), Tithe Commutation (1856); "Clergy Diseipline," a Letter to the Arehbishop of Canterbury, 1872; "The Eeclesiastieal Law of the Chureh of England," 2 vols., 1873; and "Lessing's Laoeoon, translated, with prefaee and notes," 1874. He married, in 1844, Charlotte, daughter of John Denison, Esq., of Ossington Hall, Newark, and sister of the late Viseount Ossington, of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and of the late Bishop of Salisbury.

PHILLIPS, Sir Benjamin Samuel, born in London, Jan. 4, 1811, engaged in eommereial pursuits, was ehosen an Alderman of the City in 1857, and after filling the offiee of Sheriff in 1859-60, was eleeted Lord Mayor in 1865. During his mayoralty he had the honour of entertaining at a grand banquet his majesty the King of the Belgians, from whom he reeeived the order of Leopold. In eonjunetion with others, he took an aetive part in devising means for the relief of the distress caused by the visitation of the eholera in 1866, and by the famine in India, and reeeived the honour of knighthood, Dee. 28, 1866. Sir Benjamin, who is a member of the Jewish eommunity, is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and a magistrate for the eounty of Kent.

PHILLIPS, Laurence Barnett, author and meehanieian, son of Barnett Phillips, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1842, and educated at Dr. Pinches's

school, which he left at the age of fourteen, to commence his mechanical studies, his general education being continued at his father's residence under private tutors. In 1861 he started in business as a chronometer manufacturer, since which time he has constructed some of the most complicated and finest finished specimens of the higher horological art, and by the invention of various forms of mechanism has done much towards the introduction of keyless watches. In Nov., 1865, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1866 was published his first work, "The Autographic Album," which was followed, in 1871, by "Horological Rating Tables," and in 1873 by his "Dictionary of Biographical Reference," containing upwards of one hundred thousand names, and over a quarter of a million references. Since the publication of this latter work he has occupied himself with success as an etcher, having produced many charming river and continental scenes, and he has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

PHILLIPS, WENDELL, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 29, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, at Cambridge Law School in 1833, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. In 1837 he identified himself with the Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and Woman's Rights reforms, and has ever since been one of the most popular orators in America. During the civil war he advocated a vigorous policy, especially urging the emancipation of the slaves. After the close of the war he opposed the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and, succeeding William Lloyd Garrison, was its President, until its final disbandment in 1870. An edition of his "Speeches, Lectures, and Letters" was published in 1863. Since that time he has put forth no separate book, but has devoted himself to platform speeches, mainly upon social and political subjects. He is especially noted for his vehement opposition to the policy pursued towards the South by Presidents Grant and Hayes.

PHILPOTT, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, younger son of the late Mr. Richard Philpott, of Chichester, born Nov. 17, 1807, was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler and a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1829. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the College in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834-5. The late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) appointed him, in 1837, Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which office he held for two years and a half; he was twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University; and was appointed Examining Chaplain by the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University, and served as Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the Senate presented his portrait, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered during the sitting of the Commission; and it is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by the late Prince Consort one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his elevation to the see of Worcester in 1860. He was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in 1865.

PICCOLOMINI, MARIA, operatic singer, member of an ancient and noble family in Tuscany, was born at Sienna, in 1835. In childhood she gave very great promise of vocal

powers, and her parents confided her musical education to Romani, one of the first teachers in Italy, under whose instructions she made her first appearance at Florence, in 1852, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, being little more than sixteen. This character she performed for twenty nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona, and at Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which opera she came before an English audience in 1856, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired, and drew crowded houses. During her stay in England she sang in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. In addition to the above-mentioned operas, she performed in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married, and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, Frederick Richard, R.A., nephew of the late Henry William Pickersgill, R.A., born in London, in 1820, studied at the Royal Academy. His first production, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil-painting, exhibited in 1840, was followed by a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and "The Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize, in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1857 was promoted to the rank of Academician.

PIERREPONT, The Hon. Edwards, is descended from a Norman-English family. He was born at North Haven, Connecticut, in 1817, and graduated at Yale College in 1837 with very high honours. Having studied for the Bar at the Newhaven Law School, he was admitted in 1840. He practised his profession in the city of New York, and in 1857 was elected Judge of the Superior Court of New York, in place of Chief Justice Oakley, deceased. In 1860 he resigned his seat upon the Bench, and resumed practice at the Bar. In 1862 he was appointed by the President of the United States, with Major-General Dix, to try the prisoners of State who were confined in the various forts and prisons upon charges growing out of the Rebellion. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Convention for forming a new Constitution for the State of New York, and he was one of the Judiciary Committee. In the spring of 1867 he was employed by the Secretary of State to conduct the prosecution, on the part of the Government, against John H. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln. This celebrated trial commenced before the United States Court at Washington on the 1st of June and lasted until the 10th of August. Mr. Pierrepont received the honorary degree of LL.D. in June, 1871, from Columbia College, and also from Yale College in 1873. President Grant appointed him Attorney-General of the United States for New York. He was one of the most active of the "Committee of Security" in opposing the "Ring Frauds" of New York (1870). He was engaged as counsel in many celebrated trials; was the counsel of many railroad corporations and a Director in several of them. In May, 1873, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Russian Court, but he declined the honour. In April, 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. In May, 1876, while a member of the Cabinet of President Grant, he received the appointment of Envoy-

Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. This office he resigned in Dec., 1877.

PIETER-MARITZBURG, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACRORY, DR.)

PIM, CAPTAIN BEDFORD CLAPPERTON TREVELYAN, M.P., is the only son of Captain Edward Bedford Pim, of Weirhead, Exeter (who died in command of H.M.S. *Black Joke*, on the coast of Afriea), by Sophia Soltau, eldest daughter of T. F. Harrison, Esq., of Totnes. He was born at Bideford, Devon, June 12, 1826, and educated at the Royal Naval School. He went to India in the merchant serviee, and on his return was appointed a volunteer (1st elass) in the Royal Navy in 1842. Having been employed for some years in the Surveying serviee, he made the voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Herald*, in 1845-51, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reaehed the *Investigator*, and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern, to a ship on the western side of the North-West Passage. He saw aetive serviee, in command, in the Russian war, for whieh he has a medal, and in China, where he was desperately wounded in no fewer than six plaees. He was made a Commander, April 19, 1858. After visiting the Isthmus of Suez, Commander Pim returned to England in 1859, and read before the Royal Geographical Soeiety a highly interesting paper on the Suez Canal. Soon afterwards, the Board of Admiralty appointed him to the eommand of the *Gorgon*, and dispatched that vessel to the river Tyne, with a view of popularising the navy, and eneouraging the entry of seamen. His next serviee was the settling a delicate question with the French respecting the fisheries. This business having been satisfactorily eoncluded, the *Gorgon* was dispatched to the West Indies, and employed on the eoast of Central America for the prevention of any further filibustering attempts against Niearagua on the part of General Walker. In Nov., 1860, Commander Pim sailed in the *Gorgon* for the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Africa station, but in the June following, having exchanged into, and brought home H.M.S. *Fury*, he paid that ship off at Portsmouth, and has sinee continued on half-pay. He was advaneed to the rank of Captain, April 16, 1868, and was compulsorily retired in April, 1870, when he at once began to qualify himself for a new profession, and was ealled to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 27, 1873. Captain Bedford Pim unsueeessfully eontested Totnes in July, 1865, and Gravesend in Dec., 1868, but he was returned for the latter borough, in the Conservative interest, at the general eleetion of Feb., 1874. Sinee 1862 he has been engaged in opening, by his own private efforts, railway transit from the Atlantic to the Pacifie across Nicaragua. Captain Bedford Pim is the author of "The Gate of the Pacific," 1863; "Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito" (in eonjunction with the late Dr. Berthold Seemann), 1869; an "Essay on Feudal Tenures;" "The War Chronicle," 1873, being a history of the Franco-Prussian war; and various pamphlets and articles, mostly geographical. He is a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, a member of several seientific societies, and proprietor of *The Navy*, a newspaper devoted exclusively to the maritime interests of the country.

PINE, SIR BENJAMIN CHILLEY CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., member of a Devonshire family, born in 1813, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1841. He was appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone in 1842, and aeting Governor there in 1848; was Lieut.-Governor of Natal in 1849, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast settlements in 1856, when he was created

a Knight Bachelor; was appointed Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1859; Governor of Western Australia in Sept., 1868; Governor of the Virgin Islands in April, 1869, and under the new Act was named Governor of the Leeward Islands in Dec., 1871, but resigned in 1873, and was appointed Governor of Natal. He returned to England in 1875. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1871. He has published some articles on the African colonies in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

PIRIE, WILLIAM ROBINSON, D.D., son of the Rev. George Pirie, D.D., minister of Slains, Aberdeenshire, was born in that village July 26, 1804, and educated at the University of Aberdeen. He was appointed minister of Dyce in 1830; Professor of Divinity in the University of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in Dec., 1843; and minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen, in Sept., 1846. On the union of the Universities of Marischal and King's Colleges, Aberdeen, he was declared Professor of Divinity and Church History in the united University (1860). In May, 1877, he was nominated by the Crown Principal of that University, of which he is also Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Pirie has been connected with every important political measure which has been agitated in Scotland during the last 40 years. In some of them he took a very active share, especially in those of an ecclesiastical or academical character.

PITMAN, ISAAC, born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813, and educated at the Grammar-school in that town, after having been clerk for some time, was trained in the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society in London, and was appointed Master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber, in 1832. He established the British School at Wootton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographie Sound-hand," appeared in 1837, and he became the inventor of the system of phonetic writing, to which he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, in which year the Phonetic Society was formed. His system of "Phonography, or Writing of Sound," appeared in 1840; and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" in 1853. The "Phonetic Institute," at Bath, is really a phonetic printing-office. Mr. Pitman edits and prints the *Phonetic Journal* weekly, and lithographs the shorthand *Supplement* which accompanies it. This journal is printed in phonetic type, except a small portion, in ordinary type, which records the progress of the "Writing and Spelling Reform." Besides printing his own instruction-books for teaching phonetic shorthand, Mr. Pitman has issued a little library of books printed entirely in shorthand, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas."

PITRA, HIS EMINENCE JOHN BAPTIST, a French Cardinal, born at Champforgueil, near Autun, Aug. 31, 1812, embraced the ecclesiastical profession at an early age, and after being for some time teacher of rhetoric in the seminary of his native town, became a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Solesme. Following the example of so many members of that learned order, he devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical antiquities, and composed an admirable "Histoire de Saint-Léger," which was followed by his "Spicilegium Solesmense," 5 vols., Paris, 1852-60, a collection of documents, previously unpublished, in elucidation of Church history. To obtain the materials for this superb work, Dom Pitra visited nearly all the great libraries in Europe. Summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX. in 1858, he was directed to study the ancient and modern canons of the Oriental Churches, and the results of his labours are embodied in a work entitled "Juris Ecclesiastici Græcorum Historia et Monumenta," the first volume of which, printed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, appeared in 1864. Dom Pitra was appointed a member of that Congregation for the religious affairs of

the East in 1862, and created a Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of S. Tommaso in Parione, March 16, 1863. His Eminence holds the office of "Librarian of the Holy Roman Church."

PLANCHÉ, JAMES ROBINSON, Somerset Herald, descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in Old Burlington Street, London, Feb. 27, 1796. The bent of his mind early displayed itself in a burlesque, entitled "Amorosa, King of Little Britain," written for private performance, but afterwards accepted by the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and played with applause in May, 1818. This success led Mr. Planché to write other pieces for various theatres, which were well received. Among these were the operas of "Maid Marian," to which Mr. Bishop furnished the music; and of "Oberon," written expressly for Weber's music. He prepared adaptations of some of the plays of our older dramatists; among them, "The Woman never Vexed," "The Merchant's Wedding," &c. Mr. Planché has paid considerable attention to the subject of archæology and costume, and was commissioned by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to attend the coronation of Charles X., in order to make drawings for the purpose of reproducing the pageant on the English stage. At the desire of Mr. Charles Kemble, he designed the costumes for the plays of "King John," "Henry IV.," "As You Like It," "Othello," and "Cymbeline." In 1828 he produced at Drury Lane Theatre his popular drama of "Charles XII.," and in 1830 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. Mr. Planché was created Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald, June 8, 1866. He has prepared for the stage nearly two hundred pieces, some of the more remarkable being the extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris, and he has written a variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals. He wrote, after travelling through a part of the North of Europe, "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," 1826; "Descent of the Danube," 1827, since reprinted as a guide-book; "The History of British Costume," for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," 1834; "Costume," for Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare; "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on Manners and Customs in the "Pictorial History of England;" "Regal Records: Coronations of Queens," at the coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838; "The Pursuivant at Arms," a treatise on heraldry, 1852; "King Nut-Cracker, a Fairy Tale," 1853; "Popular Fairy Tales Illustrated," 1857; "A Corner of Kent, the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich," 1864; and articles on dramatic biography in the Penny Cyclopædia; "The Recollections and Reflections of J. R. Planché: a Professional Autobiography," 2 vols., 1872; "The Conqueror and his Companions," 2 vols., 1874.

PLANCY, DE. (*See* COLLIN, J. A. S. C. D.)

PLANTIER, THE RIGHT REV. CLAUDE HENRI AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Nîmes, was born at Ceyzerieux (Ain), March 2, 1813, and after holding some minor ecclesiastical preferments, was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Lyons. He was consecrated Bishop of Nîmes in 1865. Monseigneur Plantier has acquired a high reputation as a preacher, and is an ardent supporter of the extreme Catholic party. At the Vatican Council of 1869-70, he opposed the claims of the Gallican Church, and was one of the most zealous upholders of the doctrine of Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. Among his numerous works may be mentioned; "Études Littéraires sur la Poésie Biblique," 1842; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1865; "Conférences données à Notre Dame de Paris," 2 series, 1849 and 1854; "L'Encyclique et les Appréciations Hostiles dont elle a été l'objet,"

1860; several Pastoral Letters in confutation of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus;" and others in defence of the Holy See, and the teaching of the Catholic Church.

PLAYFAIR, THE RIGHT HON. LYON, C.B., M.P., LL.D., son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819, was educated at St. Andrews, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, translated some of his works into English, and on his return to Scotland undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; whence he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. In 1844, at the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his reports were characterised by great ability. At the close of the commission, Professor Playfair was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he visited the manufacturing districts, and by drawing up an elaborate classification of objects of industry, and by personal communication with the manufacturers, exercised an important influence on the completeness of that great undertaking. He was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the department of Juries, and was intrusted with the appointment of the jurors, who numbered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries of Europe. On the establishment of the department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. In 1857 Professor Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in 1858 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Professor Playfair has been much employed by various governments to report on subjects of public interest. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Beche, he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the navy; and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed on the appearance of the cattle plague in this country, and was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Scottish coasts. This commission, on which Professor Huxley also acted, laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries. He was President of the Civil Service Enquiry Commission of 1874, which produced an elaborate scheme for the reorganisation of the Civil Service. Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected as member of Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in the general election of 1868, and is a Liberal in Politics. He held office in the Ministry of 1873-4, as Postmaster-General, and

was then made Privy Councillor. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M.'s Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, and in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland; is one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Officer of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg. He was created LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869. Dr. Playfair edited, conjointly with W. Gregory, Baron Liebig's "Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology." He is the author of: "Science in its Relations to Labour," being a speech delivered at the anniversary of the People's College, Sheffield, Oct. 25, 1853; "On the Food of Man in relation to his Useful Work," a lecture, 1865; "On Primary and Technical Education," two lectures, 1870; "On Teaching Universities and Examining Boards," being an address to the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, 1872; "Universities in their Relation to Professional Education," being an address to the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, 1873; and "The Progress of Sanitary Reform," an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Social Science Association at Glasgow, 1874.

PLUMPTRE, The Rev. Edward Hayes, D.D., born Aug. 6, 1821, was scholar of University College, Oxford, and became Fellow of Brasenose in 1844. He was appointed Chaplain at King's College, London, in 1847, Professor of Pastoral Theology there in 1853, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863, and Professor of Exegesis of the New Testament in 1864. He was assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn from 1851 till 1858, Select Preacher at Oxford from 1851 till 1853, and from 1864 till 1866, and Boyle Lecturer in 1866-7. In 1869 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Pluckley, in Kent, and in 1873 he became, by exchange with the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, vicar of Bickley, in that county. Mr. Plumptre was for four years one of the Old Testament Company of the Committee of Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Bible appointed by Convocation. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow. He has written "Sermons at King's College, London," published in 1859; "Lazarus, and other Poems," in 1864; "Master and Scholar, &c., Poems," and "Sermons on Theology and Life," in 1866; "Christ and Christendom, the Boyle Lectures for 1866," in 1867; "Translations of Sophocles," in 1866; "Æschylus," in 1870; "Biblical Studies," in 1870, 2nd edit. 1873; Notes on the Book of Proverbs, in the "Speaker's Commentary;" papers in the *Bible Educator*, of which he was editor; and notes on the first three Gospels, in Bishop Ellicott's "New Testament Commentary for English readers." He has also contributed articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Contemporary Reviews*, the *Expositor*, *Good Words*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

PLUNKET, The Hon. David Robert, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., is the fourth son of the third Lord Plunket, and consequently a grandson of the first Lord Plunket, the great orator and lawyer, who held the Great Seal in Ireland from 1830 to 1834 and again from 1835 to 1841. He was born Dec. 3, 1838, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1859. He was called to the Irish bar in 1862, and in 1868 was appointed "Law Adviser to the Castle at Dublin." He was nominated a Q.C. in 1868. He was elected M.P. for the University of Dublin in the Conservative interest in 1870, when he succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Anthony Lefroy. Mr. Plunket was Solicitor-General for

Ireland from Dec., 1874, to March, 1877.

PLUNKET (Lord). The Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, Bishop of Meath, second son of the third Lord Plunket, by Charlotte, daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, was born in 1828, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1871. He was formerly Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and for many years he was chaplain to his uncle, the Bishop of Tuam. He was elected Bishop of Meath in Oct. 1876, in succession to the late Dr. Butcher.

PLYMOUTH, Bishop of. (*See* Vaughan.)

POCHIN, Henry Davis, born at Wigston, Leicestershire, 1824, is the eldest son of William Pochin, Esq. He was educated at the Proprietary School, Leicester, and studied chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society, London. Subsequently he commenced business in Manchester, as a manufacturing chemist, and soon afterwards discovered the means of completely decomposing China clay (silicate of alumina) by sulphuric acid, which produced a rich salt of sulphate of alumina. That process he patented in 1855, and shortly afterwards introduced the material into commerce, by the term "Aluminas Cake." It is now used by almost all paper-makers in the world for sizing paper. Another invention that Mr. Pochin patented in connection with Mr. Edward Hunt, was the purification of rosin, by means of distillation; prior to this invention, rosin was always believed to be incapable of distillation *without decomposition.* Mr. Hunt and Mr. Pochin, however, discovered that if rosin is heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and steam in considerable quantities passed (blown) through, it distils undecomposed, and free from colour; rosin refined by this process is now very largely used in the manufacture of the pale yellow soaps of commerce, being the foundation of almost all fancy soaps. Mr. Pochin has for many years taken an active part in connection with popular education both in Manchester and in Salford, of which latter place he was elected an Alderman in 1861, and again in 1865. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of that Borough, and a second time in 1867. His name was also added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, and the city of Manchester: also in 1876 for the county of Denbigh. At the general election of 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Stafford, in the Liberal interest, but at the general election of Dec., 1868, he was returned at the head of the poll, though on petition he was unseated. Mr. Pochin published a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform in 1866.

POLE, William, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., civil engineer, was born in 1814. After following the profession for some years he was, in 1844, appointed by the East India Company Professor of Civil Engineering in Elphinstone College, Bombay. In 1847 he returned to London, devoting his chief attention to the mechanical branch of his profession. He took an active part in the provision of the materials and stock for the great railway undertakings in India, and from 1871 to the present time he has been consulting engineer in England for the Imperial Railways of Japan. Since 1873 he has served on the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His chief repute in the profession has been on scientific grounds. Between 1859 and 1867 he was Professor of Civil Engineering at University College, London, and Lecturer at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Chatham. He served the Government from 1861 to 1864 as a member of the Iron Armour Committee; from 1863 to 1865 as a member of the Whitworth and Armstrong Gun Committee; from 1865 to 1867 as Secretary (appointed by her Majesty) to the Royal Commission on Railways; and from 1867 to 1869 as Secretary to that on water supply, afterwards undertaking important official inves-

tigations in regard to the supply of London. In 1870 he was appointed by the Board of Trade one of the Metropolitan Gas Referees, which appointment he still holds. In June, 1861, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; he has served twice on the council, and was Vice-President in 1876. He was elected into the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1877, and into the Athenæum Club without ballot (as a scientific distinction) in 1864. He published in 1844 a quarto Treatise on the Steam Engine; in 1848 a translation of a German work on the same subject; in 1864 and 1870 "Scientific Chapters in the Lives of Robert Stephenson and I. K. Brunel;" in 1872 a treatise on Iron; and in 1877 "The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart." He is also the author of a well-known scientific work on the game of Whist; has written a great number of papers for scientific journals and periodicals, and is a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. He has also studied music, and has been a public organ player. He took, in 1860, the Oxford degree of Bachelor, and in 1867 that of Doctor of Music, and remains a member of St. John's College in that University. He is now bringing out an important work on Musical Philosophy.

POLLOCK, The Hon. Sir Charles Edward, was born Oct. 21, 1823, and received his education at St. Paul's School. When his father, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, was Attorney-General in 1843-4, Mr. Pollock acted as his secretary, and on the elevation of his father to the position of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1844, Mr. Pollock became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Willes, in whose chambers he remained for nearly three years. Mr. Pollock was called to the bar in 1847, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866. He was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Baron Channell, resigned, in Jan. 1873, and soon afterwards received the honour of knighthood. Before his elevation to the Bench, he published several legal text-books, including a "Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping," and another on the "Law and Practice of the County Courts."

PONSONBY, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Frederick, C.B., son of Major-General the Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, was born at Corfu, in 1825, and after receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was appointed Ensign in the 49th Regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle while Viceroys of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after his Royal Highness's death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen. On the death of Sir Thomas Biddulph he was appointed Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse in Oct., 1878. He is a Knight of the Third Class of the Order of Medjidie, was created a Companion of the Bath, Aug. 26, 1872, and was one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Lieut.-Gen. Ponsonby married, in 1861, the Hon. Mary Bulteel.

POOLE, Paul Falconer, R.A., painter, born at Bristol in 1810, first exhibited at the Academy in 1830, "The Well, a Scene at Naples," and did not exhibit again till 1837. His pictures have generally been the fruit of much thought and conscientious labour, being as original in conception and treatment as they often are in subject. Amongst his earlier works are "The Farewell," in 1837; "The Emigrant's Departure," in 1838; "Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain," in 1840; "By the Waters of

Babylon we sat down and wept," and "Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from "Faust," in 1842. His reputation was enhanced by his picture illustrative of the Plague in London —"Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance," in 1843; and he produced "The Beleaguered Moors" in 1844, and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" in 1846. He was elected Associate of the Academy in 1846, an Academician in 1861, and he entered the lists as a competitor at the exhibition of oil-pictures at Westminster Hall in 1847, with his large painting of "Edward III.'s Generosity to the People of Calais," which gained a prize in the second class of £300. His best known works produced since that time are "Arlète first discovered by Robert le Diable," in 1848; "Job and his Friends receiving the Tidings of his Calamities," in 1850; and "The Goths in Italy," in 1852. Mr. Poole's later pictures are—"The Song of the Troubadour," and "Philomena's song by the Beautiful Lake," from the "Decameron," "The Escape of Glaucus and Ione," "The Parting Moment," "The Ordeal by Water," "The Last Scene in Lear," "A Suburb of Pompeii," "A Midsummer Night," "Meeting of Oberon and Titania by Moonlight," "Entrance to the Cave of Mammon," "Ezekiel's Vision," "Lighting the Beacon on the Coast of Cornwall at the Appearance of the Spanish Armada," exhibited in 1864, "Imogen before the Cave of Belarius," "The Phantom Hunter," "The Banishment of Constance," "The Lion in the Path," a grand and romantic landscape, and the banquet scene from "The Tempest." Some of his most successful early pictures are rustic and domestic subjects, such as "The Market Girl," "The Alehouse Door," &c., and numerous others have never been publicly exhibited. Later studies of a similar class, "The Mountaineers," "The Blackberry-Gatherers," &c., deserve notice for their depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour. In May, 1878, he was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

PORTER, Admiral David D., born in Pennsylvania, about 1812. He is the youngest son of Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812-14. He entered the service as a midshipman, in Feb., 1829, and served in the Mediterranean until 1835, when he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations, and became a Lieutenant in 1841. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846, in order to take part in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar fleet for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans was placed under his orders, the entire naval force being commanded by Commodore Farragut. After the capture of New Orleans he proceeded up the river with his fleet, and was engaged in the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. He was appointed in October of that year to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, with the newly-created rank of Rear-Admiral, and after superintending its construction, he sailed down the river, and assisted in the operations for opening indirect routes to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, he bombarded the works, and rendered material assistance to General Grant, who commanded the besieging army, until the occupation of that stronghold, July 4. Admiral Porter was employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, North Carolina. The first of these, at the close of 1864, miscarried. The second, in Jan., 1865, was completely successful. Admiral Porter was ad-

vanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 25, 1866, and after the death of Admiral Farragut was promoted, in Aug., 1870, to the rank of Admiral, which carries with it the command of the entire navy of the United States, subject only to the President. He is now on special duty, his residence being at Washington.

PORTUGAL, KING OF. (*See* LOUIS.)

POTTER, GEORGE, was born at Kenilworth in 1832. He was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner at Coventry, where he worked several years after he had learned his trade. He came to London in 1853, and obtained employment as a journeyman joiner in the large firm of Myers & Son, after which he worked at several large firms, and, as an experienced mechanic, always obtaining the highest wages. In 1857 the workmen in the building trades commenced an agitation for a reduction in their hours of labour, and Mr. Potter was sent as a delegate to represent the carpenters and joiners, when he soon attracted attention by his argumentative and practical speeches, and subsequently he was elected Secretary. The great lock-out in the building trades of Aug., 1859, occurred, and he was called from his trade to conduct the movement on behalf of the workmen. During the contest, which lasted twenty-seven weeks, Mr. Potter gave great satisfaction to the men by the tact and judgment which he displayed, and the manner in which he brought about the withdrawal of the "odious document" by the employers. After this Mr. Potter established the *Beehive*, an organ of labour on behalf of working-men. The paper has lately changed its name to the *Industrial Review*, and is ably conducted by him. In the columns of this paper, and at meetings held in every large town in the country, he has advocated and defended trade unions, and has been one of the principal persons to attain for these organizations their present position of power and influence. Mr. Potter took a very prominent part in the Reform movement of 1867, during which time he was President of the London Working Men's Association, and he got up and superintended the great Trades' Reform Demonstration on Dec. 3, 1866, when 80,000 of the London artisans walked through the streets with bands and banners. Mr. Potter has taken part in all the social and political movements of the working classes during the last twenty years, and his services were recognized by the working-men of London and the country in 1866, when they presented him with an address and a purse containing £300. He is a member of the London School Board for the city of Westminster, having been elected in Nov., 1873, second on the poll by 8,120 votes, and he was re-elected in 1876. At the general election, 1874, he was a candidate for a seat in Parliament at Peterborough, but was unsuccessful, owing to seven candidates going to the poll; he was, however, the third highest Liberal candidate on the poll. He is the author of articles on Capital and Labour, and Trades' Unions and Co-operation; and is now publishing a series of social and political "Tracts for the People," which are being largely circulated.

POUYER-QUERTIER, AUGUSTIN THOMAS, a French statesman, born Sept. 3, 1820, at Étouteville-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). A large manufacturer, he became, in 1854, Maire of Fleury-sur-Andelle, which he also represented in the Conseil Général. Subsequently he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen; administrator of the Bank of France (branch of the Seine-Inférieure); and President of the committee formed for the relief of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1857 and 1863 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif in the government interest for the first circonscription of the department of the Seine-Inférieure. M. Pouyer-Quertier rendered himself very conspicuous by the pertinacity with which he opposed the doctrines of Free Trade,

especially as applied to the Treaty of Commerce with England, and by his unsparing exposure of the abuses of the great financial and railway companies in France. In consequence he lost the support of the government, and at the general election of May, 1869, failed to secure his re-election. After the fall of the empire, M. Pouyer-Quertier was returned to the National Assembly, and was intrusted by M. Thiers with the conduct of the negociations with Germany respecting the Alsace-Lorraine treaties, which, in Oct., 1871, he brought to a successful issue. He was promoted to be a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 20, 1871. He was elected a Senator in Jan., 1876; his term of office will expire in 1882.

POYNTER, EDWARD JOHN, R.A., was born at Paris, March 20, 1836, being son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, architect. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Ipswich Grammar School; afterwards he studied art in English schools from 1854 to 1856, and under Gleyre in Paris from 1856 to 1859. He was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1869; a member of the Belgian Water-Colour Society, in 1871; and was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, Gower Street, London, in May, 1871, the appointment being renewed in 1873 for four years. He was elected a Royal Academician, June 29, 1876. Mr. Poynter exhibited at the Royal Academy, "Israel in Egypt," 1867; "The Catapult," 1868; "Perseus and Andromeda," 1872; "More of More Hall and the Dragon," 1873; "Rhodope," 1874; "The Festival," and "The Golden Age," 1875; "Atalanta's Race," 1876; "The Fortune-Teller," his diploma picture, 1877; and "Zenobia captive," 1878. He also painted cartoons for the mosaic of St. George in the Westminster Palace, 1869; designed the architectural and tile decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington, 1868-70; painted a fresco in St. Stephen's church, Dulwich, 1872-3; and has exhibited many other smaller works in the Academy and Dudley Water-Colour Exhibition.

PRATI, GIOVANNI, one of the most popular of living Italian poets, was born Jan. 27, 1815, at Dascindo, on the southern slope of the Tyrolese Alps, and studied law in the University of Padua. His first poem, a melancholy love-story, entitled "Edmenegarda," appeared at Milan in 1841, and met with a success so decided that its author resolved to quit Padua and to abandon the legal profession, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. His "Canti Liriei," "Canti per il Popolo," and "Ballate," were quite as popular as his first work. They were followed in rapid succession by "Nuovi Canti," "Memorie e Lacrime," "Lettere a Maria," and "Passegiate Solitarie." His "Canti Politici," published in 1849, and some other works of his composed about this period, gave animated expression to the aspirations of Italian liberalism, but in his later works Signor Prati, tired with the ever-changing influences of passing events, has sought to develop a philosophical idea in each of his poems:—"Rodolfo," "La Battaglia d'Imera," "Satania e le Grazie," published in 1855, and "Il Conte Riga," published in 1856, forming a series of episodes and pictures, which, in the mind of the author, are connected with a vast epic on human destiny and the eternal strife between good and evil, God and Satan. Among his more recent works are "Ariberto," 1860; a poem dedicated to France (1870), which speaks, though not prophetically, of the defeat of Prussia, and which is written throughout in triple rhyme; "Vannus Iacchi," in Latin hexameters, 1871; and an "Ode to Amadeus of Savoy, King of Spain," 1871. On his appointment by the late King Charles Albert as Poet-Laureate (*Poeto Cesareo*) to the Royal House of Savoy, in 1849, Signor Prati took up his residence at Turin. He was elected a deputy in the Italian Parliament in Dec., 1862. In 1876 he was created a Senator of the kingdom of Italy.

PRENDERGAST, JOHN PATRICK, was born at Dublin March 7, 1807, and educated under the Rev. Dr. Richard Valpy at Reading Royal Grammar School prior to graduating at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1830; was appointed Commissioner in 1865 jointly with the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth, by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to select State Papers regarding Ireland from the Carte Collection of Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; and in 1870, with the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, to calendar the State Papers (Ireland) of James I. Mr. Prendergast is author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," 1865; 2nd edit. 1870. He has contributed papers to the Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He is an honorary member of the latter Society and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Mr. Prendergast is at present engaged in editing a work by the late Charles Haliday, of Monkstown Park, co. Dublin, entitled "The Scandinavians, and Scandinavian Antiquities of Dublin."

PRESSENSÉ, EDMOND DE, D.D., a Protestant minister, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1824, pursued his studies in that city, at Lausanne, under Professor Vinet, and at the Universities of Halle and Berlin. On his return to Paris he was appointed pastor of the Taitbout Chapel, where he soon gained a high reputation as a preacher. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Breslau in 1863. He sat in the National Assembly as a deputy for the department of the Seine from July, 1871, till the close of the year 1875. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English:—"The Religions before Christ, being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church, translated by L. Corkran," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1862; "The Land of the Gospel; notes of a Journey in the East," 8vo, London, 1865; "Jesus Christ: His Times, Life, and Work, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo, London, 1866, 2nd edit. 1868, 3rd edit. 1869; "The Redeemer: Discourses," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1864, 8vo, Boston (U.S.), 1867; "The Mystery of Suffering, and Discourses, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo, London, 1868; "The Church and the French Revolution, a History of the Relations of Church and State, from 1789 to 1802, translated by T. Stroyau," 8vo, London, 1869; "The Early Years of Christianity, translated by A. Harwood," 8vo, London, 1869.

PRESTWICH, JOSEPH, M.A., F.R.S., the descendant of an old Lancashire family, was born at Pensbury, Clapham, near London, March 12, 1812. He was educated at preparatory English schools; then at M. Colin's, Paris; Dr. Valpy's, Reading; and finally at University College, London. His tastes would have led him to choose a profession, but circumstances obliged him to engage in active business in the City. Mr. Prestwich's first works were papers on the Gamrie Ichthyolites, and Shells in the Till of Banffshire, and on the Geology of Coalbrook Dale, published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, 1835; this was followed by a series of papers on Tertiary Geology, published in the Journal of the Geological Society, and by two papers on the Quaternary beds of the valley of the Somme, published in the Philosophical Transactions, in which he was the first to show on sufficient geological evidence the validity of the fact, so often and so unsuccessfully brought forward by many observers on the Continent and in this country, of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct mammalia. He was also the author of a little work on the geology of the neighbourhood of London, entitled "The Ground beneath us," as well as of a more elaborate work, "The Water-bearing Strata of the Country around London." In 1849 the Geological Society awarded him the Wollaston

Medal for his researches on the coal-field of Coalbrook Dale, and those on the tertiary districts of London and Hampshire. In 1865 the Royal Society awarded him a Royal Medal for his contributions to geological science, and more especially for his paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Occurrence of Flint Implements associated with the remains of animals of extinct species in beds of a late geological period in France and in England:" and that "On the Theoretical Considerations on the Conditions under which the Drift deposits containing the remains of extinct Mammalia and Flint Implements were accumulated, and on their geological age." He served on the Royal Coal Commission of 1866, for which he drew up two of the separate reports: and on the Royal Commission on Water Supply of 1867. He was President of the Geological Society 1870-72; Vice-President of the Royal Society 1870-71. In 1872 he retired from business. In 1874 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded him a Telford Medal and premium for his paper on the "Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between England and France." He was appointed Professor of Geology at Oxford, June 29, 1874, in succession to the late Professor Phillips, and his inaugural lecture was published under the title of "The Past and Future of Geology," 1875. In 1876, in investigating the conditions for a better water-supply, he pointed out that there was under Oxford an abundant source of mineral water, allied to, but stronger than those of Cheltenham and Leamington.

PRETORIA, Bishop of. *See* Bousfield.

PRICE, The Rev. Bartholomew, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. William Price, rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in mathematics. He was elected Fellow of his college, and was afterwards appointed Tutor, and has several times been one of the Public Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Science. He was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1853, and is a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a Curator of the Bodleian Library, an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, a member of the Governing Body of Winchester College, and a visitor of Greenwich Observatory. He is the author of a work on the Infinitesimal Calculus, including separate treatises on Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Statics, and Dynamics, published at the Clarendon Press in 1854-65.

PRICE, Bonamy, M.A., born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807, was educated under private tutors, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first-class in classics and mathematics in Dec., 1829, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was appointed Assistant-Master in Rugby School in Feb., 1830, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford in Feb., 1868. Professor Price is the author of "The Anglo-Catholic Theory," reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* of Oct., 1851; "The Principles of Currency, Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "Of Currency and Banking," 1876; "Practical Political Economy," 1878; and many articles in reviews and magazines.

PRIESTLEY, William Overend, M.D., born near Leeds, Yorkshire, June 24, 1829, is the son of Joseph Priestley, Esq., grand-nephew of the celebrated chemist Joseph Priestley, LL.D. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and took the degree of M.D. in 1853. Besides other academic distinctions, he was Senate Gold Medallist at his graduation, this being the highest honour of the University, and awarded only for original researches. Settling in London as a physician in 1856, he became one of

the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine. Somewhat later he was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1862 Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital. He is now Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital. Dr. Priestley is a member of, and one of the Examiners in, the Royal College of Surgeons of England; a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians both in London and Edinburgh, and member of various learned societies. He has held the office of Examiner for the prescribed term of years both in the University of London and the Royal College of Physicians. In 1875 and 1876 he was President of the Obstetrical Society of London. Dr. Priestley is the author of a work "On the Development of the Gravid Uterus," and joint editor of Sir J. Y. Simpson's "Obstetric Works;" and has written various papers on Natural History and Medicine. He was one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the late Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of Great Britain), having been commissioned by the Queen to attend her daughter at Darmstadt. He is also one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRINSEP, VALENTINE C., painter, was born in India, Feb. 14, 1836, and educated at Haileybury College. He was originally intended for the Indian Civil Service, but he preferred the profession of artist. His paintings, which occupy a prominent place in the annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy, are of a high order, and remarkable for a power and vigour of design, and beauty of colouring very rare in modern days. He is now (Dec. 1878,) writing a book entitled "Imperial India," containing an account of his travels in Hindostan, and of the Rajahs whose portraits he painted for his forthcoming picture of the Durbar at Delhi. Mr. Prinsep is Captain of the Middlesex Volunteers, well known as the Artists' Corps.

PRIOR, RICHARD CHANDLER ALEXANDER, M.D., F.L.S., born at Corsham, Wilts, in 1809, and educated at Charterhouse and at Wadham College, Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of several learned societies. Dr. Prior is the translator of "Ancient Danish Ballads," and the author of "Popular Names of British Plants."

PRITCHARD, THE REV. CHARLES, F.R.S., F.G.S., born about 1808, graduated B.A., in 1830 as fourth Wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a Fellow. He is well known in the scientific world, and has written various treatises, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Amongst these may be mentioned, "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," "On the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," and a "Paper on an Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes." He wrote the article, "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, and several sermons; more particularly one preached before the British Association at Nottingham in 1866. He was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1866; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in Feb., 1867; and Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Feb. 10, 1870. At his urgency the University of Oxford have recently erected an Observatory, provided with lecture-rooms and all necessary appliances for the instruction of the students, and for original researches.

PROCTOR, RICHARD ANTHONY, B.A., was born at Chelsea, March 23, 1837, and in boyhood was educated chiefly at home, having had bad health for several years; subsequently he pursued his studies at King's College, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as 23rd Wrangler in 1860. He was appointed an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1873, and Fellow of the

Royal Astronomical Society, in 1866. He was appointed Honorary Secretary of that society, and editor of its Proceedings, in Feb., 1872, but resigned these offices in Nov., 1873. He has at no time been a candidate for any appointment or salaried office of any kind, and he has not proceeded to his M.A. degree, for the reason that it is not, like the B.A. degree (at least at Cambridge), a title representing work done, but money paid. Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, including the construction of a chart of 324,000 stars, Mr. Proctor was led to a new theory of the structure of the Stellar Universe; investigated the conditions of the Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882, and published many illustrative charts. He maintained, on theoretical grounds, in 1869, the since established theory of the solar corona, and also that of the inner complex solar atmosphere afterwards discovered by Young of America. Mr. Proctor lectured on astronomy in America in 1873-74. He again visited the United States in 1875, and after an absence of seven months, during which period he delivered 142 lectures, he returned to England in May, 1876. In Nov. 1875, Mr. Proctor announced, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, that he had severed his connection with the Roman Catholic Church, to which he had been a convert of some years' standing. The theologians of the Church, he intimated, had convinced him that the holding of certain scientific views was incompatible with loyalty to the faith. As however he was convinced that those scientific views were in the main correct, he, acting on his private and individual judgment, thought he had no alternative but to abandon the Church. His works are: "Saturn and its System," 1865; "Handbook of Stars," and "Gnomonic Star Atlas," 1866; "Constellation Seasons, Sun Views of the Earth," 1867; Half-hours with the Telescope," 1868; "Half-hours with Stars," 1869; "Other Worlds than Ours; the Plurality of Worlds studied under the light of recent Scientific Researches," with large Star Atlas, 1870, 4th edit., 1878; "The Sun," "Light Science for Leisure Hours," and "Elementary Astronomy," 1871; "Orbs around Us," "Elementary Geography," "School Atlas of Astronomy," and "Essays on Astronomy," 1872; "The Moon," "Borderland of Science," "Expanse of Heaven," and 2nd series of "Light Science," 1873; "Universe and Coming Transits," and "Transits of Venus," 1874, 3rd edit., 1878; and "A Treatise on the Cycloid and all Forms of Cycloidal Curves, and on the Use of Cycloidal Curves in dealing with the Motions of Planets, Comets, &c., and of Matter projected from the Sun," 1878.

PRUSSIA, KING OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

PULLING, ALEXANDER, Serjeant-at-Law, son of the late Capt. G. C. Pulling, R.N., born at St. Arvan's, Monmouthshire, in 1815, was educated at a private school, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School. Mr. Pulling was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843; was made a Serjeant-at-Law, 1863; and is one of the leaders of the South Wales circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1857, a magistrate for Gloucestershire in 1867, and has frequently acted as Deputy-Judge of County Courts, and Judge under the Welsh Circuit Commissions. He effectually aided the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Corporation of London, 1853, as fully appears by their report; and many of his suggestions as to the local government of London, private bill legislation, and electioneering bribery, have been quoted with approbation in Parliament. Mr. Serjeant Pulling originated the useful reform in our law reporting system, which is now carried out by the Council of Law Reporting. He is a working member of that body, one of the senior members of the Law Amendment Society, and of the jurispru-

dence department of the National Association for promoting Social Science. Since 1863 he has been one of the managing trustees of the *Stamford Mercury*. He was in 1855 appointed to act as senior commissioner in carrying into effect the Metropolis Management Act; and in 1866 was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Boston. He is the author of a "Treatise on the Laws, Customs, and Franchises of the City of London," 1842; "The Law of Mercantile Accounts," 1846; "Law and Practice of Attorneys and Solicitors," 1854; pamphlets on the subject of local government, private bill legislation, corrupt practices at elections, trial by jury, reform of the law reports, dealing with crime and criminals, institution of a public prosecutor; and articles in the *Edinburgh Review* and *Law Review and Magazine*.

PUNSHON, The Rev. W. Morley, LL.D., Wesleyan minister, born in 1824, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper, entered in 1838 the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where he obtained a position beyond his years, and soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He accordingly zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher," a preparatory ministerial office peculiar to the Wesleyan Methodists. Four years later, after passing a short term as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marden, in Kent. The report of his success here was not long in reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan connection. At the "Conference" of 1845 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people flocked to hear him from all parts. He ministered in various parts of the country, besides visiting the metropolis, where his addresses both from the pulpit and the platform attracted considerable attention. In 1868 he left this country for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister. The lady with whom Dr. Punshon formed this connection died in Oct. 1871. During his residence in the Dominion he was five times President of the Canadian Conference. He returned to England in 1873, and in July, 1874, he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1858, are very popular, especially the lectures on "John Bunyan" and the "Huguenots." Dr. Punshon has also published a small volume of poems.

PURCELL, The Most Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Archbishop of the arch-diocese of Cincinnati, a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Mallow, co. Cork, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1800, received his early academical education in that country, but emigrating to the United Sates, continued his studies in moral philosophy and theology at Mount St. Mary's College, Frederick co., Maryland, and completed his preliminary course at St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained priest in Notre Dame, Paris, in 1826, and returning to the United States, was appointed Professor at Mount St. Mary's College, and pastor of the annexed congregation, which offices he filled till 1833, being also President of the College from 1829 to 1833. By Pontifical bulls, dated May 19, 1833, he was appointed Bishop of Cincinnati, being consecrated in Baltimore cathedral Oct. 13, 1833, and installed as bishop in the cathedral, then the only Catholic church in Cincinnati, Nov. 14 following. The see of Cincinnati then extended over the whole state of Ohio, and the bishop's labours were very severe. The see was not divided until 1847, when the diocese of Cleveland was set off, and in 1868 the see of Columbus was also erected. In his proper episcopal work, the building and founding of churches,

both in Cincinnati and its vicinity, and in every considerable town in the State, as well as in the establishment of ecclesiastical seminaries, orphan asylums, protectorates, colleges, gymnasiums, convents, houses of education, and religious houses, hospitals, and free schools, and the introduction of religious orders, Dr. Purcell showed a diligence and an activity which have been surpassed by those of no American prelate. There are now in Cincinnati and its immediate suburbs thirty Roman Catholic churches, whereas there was but one in 1833. In 1839 Bishop Purcell was made Assistant-Prelate at the Pontifical throne, and in 1850 Archbishop of the Cincinnati province. He assisted at the Vatican Council in 1869-70. In 1837 the Bishop (who is a very able debater as well as an effective speaker) had a public discussion for seven days with Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect of "Disciples," and widely known as an acute dialectician. This discussion was published in a large octavo volume, and widely circulated. Its effect on the promotion of Catholicism in the West was very decided. In 1870 he held a discussion with an infidel orator named Vickers, which was also published. He also published a volume of "Lectures and Pastoral Letters," which does honour to his literary ability; an introduction to the American edition of Kenelm Digby's "Ages of Faith;" "Diocesan Statutes, Acts and Decrees of Three Provincial Councils held in Cincinnati;" and a series of school books, which were adopted by the diocese, but have now given place to others. In the late civil war Archbishop Purcell threw all his great influence on the side of the United States Government, and was conspicuous for his loyalty.

PUSEY, The Rev. Edward Bouverie, D.D., son of the late Hon. Philip Bouverie (half-brother of the first Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence, born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, and took his degree of M.A. In 1828 he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, a post to which is attached a Canonry at Christ Church. Dr. Pusey was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for the Times," and has defended the main doctrines which they were intended to enforce in a variety of letters, pamphlets, &c., on which ground his name has been popularly used to designate the High Church party. In 1843 he was suspended from the office of preaching before the University on account of a sermon on the Holy Eucharist. Dr. Pusey's published works include, besides a variety of sermons, many adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Church, elaborate treatises on Baptism, the Eucharist, the Royal Ecclesiastical Supremacy, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Amongst them may be mentioned: "Remarks on Cathedral Institutions," 1845; "Royal Supremacy, Ancient Precedents," 1850; "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," 1855; "Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," 1857; "History of the Councils of the Church, A.D. 51-381," 1857; "Nine Sermons preached in the University of Oxford, 1843-55," 1859; "Minor Prophets, with Commentary," 1862; "Daniel the Prophet: Nine Lectures," 1864; "Everlasting Punishment: a Sermon," 1864; and "Church of England a Portion of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church: an Eirenicon," 1865.

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES, Pierre, a French painter, is a native of Lyons. He became a pupil of Henri Scheffer and Couture, and devoted himself specially to mural and decorative painting. His first considerable work was a series of five compositions intended for the dining-room of his brother. One of these, "Un Retour de Chasse,"

was exhibited at the Salon of 1859. In 1861 he exhibited "La Paix" and "La Guerre." These two subjects won for him his first public success. They were destined for the Museum at Amiens; and two others of the same series, "Le Travail" and "Le Repos," appeared at the Salon of 1863. These decorations were completed by twelve colossal figures, and an allegorical representation of the Department of the Somme "Ave Picardia Nutrix" (1865). He has also exhibited "L'Automne" (1864); "La Nuit," which attracted great attention; "La Vigilance" and "La Fantaisie" (1866); "Le Jeu" (1868); "Massilia" (1869). "Massilia" was one of a series of decorations executed for the Museum of Marseilles, and shortly after this date M. de Chavannes began to treat a different order of subjects, but his "St. John" and his "Ville de Paris pendant le Siège," showed that the path of mystical allegory was foreign to the character of his talent, and in the "Scenes from the Life of St. Geneviève," which have occupied him for the last four years at the Panthéon, he has returned to the style and nature of his earlier compositions.

PYAT, Félix, political writer and dramatist, born at Vierzon, Oct. 4, 1810, received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted an advocate in 1831. Contrary to the wishes of his friends, he devoted himself to literature, and after writing for the *Figaro* and the *Charivari*, was attached to the *Siècle*. As an author he is best known by his dramas, such as "Mathilde," "Diogène," and "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," which acquired considerable popularity on account of the political allusions they contain. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he abandoned literature for politics, joining the ranks of Ledru Rollin, with whom he went into exile. His political views are developed in his work, "Le Droit du Travail," published in 1848, and he addressed "The Letter of the Jersey Exiles to the Queen of England," after the return of Her Majesty from her visit to France in 1855. He was tried for some political offence before the Correctional Police in Paris, and was sentenced *par contumace* to a fine and imprisonment in 1861. Soon after the establishment of the Republic in 1870, he returned to Paris, and became one of the leaders of the Communists, and the editor of several revolutionary journals, such as the *Combat* and the *Vengeur*. In March, 1873, he was condemned to death, *par contumace*, having been indicted for incitement to civil war, partisanship in the insurrection of the Commune, and complicity in the massacre of the hostages.

PYCROFT, The Rev. James, born in 1813, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1836, and was incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from 1845 till 1856. He is principally known as having written "Twenty Years in the Church," 1859, and "Elkerton Rectory," 1860, which have been widely circulated among churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point," in 1861, and "Dragon's Teeth," in 1863, have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. His other works are "Remarks on School Education," and "Student's Guide to University Honours," in 1842; "Greek Grammar Practice," and "Latin Grammar Practice," in 1844; "Collegian's Guide;" "Recollections of College Life," in 1845; and "Ways and Works of Men of Letters," in 1860.

PYNE, Louisa, a popular English singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and niece of the late Mr. James Pyne, born in 1832, was at a very early age the pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her first appearance about 1842. She sang in Paris with great success in 1847, appeared in opera in 1849, performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851, and

visited the United States, where she was enthusiastically received in 1854. After an absence of three years she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short season of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and from 1858 till 1862 of Covent Garden Theatre. The enterprise having failed, Miss Louisa Pyne transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has frequently performed at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. She is married to Mr. Frank Bodda, but retains her maiden name on the stage.

Q.

QUATREFAGES DE BRÉAU, JEAN LOUIS ARMAND DE, born at Valleraugue (Gard), France, Feb. 10, 1810, of a Protestant family, completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural philosophy as early as 1829. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse, but soon resigned that appointment and went to Paris. In 1842, and after having travelled round the coasts of Italy and Sicily, he contributed some papers on natural history to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, republished in 1854 under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste." He was nominated Professor of Natural History in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences April 26, 1852, was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour April 25, 1845, was called to the chair of Anatomy and Ethnology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1855, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1863. One of his latest works has been translated into English by Isabella Innes, under the title of "The Prussian Race Ethnologically Considered," to which is appended, "Some Account of the Bombardment of the Museum of Natural History by the Prussians in Jan., 1871," London, 1872. He has since published "L'Espèce Humaine," 1877.

QUEBEC, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIAMS, DR.)

QUESTEL, CHARLES AUGUSTE, architect, born at Paris, Sept. 18, 1807, studied in the École des Beaux Arts from 1823 to 1828, and ten years later, after a competition which had been commenced in 1835, his plans for the new cathedral at Nîmes were adopted, and then carried out under his superintendence. He also designed the great fountains on the Esplanade in the same city. As architect to the Commission on Historical Monuments, he brought to light and sketched the Amphitheatre of Arles, with a plan for its restoration; and also, in conjunction with M. Laisné, the Pont du Gard. All these designs were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1855. Having been appointed architect of the châteaux of Versailles and Trianon, M. Questel made arrangements for the fêtes in Aug., 1855, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. He afterwards served on the Council on Public Buildings, and became Professor in the École des Beaux Arts, and Director of the Studio which was formerly M. Gilbert's. M. Questel, who had been created, in 1863, an Officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a titulary Member of the Section of Architecture in the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 9, 1871.

R.

RALEIGH, THE REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., born Jan. 3, 1817, at the Flock, a farm near Castle Douglas, Galloway, was educated at Castle Douglas parish or National school as a boy, and at the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. He was appointed minister of the Independent Church, at Greenock, in 1845, of Masbro' Chapel, Rotherham, in 1850; as

successor to Dr. Wardlaw in Glasgow, 1855 ; minister of Harc Court Chapel, Canonbury, London, in 1859 ; minister at Kensington, 1876. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow. Dr. Raleigh is the author of "Quiet Resting Places," a volume of sermons, 8th edit., 1874 ; "The Story of Jonah," and "The Little Sanctuary."

RALSTON, WILLIAM RALSTON SHEDDEN, M.A., was born in 1829, and studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1846 to 1850, and obtained the degree of M.A. From 1853 to 1875 he served in the British Museum as an Assistant Librarian. He visited Russia for the first time in 1868, and remained there six weeks, going as far as Voronese ; revisited it for the second time in 1870, and remained six weeks in the country, passing ten days of the time with Ivan Turgenev, the great Russian novelist, at his house near Mtsensk, Government of Orel. In 1875 he again passed three weeks in Russia, a fortnight being spent at Yaroslaf with Professor Kapoustine, Director of the Demidoff Lyceum there. The last time Mr. Ralston was in Russia, in 1876, he remained at St. Petersburg only for a fortnight, a serious indisposition obliging him to return to England. Mr. Ralston published "Kriloff and his Fables," 1869 ; 3rd edition, 1871 ; "Liza," a translation of Turgenev's celebrated novel, "A Nest of Gentlemen, 1869 ; "The Songs of the Russian People, as illustrative of Slavonic Mythology and Russian Social Life," 1872 ; "Russian Folk Tales," 1873 ; "Early History of Russia," 1874. Mr. Ralston has also contributed a great number of valuable articles to English periodicals. Among these may be mentioned: three articles on Kriloff, and three others on Russian Law Courts, Village Life, &c., in *Good Words*, 1868 ; an article on Turgenev, in the *North British Quarterly* for March, 1869 ; on "Russian Legends," in the *Fortnightly Review*, April 1, 1869 ; "Princess Tarakanoff" (an illegitimate daughter of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia), in *Macmillan's Magazine*, Aug. 1869 ; two of Turgenev's Tales, in *Temple Bar*, March and May, 1870 ; an article on Ostrovsky, the Russian dramatist, in the *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1868 ; "Russian Proverbs," in the *Quarterly Review*, Oct., 1875 ; "Russian Idylls," in the *Contemporary Review*, April, 1873, and April, 1876. Mr. Ralston has delivered lectures, at various times, chiefly on Russian subjects, at St. George's Hall, at the London Institution, at Oxford, and in several English and Scotch cities. He is a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical and Historical Societies, an honorary Member of the Moscow Society of Amateurs of Russian History and Literature, and of the Nijni Novgorod Statistical Committee.

RAMAGE, CRAUFORD TAIT, LL.D., born at Annefield, near Newhaven, Sept. 10, 1803, was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1825. Having travelled three years in Italy, on his return he contributed to the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica ;* was appointed Rector of the Endowed School of Wallace Hall, in Dumfriesshire, in 1841, Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1852. An attempt having been made to disconnect the parish schools of Scotland from the Established Church, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the system : amongst others one entitled "Defence of the Parochial Schools of Scotland, in a series of Letters to Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., the Landowners, the Tenantry, and the Free Church Clergy of Scotland ;" and has compiled "Beautiful Thoughts from Greek Authors, with Translations," 1864, 2nd edit., 1873 ; "Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors," 1864, 2nd edit., 1869 ; 3rd edit., 1877 ; "Beau-

tiful Thoughts from French and Italian Authors," 1866 ; 2nd edit., 1875 ; "Beautiful Thoughts from German and Spanish Authors," 1868 ; "Nooks and Byways of Italy : Wanderings in Search of its Ancient Remains and Modern Superstitions," 1868 ; and "Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglases, with the Early History and Ancient Remains of Durisdeer, Closeburn and Morton," 1876.

RAMSAY, ANDREW CROMBIE, LL.D., F.R.S., born in 1814, and educated at Glasgow, was appointed to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1841, and became Director of the same in 1845. He was nominated Professor of Geology at University College in 1848, Lecturer on Geology at the Royal School of Mines in 1851, and was President of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863. He became F.R.S. in 1849, Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in 1862, LL.D. in Edinburgh, Neill Gold Medallist, Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1866, and Wollaston Gold Medallist, Geological Society of London, 1871. In 1872 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. He is an Associate of many foreign societies, including the Academy of Sciences of Brussels, the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, the Natural History Society of Switzerland, the Natural History Society of Neuchatel, the American Society of Sciences, Boston, and of many British Provincial societies. He has written "The Geology of Arran," "Geology of North Wales," published in 1858 ; "Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland," in 1860 ; "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," 1878 ; and many miscellaneous memoirs, chiefly on theoretical questions in geology, some of which have been translated into German and Italian.

RANDOLPH, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES HINGESTON, M.A., born March 31, 1833, was educated at the Truro Grammar-school, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held a curacy in Oxford (Holywell), he was appointed in 1859 to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, and in 1860 to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c.," with etchings, published in 1850 ; "Four Years of a Country Friendly Society," in 1870 ; edited "The Poems of Francis Hingeston," in 1857 ; "The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls) ; "Johannis Capgravii, Liber de Illustribus Henricis" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, &c.) ; "The Book of the Illustrious Henries" (translated from the Latin of Capgrave), in 1858 ; and "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV." (for the Master of the Rolls), in 1860.

RANGOON, BISHOP OF. (*See* TITCOMB.)

RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, professor of history, born at Wiche, in Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1795, embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head master of the Gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, devoting his leisure to historical studies. "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and more particularly to Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries," published in 1827 ; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831 ; followed by the "Popes of Rome : their Church and their State

in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834-39. The work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839-47. His works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," in 1847-8; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852-3; and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. He was ennobled in 1866. Among his more recent publications are—a "History of Wallenstein," 1869; "The German Powers and the League of Princes; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790" ("Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund: deutsche Geschichte von 1780 bis 1790"), vol. i., 1871; "A History of England, principally in the 17th Century," an English translation of which was issued from the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 6 vols., 1875; and "Friedrich der Grosse; Friedrich Wilhelm der Vierte," two biographies, 1878.

RASSAM, HORMUZD, was born at Mossul, in Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Tigris, opposite ancient Nineveh, of a family which claims descent from the old Chaldeans and early Christians. He learned the English language from his brother's wife, a sister of the well-known Arabic scholar, the Rev. George Percy Badger. In 1845 Mr. Layard visited Mossul, to prosecute his researches amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and invited Hormuzd to live with him as his friend and guest. When Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, young Rassam came with him, to complete his studies at Oxford, but just as he was about to be matriculated, Mr. Layard, who had again been requested by the trustees of the British Museum to resume his researches in Nineveh, applied for his services, and at the end of 1849 he was appointed to go out and assist him in his second undertaking. At the end of 1851 they returned to England, having made wonderful discoveries both in Nineveh and Babylon. As the trustees of the British Museum determined to carry on the excavations still further, and as Mr. Layard declined to go out again, they commissioned Mr. Rassam to superintend the works in his place. It was through his exertions that the beautiful sculptures representing the lion-hunt, now in the British Museum, and many other remarkable documents, were discovered. Mr. Rassam again returned to England in 1854. In the same year he was attached as interpreter to the staff of the Political Resident at Aden, Sir William Coghlan, who subsequently procured his appointment as Assistant Political Resident. When the news reached the Foreign Office, in 1864, that Consul Cameron had been imprisoned by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, Mr. Rassam was despatched on a mission to that sovereign, carrying with him a message from Queen Victoria. Accordingly he went to Massowah, where he waited more than a year without being able to proceed to Abyssinia. What followed is now matter of history. Mr. Rassam, hopeful as he was at first of procuring the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other captives, was placed under close arrest by King Theodore, and kept in fetters from July, 1866, to March, 1868. The

English expedition, under Sir R. Napier, defeated Theodore, and set at liberty Mr. Rassam and his fellow-prisoners in April, 1868. Mr. Rassam, who was elected a F.R.G.S. in 1868, published a very interesting "Narrative of the British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia; with Notices of the Country traversed from Massowah, through the Soodân, the Amhâra, and back to Annesley Bay, from Mágdala," 2 vols., Lond., 1869. In 1876 upon the death of Mr. George Smith, he was selected by the Trustees of the British Museum to carry out the Assyrian explorations under a firman granted by the Turkish government. His intimate connection with Sir A. H. Layard, and his vast linguistic knowledge enabled him to obtain a most free and extensive firman, containing concessions hitherto not granted to explorers. His expedition extended over part of the two years, and produced a valuable collection of objects obtained from the two great Assyrian cities, Nineveh and Kalakli. Near the latter of these cities, the site of which is marked by the mounds of Nimroud, Mr. Rassam discovered the remains of a small suburban palace and temple. From these ruins he brought a magnificent pair of bronze gates twenty-two feet high, forming the memorials of the wars of Shalmanesar III., B.C. 850. The rich carved bronzes were by him carefully brought to England, and are now to be seen in the British Museum. Considering the short period which Mr. Rassam was able to devote to explorations in this expedition, being for several months employed by Sir. A. H. Layard upon political missions in Armenia and Kurdistan, the results were more brilliant than those of any expedition since the first discovery of the ruins of Nineveh, by his predecessor Sir A. H. Layard. Mr. Rassam left England in Oct., 1878, upon a new and more extended exploring expedition, under a firman extending over Northern Syria, Assyria, and Babylonia, and armed with fuller powers than those possessed by former travellers. His apprenticeship to Sir A. H. Layard and his great linguistic powers, as speaking all the polyglot dialects of Mesopotamia, render him a most excellent agent for the Trustees of the British Museum in the works to be carried on under the firmans granted by the Turkish Government.

RAWES, The Rev. Henry Augustus, D.D., was born at Easington, near Durham, in Dec., 1826, was educated at Houghton-le-Spring, in Durham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He became curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in June, 1851; curate of St. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, in June, 1853; Warden of the House of Charity, Soho, in May, 1854; was received into the Catholic Church in March, 1856; ordained priest in Nov., 1857; and took charge of the district of Notting Hill. He was created D.D. by order of Pope Pius IX. in Sept., 1875. Mr. Rawes is the author of "Homeward;" "Nine Visits to the Blessed Sacrament;" "Twelve Visits to our Lady and the City of God;" "Devotions for the Souls in Purgatory;" "Septem, or Seven Ways of Hearing Mass," 7th edit.; "Great Truths in Little Words;" and "Sursum."

RAWLE, The Right Rev. Richard, Bishop of Trinidad, was born about 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1836, and afterwards Tutor. He graduated B.A. (third wrangler and fourth in the first class of the classical tripos) in 1835, and M.A. in 1838. He became Rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, in 1839; Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, in 1847; Vicar of Felmersham, near Bedford, in 1867; Vicar of Tamworth in 1869; and in 1872, on the election of the clergy and laity, the first Bishop of Trinidad, which had, until then, constituted a part of the diocese of Barbadoes. The ceremony of consecration

took place in Lichfield Cathedral, June 29, 1872.

RAWLINSON, The Rev. George, M.A., fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon, born about 1815, was educated at Swansea and at Ealing School, entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1835 ; took a first class in classics in 1838 ; and was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He obtained the Denyer Prize for a Theological Essay in 1842, and again in 1843, and having held for some years a Tutorship in his college, was appointed Moderator in 1852 ; became Public Examiner in 1854, again in 1856 and 1868 ; and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. He was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University in 1861, and took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. In Sept., 1872, he was appointed a Canon of Canterbury. He has written (in conjunction with Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir G. Wilkinson) "The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, published in 1858-60 ; "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford University Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859," in 1860 ; "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems ; in nine sermons preached before the University of Oxford on various occasions," in 1861 ; "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," of which vol. i. appeared in 1862, vol. ii. in 1864, and vol. iii. in 1865 ; "A Manual of Ancient History," published at the Clarendon Press in 1869 ; "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy ; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of the Sassanian or New Persian Empire, collected and illustrated from Ancient and Modern sources," in 1876 ; and other smaller works. Professor Rawlinson contributed an Essay, the subject being, "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," to "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, in reply to "Essays and Reviews ;" and was a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to various reviews and magazines. He held the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Education from 1859 to 1870.

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, K.C.B., F.R.S., brother of the Rev. George Rawlinson, born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1810, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army from 1827 till 1833, was sent to Persia in Nov., 1833, and between that time and Dec., 1839, was actively employed in various parts of that country. He held high commands, and did good service in reorganizing a body of Persian troops. When the rupture with Persia compelled our officers to withdraw from that country, he proceeded through Scinde to Affghanistan, and in June, 1840, was appointed political agent at Kandahar, having been previously under orders for Khiva to meet Perofsky's expedition then on the march. Throughout the troubles that ensued he held the southern capital of the Affghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned by Gen. Nott for his services in the field. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjaub to India, to reappear, in 1843, on the ground he had before occupied, but as political agent in Turkish Arabia. In March, 1844, he was appointed Consul for Bagdad ; in 1850 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey ; in 1851 was made Consul-General, resigning his post in Feb., 1855, and was made a Director of the East-India Company, and K.C.B. in 1856, and a Member of the Council of India from Sept., 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as Envoy to the court of Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. Sir Henry, who is a F.R.S., Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, a Chevalier of the "Order of

Merit" in Prussia, and Corresponding Member of the French Institute, is the author of various papers on the antiquities of the East, and on the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, in the Journals of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies; also of "England and Russia in the East: a series of papers on the Political and Geographical Condition of Central Asia," 1875. He was member for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, from Feb. to Sept., 1858, and was returned for Frome at the general election in July, 1865. Having represented this borough for three years, he withdrew at the general election in 1868, and was reappointed a Member of the Council of India. He was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in the place of the late Sir David Dundas. in March, 1878.

RAWLINSON, Robert, C.B., civil engineer, born in Bristol, Feb. 28, 1810, son of Thomas Rawlinson, of Chorley, Lancashire, and Grace Elliee, of Exeter, Devonshire. Mr. Rawlinson's father being a mason and builder at Chorley, the son learned the practical part of the business there, and in 1831 Mr. Rawlinson entered under Jesse Hartley, C.E., the Liverpool Dock Engineer's office, and in 1836 passed on to the Blisworth Contract (London and Birmingham Railway), under Robert Stephenson, C.E. On the completion of this line of railway Mr. Rawlinson returned to Liverpool, and became assistant-surveyor to the corporation, remaining up to the end of 1844; then for three years he was engineer to the Bridgwater Canal. In 1847 he devised a scheme to supply Liverpool with sixty million gallons of pure water per day, to be brought by an aqueduct from Bala Lake and the district in North Wales, which project was, however, considered at the time too grand for the town. The late H. L. Elmes, architect of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, consulted Mr. Rawlinson as to that building, and having (1847), by the advice of his medical man, to visit a warmer climate, he, Mr. Elmes, left his friend, Mr. Rawlinson, in charge of St. George's Hall. Mr. Elmes died, Nov. 26, 1847, at Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. Rawlinson then designed and executed the great hollow-brick arched ceiling, as also the main floor, at St. George's Hall —this work being new, difficult, and special, to suit Dr. Reid's mode of ventilation; subsequently the works were handed over to the late Mr. Cockerell, who completed the building. In the autumn of 1848 Mr. Rawlinson was appointed by the government of the day one of the first superintendent inspectors under the then newly-passed Public Health Act, and in this capacity he visited, inspected, and reported upon most of the principal towns in England. In the spring of 1855 he was nominated and sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the East (Dr. John Sutherland and Dr. Hector Gavin being the medical members). The commissioners landed at Constantinople, March 6, 1855, and at the harbour of Balaclava on April 3. Works were commenced immediately both at the great hospitals situate on the Bosphorus, and at the camp in the Crimea, such as cleansing, ventilating, and furnishing a purer water. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosphorus, containing upwards of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed, March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality, equal to 9·61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1·01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea, during the winter (1854-55), previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission, the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months, as high as seventy per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this summer (1855) the entire British army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health,

and had a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home; and this improvement continued to the end of the war; the mortality in the French army knowing no such diminution, but on the contrary, increasing—15,000 men perishing in their hospitals the last three months of the war. Under the supervision of sanitary committees, established upon this Crimean pattern, the average mortality in the British army has, since 1858, been reduced about one-half, that is, from 17·5 per 1,000 to below 8·0 per 1,000 per annum. Water works, on the English plan, have been executed, under Mr. Rawlinson's directions, for Hong Kong and Singapore. A great social question was entrusted to Mr. Rawlinson during the Cotton Famine, caused by the American war. In the spring of 1863 he was sent to Lancashire by Lord Palmerston's Government, as Engineer Commissioner to organize, under Mr. Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board, "Work for Wages" amongst the distressed cotton operatives, the members of the cabinet being satisfied that, as in the Irish famine, and on all similar occasions of money advances for relief of distress, most of it would be lost. Sanitary works were, however, devised and commenced, and were carried out simultaneously in ninety-three towns and places within the distressed cotton district, Government advancing by instalments in the whole upwards of £1,750,000 at 3½ per cent., the entire of this sum having been expended, under the supervision of Mr. Rawlinson, at a cost to the Government of less than three shillings and sixpence per cent. The loan is at this time being regularly repaid back, with the stipulated interest, and will be wholly repaid within the prescribed term of thirty years. Mr. Rawlinson having practically proved, on a large scale, that Government could not only safely, but profitably, lend money at 3½ per cent. for towns improvements and sanitary works generally, strongly advocated the extension of the practice to all cases, and consequently an Act is now in force under the powers of which the Exchequer Loan Commissioners can advance money to any Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority for terms extending to 60 years—30 years at 3½ per cent., 40 years at 3¾ per cent., and 50 years and upwards, at 4 per cent. Mr. Rawlinson has served on several other royal commissions and special Government inquiries, and is a member of the Army Sanitary Committee, which considers all questions connected with barracks, hospitals, and stations for the army, both at home, in India, and wherever British soldiers are stationed throughout the world. He was decorated with the civil companionship of the Bath (1865), and is at present Chief Engineering Inspector under the Local Government Board, and Commissioner to grant Certificates under the Rivers' Pollution Prevention Act.

READ, General John Meredith, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., is the representative of a family holding high position in the United States, and intimately associated with American history, that sprang from a younger son of the very ancient Berkshire, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire house, seated, says Sir Walter Scott, a thousand years ago in Northumbria, to which belonged the Reads (now extinct), baronets of Brocket Hall, and from which descend the baroncts of Shipton, and the Reades of Ipsden House. The first American ancestor, whose father, a staunch Cavalier, took an active part for King Charles I. in the Civil Wars, purchased a manorial grant in the province of Maryland from Lord Baltimore. It is a remarkable fact, that this family contributed three signers of the Declaration of Independence, and four framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. General Read's great-grandfather, the Hon. George

Read, of Delaware, one of the fathers and founders of the American Republic, originally held office under the Crown as Attorney-General, and afterwards was one of the six signers of the Declaration of Independence, who were also framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. His grandfather, the Hon. John Read, was a Senator of Pennsylvania, the American diplomatic agent under the Treaty of Amity with Great Britain in 1794, and the author of "British Debts." His father, the Hon. John Meredith Read, LL.D., Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was one of the most distinguished jurists that America has produced, and at one time was prominently named as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. General Meredith Read is the only son of Chief Justice Read. He was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1837, and received his education in a military school. He commanded a corps of National Cadets, which furnished 127 officers to the United States army during the civil war; was aide-de-camp to the governor of Rhode Island; won the rank of colonel in 1855; graduated M.A. at Brown University in 1858, and LL.B. at the Albany Law School in 1859; and studied civil and international law in Europe. He was engaged actively in the Presidential campaign of 1856; organised important political movements in the Presidential campaign of 1860; accepted in November of that year the office of Adjutant-General of the state of New York and won the rank of Brigadier-General at the age of 23. He was chairman of the Government Commission which welcomed President Lincoln at Buffalo, and escorted him to the capital (Feb., 1861); chairman, two months later, of the committee of three to draft a bill appropriating 3,000,000 dols. for the purchase of arms and equipments; and received the official thanks of the War Department of the United States for his energy, ability, and zeal in the organisation and equipment of troops during the war. He took a leading part in the Presidential campaign of 1868, which resulted in the election of General Grant, who appointed him Consul-General of the United States for France and Algeria, to reside at Paris. General Read likewise acted as Consul-General of Germany during the Franco-German war, and afterwards, for nearly two years, directing all the consular affairs of that empire, including the protection of German subjects and interests during the first and second sieges of Paris (1870-71). Both sides acknowledged that General Read's consenting to continue to act as Consul-General, with the thirty-five Consuls and Consular agents under him, prevented the possibility of a renewal of the conflict between the two countries by rendering unnecessary the presence in France of German consular officials, at a time when the mind of the French people was highly excited against all Germans. At this period the German ambassador, in a letter to General Read, said: "I cannot omit to express to you once more, the sentiments of gratitude with which I am inspired by the persevering solicitude which you have never ceased to manifest in procuring for my compatriots the protection of the laws." For this service he received the commendation of the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress, the repeated thanks of the German Government, and the official and personal thanks and compliments of Prince Bismarck. In 1872 he was invited by General de Cissey, French Minister of War, to form and preside over a commission to examine into the expediency of extending the study of the English language in the French army, and for his successful labours in this direction he received the thanks of the French Government. In recognition of his various distinguished services he was promoted, in November 1873, to be the United States Minister resident in

Greece. Since then he has received the thanks of his Government for his ability and energy in securing the release of the American ship "Armenia," and for his successful efforts in obtaining from the Greek Government a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale and circulation of the Bible in Greece; he also received the thanks of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and of the British and American Foreign Bible Societies, for the latter important service. General Read revisited his native country in 1874, and was received with the warmest demonstrations of welcome by all political parties, banquets being given in his honour at New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Washington. For his literary and scientific services he has received the thanks of the State Department of the United States, of the National Academy of Design, of the English East India Company, of the Russia Company, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of the Archæological Society of Greece, and of the French Academy. In 1867 he was named Founder of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries by the Prince Royal of Denmark. He took a deep interest in the foundation of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. He was President of the American Social Science Congress at Albany in 1868, and a Vice-President of the British Social Science Congress at Plymouth in 1872. He is an honorary Fellow or member of a great number of learned bodies in Europe and America, and the author of several learned works which have achieved a high reputation, and of many public addresses and official reports. General Read received the thanks of his Government for his prompt and efficient protection of American persons and interests in the dangerous crisis in Greece in February, 1878.

READE, CHARLES, D.C.L., youngest son of the late John Reade, Esq., born in 1814, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and became known to the reading public as the author of "Peg Woffington," published in 1852; and of "Christie Johnstone," in 1853. These were followed by "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and a short tale, entitled, "The Course of True Love," in 1857; "Jack of All Trades," in 1858; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," in 1859; "White Lies;" and "Cloister and the Hearth," in 1861; "Hard Cash: a Matter-of-Fact Romance," in 1863; "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy," in 1866; "Put Yourself in His Place," in 1870; and "A Terrible Temptation," in 1871. He has also written several plays.

RECLUS, JEAN JACQUES ÉLISÉE, a French geographical writer, the son of a Protestant minister, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde), March 15, 1830, and educated in Rhenish Prussia. He studied at the Protestant College at Montauban, and then at the University of Berlin, where he was a pupil of K. Ritter's. Holding extreme democratic opinions he left France after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and travelled from 1852 to 1857 in England, Ireland, the United States, Central America, and New Granada, where he stayed several years. On his return to Paris he communicated to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Tour du Monde*, and other periodicals, the results of his voyages and geographical researches. M. Reclus is the author of "Guide à Londres," 1860; "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Saint-Marthe," 1861; "Les Villes d'Hiver de la Méditerranée et les Alpes-Maritimes," 1864; a very valuable introduction to the "Dictionnaire des Communes de la France," 1864, 2nd edit., 1869; and above all, "La Terre," a magnificent work on physical geography, the English edition of which, entitled "The Earth," has passed through two editions. Unfortunately M. Re-

clus did not confine himself to scientific studies, but wrote also in various socialist organs. When the insurrection of March 18, 1871, broke out, M. Reclus, after publishing an eloquent appeal to his countrymen in favour of conciliation, flung in his lot with the Commune, and was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops as early as April 5, while making a reconnaissance near Châtillon. At his trial evidence was given in his favour by M. E. Charton, a deputy in the National Assembly, and the editor of several works on geography. M. Nadar, the well-known aëronaut, under whom the prisoner had served during the siege of Paris, also spoke to his high character and great scientific attainments. But M. Reclus was nevertheless sentenced to transportation for life (Nov., 1871). His sentence was, however, commuted into one of banishment in Feb., 1872. He has since resided at Lugano, in Switzerland. The third volume of his "Géographie Universelle" was published in 1877.

REDESDALE (Earl of), The Right Hon. John Thomas Freeman Mitford, son of John Mitford, first Lord Redesdale, by Lady Frances Percival, sixth daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, was born in Ireland, Sept. 9, 1805. His father was a distinguished lawyer, who, after having filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons in England, was, in 1802, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale in Northumberland. The first peer, who was younger brother to William Mitford, the historian of Greece, assumed the surname and arms of Freeman in 1809. His son, the present Earl of Redesdale, received his education at Eton and at New College, Oxford (B.A., 1825; M.A., 1828; hon. D.C.L., 1853). On the death of his father, Jan. 16, 1830, he succeeded him as Baron Redesdale. At the commencement of the session of 1851 he was elected Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords in the room of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who had a short time previously resigned. Since that period he has exercised great influence over the Private Bill Legislation of the Upper House. One of his duties is to preside at the sittings of the Peers when Bills are passing through Committee of the whole House, and since 1851 he has rarely been absent from his place at the table. He was advanced to an earldom in Dec., 1876. His lordship has always taken a deep interest in religious questions. As a member of the Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce, he found himself unable to sign the report, having come to the conclusion that divorces *à vinculo matrimonii* are not allowed by the Divine Law under any circumstances. This view of the subject he vindicated in a pamphlet entitled "The Law of Scripture against Divorce," 1856. Previously to this he had published "Reflections on the Doctrine of Regeneration, and its connection with both Sacraments," 2nd edit. 1849; and "Observations on the judgment in the Gorham Case and the Way to Unity," 1850. In 1874 he published "Reasonings on some disputed points of Doctrine," and in 1875 he entered into a controversy with Cardinal Manning, in the columns of a daily newspaper, on Communion in both kinds. His lordship strenuously opposed the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, mainly on the ground that the consent of the Queen could not be given to such a measure, inasmuch as she had taken at her coronation an oath "to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging." With reference to this subject his lordship published a

pamphlet entitled "Lord Macaulay on the Coronation Oath," 1869. Lord Redesdale took a prominent part in the debates on the Alabama Claims. He published in 1859 "Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace," and "Further Thoughts on English Prosody."

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, R.A., son of a manufacturer, in whose counting-house he passed his earlier years, chiefly employed in making designs and working-drawings, besides occasionally sketching from nature, was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He began to study from the marbles in the British Museum in 1822, was admitted a student in the Royal Academy in 1826, and about this time was forced to eke out his resources by teaching landscape drawing. He twice competed, but without success, for the Academy's gold medal, having been defeated on the second occasion by Maclise. A picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," bought for the purpose of engraving, was his first success. His next effort, "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy in 1838, and at once purchased. It was followed by "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return to her Parents," in 1839; and "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," in 1840, which commanded immediate purchasers and fresh commissions, thus enabling the painter to relinquish the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself entirely to his art. In 1840 he was elected an Associate, and amongst other works produced "The Castle-builder," in 1841; "The Poor Teacher," in 1843; "The Sempstress." and "The Wedding Morning—the Departure," in 1844; "The Governess," in 1845; "Sunday Morning," in 1846; and "Fashion's Slaves," and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon in 1848. In 1842, and in 1846, he exhibited landscapes at the Academy. His best known works are—"Happy Sheep," "The Moor-hen's Haunt," in 1847; "Spring—the Trout's Dark Haunt," in 1848; "The Solitary Pool," in 1849; "The Evelyn Woods," in 1850; "The Poet's Study," in 1851; "The Woodland Mirror," in 1852; "The Forest Portal," in 1853; "An Old-English Homestead," in 1854; and "The Midwood Shade." Meantime he tried his hand on several figure-pieces of higher pretensions, such as "The Attiring of Griselda," in 1850; "The Flight into Egypt," in 1851; in which year Mr. Redgrave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged into that of Science and Art, he prepared a system and course of instruction, which, under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools, is being gradually extended throughout the United Kingdom. In conjunction with Mr. H. Cole, he formed the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, increased under their joint charge into the Museum of Art at South Kensington. Mr. Redgrave was selected to be the medium through whom Mr. Sheepshanks presented his unequalled collection of British pictures to the nation, stipulating that they should be placed at Kensington, and thus insuring the success of the young institution. In 1851 Mr. Redgrave was named one of the jurors on the section of Fine Arts, and wrote a report on the general state of Design as applied to manufactures in the Great Exhibition. The arrangements for representing British Art in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were intrusted to him, and he drew up a similar report, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon him. In 1858 Her Majesty appointed him surveyor of Crown pictures, and he has since been engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works of art belonging to the Crown. At the International Exhibition of 1862 the task of selecting and arranging specimens of British painting for the last hundred years was confided

to him, and the works of native British artists, from Hogarth to the present day, were honourably contrasted with those of the painters of other countries. These labours led to the preparation, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, of a history of British art, from the time of Hogarth to that first international gathering under the title of "A Century of Painters," published in the spring of 1866. He was afterwards enabled, by gifts to, and purchases on the part of, the nation, to form an historical collection of water-colour paintings at the Kensington Museum. He retired from his duties there in 1875. His more recent pictures, exhibited at the Academy, are:—"Sermons in Stones," "Startled Foresters," and "Tranquil Waters," 1874; "Starting for a Holiday," "The Wreck of the Forest," and "The Mill Pool," 1875; "Calling the Sheep to Fold," "To Market below the Hill," and "The Oak of the Mill Head," 1876; "Deserted," "Help at Hand," and "A Well-spring in the Forest," 1877; "The Heir come of Age," and "Friday Street, Wotton," 1878.

REED, Sir Charles, F.S.A., second son of the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., founder of the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, and the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, was born at Sonning, near Reading, Berkshire, June 20, 1819. He was educated at Hackney Grammar School and at University College, London. Sir Charles is the head of the "Fann Street Letter Foundry," London, and he is actively concerned in the charitable institutions founded by his father. He represented the borough of Hackney in the Liberal interest from Dec., 1868, till April, 1874, when he retired from the House of Commons. In the latter year he was elected Chairman of the London School Board (of which he had previously been Vice-Chairman), and received the honour of knighthood. He was one of the English Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and for his services was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1852); Conservator of the River Thames (1860); Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster (1872); Trustee of "George Peabody's Donation Funds" (1873); Special English Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, and Chairman of Judges of Award on Education (1875); Doctor of Laws, Yale University, United States (1876); and President of the "Sunday School Union of England and Wales" (1877). He is the author of "A Plea for a Free Library for the City of London" 1855; "Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reed, D.D.," 1868; "Our Educational Experiment," an address delivered before the Social Science Congress at Brighton, 1876; Report on the Educational Department of the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; Annual Addresses to the School Board for London, 1871 to 1877; and other educational treatises and pamphlets. He married, in 1845, Margaret, daughter of the late Edward Baynes, Esq., M.P.

REED, Edward James, C.B., M.P., born at Sheerness, Sept. 20, 1830, was educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, served in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness dockyard, and was afterwards editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. He paid great attention to naval architecture, on which he became an authority, and was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Institution of Naval Architects. He submitted to the Admiralty proposals to reduce the dimensions, cost, and time required for building our iron-clads, and was soon after appointed Chief Constructor of the Navy. In about three years he designed iron-clad ships for the British navy, amounting to an aggregate of 35,000 tons; a large iron-clad frigate for the Turkish government; a fleet of steam-transports for the service of our Indian government, con-

sisting of five ships of 4,000 tons each, a paddle despatch-steamer of war, and numerous tugs, life-boats, and other smaller vessels. After four years of further service as Chief Constructor, Mr. Reed, whose objections to rigged sea-going turret ships were well known, found these vessels so much in favour, that he resigned his office in July, 1870. His resignation was made remarkable by the capsizing of the turret ship *Captain* a few weeks afterwards. Mr. Reed has since been engaged in private pursuits, visiting occasionally the foreign dockyards of Europe. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for the Pembroke boroughs at the general election of Feb., 1874. He has received the Companionship of the Bath from the Queen of England; the Star of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas (1st class) from the Emperor of Russia; the Star and Ribbon of the Medjidie (2nd class) from the Sultan of Turkey, and the Knight Commandership of the Imperial Order of Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. He is the author of works on Practical Shipbuilding, Iron-cased Ships, Coast Defence, &c. In Oct., 1878, he started on a visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Imperial government.

REEVE, Henry, C.B., born in Norfolk in 1813; educated at Geneva and Munich; appointed to the office of Registrar of the Privy Council in 1837, which he still holds; and succeeded the late Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1855. He published a translation of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," and of "France before the Revolution of 1789," and of M. Guizot's "Washington." In 1855 he brought out a new and revised edition of "Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653-54." In 1874, Mr. Reeve published a "Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV., by Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., which had been placed in his hands for this purpose by the author. In the previous year he published a collection of Historical and Biographical Essays, under the title of "Royal and Republican France." He was elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Institute of France by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Mr. Reeve is a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and a Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ in Portugal. The University of Oxford conferred on him, in 1869, the honorary degree of D.C.L.

REEVES, Sims, tenor singer, born at Woolwich in 1821, was first instructed by his father. At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, and after taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle, at which time he was singing baritone parts; he next visited the principal provincial towns, and went to Paris to study his profession. Not long afterwards he made his first appearance in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and came out in the same character at Drury Lane Theatre, Dec. 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour," and he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni," in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in 1849. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He

achieved great success in the part of "Faust," at the same theatre.

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, novelist, a native of the North of Ireland, paternally descended from one of the pioneers of the "Ulster Plantations," was born in 1818, and educated for the Established Church. A taste for travel and adventure induced him, in 1838, to set out for Mexico, without any very definite aim. On arriving at New Orleans, he went on two excursions up the Red River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians, and afterwards made other excursions up the Missouri and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly five years. He afterwards travelled through almost every State in the Union, and in these journeys, with his previous experience in the backwoods, acquired that knowledge of character and incident displayed in his writings. In 1845, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Mayne Reid, who had devoted himself to literature, obtained a commission in the United States' army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and took an active part in various encounters, led the last charge of infantry at Churubusco, and the forlorn hope at the assault of Chapultepec, where he was shot down and reported to be killed. For his gallantry at Chapultepec, Capt. Reid was honourably mentioned in the dispatches. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his commission, and in 1849 organized a body of men in New York to proceed to Hungary, to aid in the struggle of that country for independence. On reaching Paris he received the news of the total failure of the Hungarian insurrection. Capt. Reid repaired to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, and amongst other works has written "The Rifle Rangers," published in 1849; "The Scalp Hunters," in 1850, in both of which the author details his experience of prairie life and warlike adventure; "Desert Home; or, Family Robinson," in 1851; "The Boy Hunters," in 1852; "The Young Voyageurs," in 1853; "The Forest Exiles," in 1854; "The Bush Boys; or, Adventures in South Africa," and "The White Chief," a novel, in 1855; "The Young Yägers," and "Quadroon," a novel, in 1856; "The Plant Hunters; or, The Himalayan Mountains," in 1857; "Oceola," a novel, in 1859; "The Wood Rangers," a novel, "The Hunters' Feast," a novel, "The Tiger Hunters," and "Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt," in 1860; "Ran Away to Sea," "War Trail; or, Hunt of the Wild Horse," and "Wild Huntress," in 1861; "The Maroon," a novel, in 1862; "Croquet," in 1863; "Cliff Climbers; or, the Lone Home," "Ocean Waifs," and "White Gauntlet: a Romance," in 1864; "The Headless Horseman," in 1865; "Afloat in the Forest," in 1866; "The Giraffe Hunters," "The Guerilla Chief," and "Quadrupeds: What They Are, and Where They Are Found; a Book of Zoology for Boys," in 1867; "The Child Wife: a Tale of the Two Worlds," in 1868; "The Castaways: a Story of Adventure in the Wilds of Borneo," "The Fatal Cord: a Tale of Backwood Retribution," "The White Squaw," and "The Yellow Chief: a Romance of the Rocky Mountains," in 1870; "The Finger of Fate," in 1872; "The Death Shot," in 1873; "The Mountain Marriage, or the Bandolero," in 1876; and "Gwen Wynn, a Romance of the Wye," 1877.

REINKENS, JOSEPH HUBERT, D.D., one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, was born at Burtscheid, Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821, studied theology in the University of Bonn, entered the seminary at Cologne in 1847, and was ordained priest in the following year by the late Cardinal von Geissel. Afterwards he returned to Bonn to continue his studies; graduated as D.D. at Munich in 1849; settled as private tutor at Breslau in 1850; was appointed in 1852 preacher on festivals and penitentiary at the cathe-

dral and incumbent of the Electoral Chapel; in 1853 Extraordinary Professor of Church History; and was rector of Breslau University, 1865-66. He was one of the fourteen professors who, at Nuremberg, protested against the Vatican decrees in Aug., 1870. For this he was suspended from his professorship; and in 1872 he was excommunicated by Bishop Förster of Breslau. Dr. Reinkens became a prominent leader of the self-styled "Old Catholics," and was elected Bishop of the new sect, June 4, 1873, at Cologne, in an assembly consisting of twenty-one priests and fifty-six laymen. The consecration ceremony was performed (Aug. 11) by the Dutch Jansenist Bishop Heycamp of Deventer. Dr. Reinkens has published numerous works in German on the theological controversies of the day.

RENAN, Joseph Ernest, philologist, member of the Institute, born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Feb. 27, 1823, was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen at the termination of his classical studies to follow the course of theology at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, when he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and commenced learning Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1848 he gained the Volney prize for a mémoire upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." His work, entitled "Étude de la Langue Grecque au Moyen Age," published in 1845, was crowned by the Institute. In 1849 he was sent to Italy on a literary mission by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in 1851, was attached to the department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew, but did not permanently occupy the chair for fear of a renewal of the manifestations which occurred at his opening lecture in February. In 1863 he published his well-known "Vie de Jésus," which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been issued. This work was vehemently attacked by the bishops and clergy, the result being that the author was dismissed from his professorship. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, endeavoured to conceal the significance of this dismissal by giving him an office in the Bibliothèque Impériale; he, however, strongly protested against the appointment, which was revoked June 11, 1864. At the elections to the Corps Législatif in May, 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate in the second circonscription of the department of Seine-et-Marne. M. Renan was elected a member of the French Academy June 13, 1878, in the room of M. Claude Bernard: he defeated M. Wallon by 19 votes to 15. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept. 1878. M. Renan has, in addition to the works already mentioned, published numerous mémoires on comparative philology, and articles in the *Liberté de Penser*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, the *Débats*, &c. Some of these were published in a collected form, under the title of "Études d'Histoire Religieuse," in 1857. He published a translation of "Le Livre de Job," 1859, and of the "Cantique des Cantiques," 1860; "Lettre à mes Collègues," 1862; "Mission de Phénicie," 1864; "Trois Inscriptions Phéniciennes," 1864; "Les Apôtres," 1866; "Nouvelles Observations d'Epigraphie Hébraïque," 1867; "Sur les Inscriptions Hébraïques des Synagogues de Kefr-

Bcreim, en Galilée," 1867; "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale et sur les Ouvrages relatifs à l'Orient," 1867; "Saint-Paul," 1869; "La Mission en Phénicie," 1874, containing an account of the scientific researches in Syria during the sojourn of the French army in 1860-61; "Dialogues et Fragments Philosophiques," 1876; "Spinoza," a lecture, 1877; "Les Évangiles," 1877. In 1878 he published in the *Temps*, under the title "Caliban," a satirical continuation of Shakspere's "Tempest," in which all Shakspere's characters are introduced, but under greatly altered circumstances. The hero becomes a demagogue, supplants the Duke of Milan, and acts the tyrant, until he is himself overthrown. M. Renan married a daughter of Henri Scheffer, the painter, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1860.

RENOUF, Peter Le Page, oriental scholar, was born in the isle of Guernsey in 1824, received his early education in Elizabeth College there, and afterwards became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. At Easter, 1842, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On the opening of the Catholic University of Ireland in 1855, he was appointed by Dr. Newman, Professor in that institution, where he filled the chairs of Ancient History and Eastern Languages. In 1864 he became one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and he has since continued to hold that appointment. Through his marriage in 1857 with Ludowika, the eldest daughter of Christian Brentano, Mr. Renouf was closely allied to many persons whose names are illustrious in the literature of Germany. Whilst at the Catholic University he was one of the editors of the *Atlantis* and of the *Home and Foreign Review;* and he has since contributed to various other periodicals, particularly to the *Chronicle*, the *North British Review*, and the *Academy* in this country; and to the *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, conducted by Dr. Lepsius at Berlin. Some papers by Mr. Renouf are published in the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology." A list of his writings, as far as they are separately published, is subjoined:—"The Doctrine of the Catholic Church in England on the Holy Eucharist," 1841; "The Greek and Anglican Communions," 1847; "Traduction d'un Chapitre du Rituel funéraire des Anciens Egyptiens. Lettre adressée; à M. le Professeur Merkel, Bibliothécaire Royal à Aschaffenbourg," 1860; "Note on some Negative Particles of the Egyptian Language," 1862; "A Prayer from the Egyptian Ritual, translated from the Hieroglyphic Text," 1862; "Sir G. C. Lewis on the Decipherment and Interpretation of Dead Languages," 1863, being a reply to the late Sir G. C. Lewis's attacks on Champollion and other decipherers of ancient inscriptions; "A few words on the supposed Latin Origin of the Arabic Version of the Gospels," 1863; "University Education for English Catholics. A Letter to the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, by a Catholic Layman," 1864; "Miscellaneous Notes on Egyptian Philology," 1866; "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius," 1868, a work furiously attacked by the Roman Catholic press and placed on the Index; "The Case of Pope Honorius reconsidered, with reference to recent Apologies," 1869; "Note on Egyptian Prepositions," 1874; and "An Elementary Manual of the Egyptian Language," 1875. In Aug., 1878, he was appointed by the trustees to deliver the next course of Hibbert Lectures. The subject will be "The Ancient Religions of Europe."

REUTER, Baron Paul Julius, was born at Cassel, in 1818. He was connected with the Electric Telegraph system from its earliest establishment. The practical working of the telegraph, in 1849, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin—the first section opened to the public—convinced him that a new era in correspondence had arisen, and in the former town he established

the first centre of an organisation for collecting and transmitting telegraphic news. As the various telegraph lines were opened in succession, they were made subservient to his system; and when the cable between Calais and Dover was laid in 1851, Mr. Reuter, who had become a naturalised British subject, transferred his chief office to London. Previously to the opening of his office, the leading London papers had furnished the public with scanty and incomplete intelligence, which was reproduced by the rest of the Press, and Mr. Reuter, to remedy this defect, established agencies in all parts of the world, to supply him with news, since which time the British Press has contained a daily record of the latest important events connected with politics, commerce, and science. The system he adopted of supplying all the papers indiscriminately with the same intelligence has greatly contributed to the important development of the penny press. A similar organisation has been inaugurated by Mr. Reuter in America, India, China, Australia, and all the Continental States. It was only by the united contributions of the several branches that the extensive staff of correspondents and the great expenses necessarily incidental to the work could be supported, the richest Press of any single country being insufficient to render such an undertaking possible. During the Franco-Austrian war, and during the civil war in America, Mr. Reuter was fortunate in being the first to publish the most important news, thereby gaining the confidence of the nation and the press—a confidence which he has maintained by his constant activity. In 1865, Mr. Reuter transferred his business to a Limited Liability Company, of which he is the manager, and in the same year he obtained from the Hanoverian Government a concession for the construction of a submarine telegraph line between England and Germany, which enabled a through telegraphic communication to be made direct between London and the principal towns of Germany. Mr. Reuter also obtained a concession from the French Government for the construction and laying of a cable between France and the United States, which was laid in 1869, and which is worked in conjunction with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. In 1871, the Duke of Coburg Gotha, in recognition of his public services, conferred on him the title of Baron. Baron Reuter has greatly attracted the attention of the political world, through a concession granted to him, in 1872, by the Shah of Persia. In virtue of this concession, Baron Reuter has the exclusive privilege of constructing railways, working mines and forests, and making use of all the other natural resources of that country, besides farming the customs. This immense monopoly which Baron Reuter endeavoured to render subservient to British interests—without, however, excluding other nations, met with difficulties through certain intrigues; these, however, he expects to remove, as Her Majesty's Government has interposed in his favour.

REYNOLDS, The Rev. Henry Robert, D.D., son of the Rev. John Reynolds, of Romsey, and grandson of Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III., was born at Romsey, Hampshire, Feb. 26, 1825, and educated at Coward College and at University College, London. He graduated B.A. in 1844, obtained the University Scholarship in Mathematics; was elected a Fellow of University College in 1848, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1869. He was appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Halstead, in Essex, in 1846; removed to Leeds and became Minister of the East Parade Congregational Church in that town in 1849; was appointed President of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt in 1860, and also Professor of Theology and Exegesis. Dr. Reynolds was one of the editors of the *British Quarterly Review* from

1866 to 1874. He was the editor of and contributor to two series of essays on Church problems, entitled "Ecclesia" in 1869 and 1870; is author of "Beginnings of the Divine Life," and "Notes of the Christian Life;" joint author of "Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict;" and joint editor of "Psalms and Hymns for Christian Worship." In 1874 he published, as the second of the new series of "Congregational Union Lectures," a work entitled "John the Baptist: a contribution to Christian Evidences."

RHŶS, JOHN, M.A., born June 21, 1840, at Abercaero, near Ponterwyd, Cardiganshire, was educated at village schools near home; served a pupil teacher's apprenticeship at Penllwyn British School near Aberystwyth from August, 1855, to the end of 1859; was trained at Bangor Normal College to be a public elementary schoolmaster in 1860; and had charge of one in Anglesey till the end of 1865. He matriculated as a commoner of Jesus College, Oxford, at Michaelmas, 1865, and commenced residence in 1866; read for the classical school and was placed in the second class in Moderations. Subsequently he was placed in the first class in finals at the end of 1869, and was the same week elected a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He also attended lectures at intervals from 1868 to 1870 at the Sorbonne, the Collége de France, and the University of Heidelberg. In 1870 he matriculated at Leipsic, and read under Professors Curtius, Ritschl, Leskien, and Brockhaus. In 1871 he matriculated at Göttingen, but soon afterwards returned, having been appointed Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the counties of Flint and Denbigh in May, 1871. He was appointed Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford in Feb., 1877. In that year he published his "Lectures on Welsh Philology." He had previously been known as a Celtic scholar by his articles in Kuhn's *Beiträge zur vergleichenden Sprachforschung*, the *Revue Celtique*, and the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Mr. Rhŷs was elected a perpetual member of the Société de Linguistique de Paris in 1873; made a corresponding member of the Dorpat Gelehrten Esthnischen Gesellschaft in 1877; and elected an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, Oct. 30, 1877.

RICASOLI (BARON), BETTINO, statesman, born March 9, 1809, in Tuscany, was educated at Florence, early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took no part in public affairs during the events of 1848, but shortly afterwards rendered assistance to his country by supporting the grand-duke and by recommending fair liberal concessions. When the latter abdicated and threw himself into the hands of the Austrians, Ricasoli protested, for some months took little part in the government, and was instrumental in overthrowing the system which Guerrazzi and Montanelli, on their advent to power, strove to establish, because it appeared to him more hateful than the tyranny of the Austrians. The battle of Novara, and the return of the grand-duke, induced him to retire into private life, from which he did not emerge until 1856, and he took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860, and in March he filled an important post in the administration. After the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became Prime Minister of the new kingdom of Italy, in which situation he endeavoured to follow the policy of his predecessor, but, unable to secure the confidence of Parliament, resigned the Premiership March 2, 1862, and was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi. He again acceded to power as Prime Minister, June 20, 1866, and retired in April, 1867, when he was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi.

RICHARDS, BRINLEY, pianist and composer, son of Mr. H. Richards, organist of St. Peter's, Carmarthen,

was born in 1819, and, being intended for the medical profession, was placed with a surgeon at Carmarthen, but abandoned it for one more congenial to his taste. With the assistance of the then Duke of Newcastle, he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837. Mr. Richards's name is identified with Welsh National Music, and with an ardent love of the Principality. This spirit has had a great influence on his musical career, has given an impulse to his genius, and contributed to his success. His effusions in honour of Wales have assumed a patriotic importance, and his "Cambrian War-Song," "The Cambrian Plume," and "The Harp of Wales" are destined to share in the popularity of his song "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Some of his orchestral works have been frequently played in London and Paris; and while visiting the latter place, he attracted the notice of Chopin, and formed an intimacy which lasted till the death of that illustrious composer. As a pianist, Mr. Richards holds a very prominent rank, not only as a brilliant solo player, but more especially for his performance of the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, &c. Among his principal compositions may be mentioned his sacred songs—"In the Hour of My Distress," "The Pilgrim's Path," "As o'er the Past," and "Through the Day;" part-songs—"Up, Quit Thy Bower," "What Bells are those?" "Sweet Day so Cool," and "Ye Little Birds" (madrigal);—for the pianoforte—"Overture in F minor," for full orchestra; a volume of "Octave Studies," "Caprice in F sharp," "Andante con Moto," "The Angel's Song," "The Vision," "In Memoriam," Recollections of Wales," "The Carmarthen March," for military band (composed by request of the Earl of Cawdor, for the county of Carmarthen), and numerous pianoforte solos, most of which have been republished in Milan, Leipzig, and Paris. He was presented to the Prince of Wales on St. David's Day, 1867, as the composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

RICHARDS, Vice-Admiral Sir George Henry, C.B., F.R.S., son of Capt. George Spencer Richards, R.N., was born Jan. 13, 1820, at Anthony, Cornwall. After receiving a suitable education at a private school, he was appointed to the naval service in 1833, made a Lieutenant in 1842, a Commander in 1846, a Captain in 1854, Rear-Admiral in 1870, and Vice-Admiral in 1877. While a captain he served as Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was present during the Chinese war of 1841-2, at the action and storming of the forts at Obligado in the Parana River, 1845, and was Commander of H.M.S. *Assistance*, in search of Franklin in the Arctic Regions during 1852-3-4. He received the Companionship of the Bath in 1871; is a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Berlin, and Turin, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Admiral Richards has been engaged in and conducted many nautical surveys of foreign countries—China, the Falkland Isles, Rio de la Plata, New Zealand, Australia, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, &c.; was a Queen's Commissioner for settling the Oregon boundary from 1856 to 1862; and Hydrographer of the Admiralty from 1863 to 1874. He was knighted in 1877.

RICHARDSON, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S., born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, was educated at the school of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, at Burrow on the Hill, Leicestershire, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrews in 1854, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the same university in 1859. He gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal in 1854, for an essay on the diseases of the child before birth; and the Astley Cooper prize of £300 in 1856, for an essay on the coagulation of the blood. Dr. Richardson

became a member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867, and Croonian Lecturer in 1873; honorary member of the Philosophical Society of America in 1863; of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Sciences in 1867; and of the Physiological and Statistical Academy of Milan in 1870. In 1865 he conducted an experimental research on the nature of the poisons of the spreading or contagious diseases, which ended in the detection of a special poisonous product, common in these poisons, to which he gave the name of *septine*. In 1866 he discovered the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. He introduced methylene bi-chloride as a general anæsthetic, and discovered the controlling influence of nitrite of amyl over tetanus and other spasmodic affections. He originated, and for some years edited, the *Journal of Public Health*, and afterwards the *Social Science Review*. Dr. Richardson's principal contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. The study of disease by synthesis; the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death; the investigation of the theory of a nervous atmosphere or ether; the effects of electricity on animal life; methods of killing animals intended for food without the infliction of pain; numerous original papers on new medicines and new modes of treatment of diseases; and a series of researches on alcohol in relation to its action on man, the results of which were delivered before the Society of Arts in the Canton Course of Lectures for 1874-5. Dr. Richardson has been president of the Medical Society of London and four times president of the St. Andrews Medical Graduates' Association. In 1869 he succeeded Lord Jerviswoode as assessor for the General Council in the University Court of St. Andrews. He is Honorary Physician to the Royal Literary Fund, the Newspaper Press Fund, and the National Society of Schoolmasters. In 1868, "in recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine," he was presented by six hundred of his medical brethren and fellows in science with a testimonial consisting of a microscope by Ross, and one thousand guineas. At the Social Science Congress held at Brighton in Oct., 1875, he read a paper which excited interest and gave rise to much subsequent discussion. In it he gave a sketch of an imaginary "model City of Health" to be called Hygeia. Dr. Richardson's most recent researches have been directed to the study of the diseases incident to modern civilisation—diseases of modern life. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., Feb. 15, 1877.

RICHMOND AND GORDON (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, K.G., eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond, was born at Richmond House, Whitehall, Feb. 27, 1818, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839; became a captain in the army in 1844; was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 till 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 till 1854. In 1860 he succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond, to which dukedom was added in 1876 that of Gordon. His Grace was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859, and resigned in June, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party; was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 6, and was President of the Board of Trade from March 8, 1867, till Dec. 1868. He represented West Sussex in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till he succeeded his father as sixth Duke of Richmond, Oct. 21, 1860. Since Feb.

26, 1870, his Grace has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the House of Peers. When that party returned to office in Feb., 1874, he was made Lord President of the Council. He introduced the Bill by which Church Patronage was abolished in Scotland, and also the Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875.

RICHMOND, GEORGE, R.A., son of an artist, born in 1809, was early introduced to the study of art, and in 1824 became a student at the Royal Academy, about which time he was introduced to William Blake, "sweet visionary Blake," as Hayley calls him, to whom he looked for direction and guidance in art till, in 1827, he followed him to the grave. In 1837 he left England for Italy, and spent two years in the study of the great works in Venice, Florence, and Rome. In 1840, he returned to the practice of water-colour portraits, which he had suspended for two years, adding largely to it life-size studies in chalk, as a preparation for future practice in oil. In 1854, he exhibited a whole-length portrait of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, painted for the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford; and a half-length of the Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn), for St. John's College, Cambridge; and from this time he has been almost exclusively employed in oil painting. In 1860, he was employed to execute, for St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument of the late Bishop Blomfield, which he finished and erected in 1865. In 1847, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone a member of the council of the Government Schools of Design; and in 1856, by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, one of the Royal Commissioners for determining the National Gallery site, &c. In 1867, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. The portraits executed by him number between 3,000 and 4,000, hundreds of which have been engraved.

RICORD, PHILIPPE, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, grandson of a distinguished physician of Marseilles, and brother of M. J. B. Ricord, the author of several works upon medicine and natural history, was born at Baltimore, U.S., Dec. 10, 1800; and went to Paris in 1820. He was almost immediately admitted as an *interne*, and was attached successively to the Hôtel Dieu, under Dupuytren, and to La Pitié, under Lisfranc. In March, 1826, he took the degree of Doctor, and practised at Olivet, near Orleans, and Croüy-sur-Ourcq, after which he returned to Paris, delivered a course of lectures on surgical operations, and was appointed in 1831 Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hôpital des Vénériens of the South, which position he held till Oct., 1860, when he retired. This appointment secured for Dr. Ricord the special reputation which he enjoys for his knowledge and treatment of that class of diseases to which it relates. Dr. Ricord discovered a cure for varicocele, &c., for which he received, in 1842, the Monthyon prize. He has been a member of the Imperial Academy (section of surgical pathology), since 1850, and is attached as Consulting Surgeon to the Dispensary of Public Health. By decree, July 28, 1862, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Prince Napoleon; and on Oct. 26, 1869, he was nominated Consulting Surgeon to the Emperor, whom he had assiduously attended during his recent illness, and who, in recognition of the services thus rendered, presented him with a snuff-box with 20,000 francs. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and has been decorated with numerous foreign orders. Amongst his various works may be named "De l'Emploi du Speculum," published in 1833; "De la Blennorrhagie de la Femme," in 1834; "Emploi de l'Onguent Mercuriel dans le Traitement de l'Érésipèle," in 1836; "Monographie du Chancre," in 1837; "Traité des Maladies Vénériennes," in 1838; "De l'Ophthalmie Blennorrhagique," in 1842; "Clinique Ico-

nographique de l'Hôpital des Vénériens," 1842-1851 ; and "De la Syphilisation et de la Contagion des Aeeidents Seeondaires," in 1853 ; in addition to a large number of mémoires, researehes, eommunieations, &e., inserted for the most part in the *Mémoires et Bulletins de l' Académie de Médecine.*

RIDDELL, Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Lawson, is the youngest child of James Cowan, of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. She is married to J. H. Riddell, Esq., a civil engineer, by whose initials she is generally known. Mrs. Riddell is the author of many popular novels, ineluding "Too Much Alone," "City and Suburbs," "George Geith," "A Life's Assize," "Mortomley's Estate," 1874 ; "Above Suspicion," 1875 ; and "Her Mother's Darling," 1877.

RIPLEY, George, LL.D., born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, Oet. 3, 1802. He graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1826. He was pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston for some years ; but about 1831 visited Europe and spent some time on the continent in the study of French and German literature. On his return, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was the principal founder of the Brook Farm Community at Roxbury, near Boston, in which he invested, and in after years lost, his whole moderate fortune, and during that period was engaged in editorial and other literary labour. From 1838 to 1842 he edited "Speeimens of Foreign Standard Literature," in 14 vols. In 1840-41, he was assoeiated with R. W. Emerson, and Margaret Fuller, as one of the editors of *The Dial*, a "transeendental" magazine ; from 1844 to 1848 with C. A. Dana, Parke Godwin, and J. S. Dwight, as one of the editors of *The Harbinger*, a weekly journal of kindred aims, but more popular in eha-aeter. In 1849 he removed to New York, and became literary editor of the *New York Tribune*, a position which he has retained to the present time. For many years he was also the prineipal literary adviser of the publishing house of Harper and Brothers, and edited the literary department of *Harper's Magazine.* In conjunetion with Charles A. Dana, he projeeted Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia," of whieh they were joint-editors (16 vols., 1857-63). A new and thoroughly revised edition of this work was begun in 1873, and completed in 1876, also under the direet supervision of the same editors. For nearly a quarter of a eentury Mr. Ripley has devoted himself strictly to editorial labour ; but previous to that time he had published "Diseourses on the Philosophy of Religion" (1839) ; "Letters to Andrews Norton on the Latest Form of Infidelity" (1840) ; in conjunetion with Bayard Taylor, "Hand-book of Literature and the Fine Arts," 1854.

RIPON, Bishop of. (*See* Bickersteth.)

RIPON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., long known as Earl De Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon, better known by his original title of Viseount Goderich, whieh he bore when he held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827, by Lady Sarah Albina Louisa Hobart, only ehild of Robert, fourth Earl of Buekinghamshire. He was born in London, Oet. 24, 1827, and sueeeeded to his father's titles, Jan. 28, 1859, and to those of his unele, as third Earl De Grey, Nov. 14, in the same year. He began his political life as *attaché* to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general eleetion in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viseount Goderieh as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough until 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey, at Huddersfield, where he sueceeded in winning the seat for the Liberals by a majority of eighty. At the general election in 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire without opposi-

tion. In June, 1859, the year in which he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him for the post of Under-Secretary for War, and in Feb., 1861, upon the accession of Sir George C. Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, in April, 1863, his lordship, who had shown great efficiency in his subordinate office, took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in Feb., 1866, when Sir Charles Wood, now Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the Ministry, was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, but he resigned that office in Aug., 1873. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1869. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington; and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23 in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. In the autumn of 1874 the Grand Lodge received a communication to the effect that the Marquis of Ripon had resigned the post of Grand Master, and their surprise was heightened to dismay by the circumstance that he did so without assigning any reason for the step. A few days afterwards, however, it transpired that his lordship had joined the Roman Catholic Church, which, as is well known, has condemned Freemasonry and all other oath-bound societies. The reception of the Marquis into the Catholic Church took place at the Oratory, Brompton, Sept. 4, 1874, and his conversion gave rise to much comment in the public journals, both here and on the continent. He married, in April, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner, who has been a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and by whom he has surviving issue, Frederick Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1852, now Earl De Grey, heir to the marquisate.

RISTICH, JOHN, a Servian statesman, born at Kragujevatz in 1831, began his studies in Germany and continued them at Paris. Under the government of Prince Karageorgevitch he was appointed Secretary and afterwards head of a department in the office of the Minister of the Interior. Milosch Obrenovitch III. on his return in 1858, appointed M. Ristich secretary to a deputation which he sent to Constantinople; and at a later period the same Prince accredited him as the representative of Servia at the Sublime Porte. Scarcely had he been installed in this post, however, when the crisis commenced which culminated in the bombardment of Belgrade (1862). M. Ristich extricated himself with such ability from the difficulties which ensued, that five years later (1867) he succeeded in obtaining the evacuation of all the Servian fortresses occupied up to that time by the Turkish troops. This service gained for him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but he soon resigned it in consequence of his inability to agree with the Prince Michael on certain questions of detail. He was present as the representative of Prince Michael at the baptism of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. While on his way back from Cettinge he learned the news that Prince Michael had been assassinated (July 10, 1868), and had been succeeded by his grand-nephew, Prince Milan. The young Prince was then pursuing his studies at Paris, and the provisional government which had been established sent M. Ristich to that

capital to escort him to Servia. On the Prince's arrival at Belgrade the Grand National Skupschkina was convoked, and nominated a Council of Regency, composed of three members, to govern the country during the Prince's minority. M. Blasnavatz, M. Ristich, and M. Gavrilovitch, formed this Council, which discharged its functions till 1872, when the Prince attained his majority. This Council then became a Ministry in which M. Ristich held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and on the decease of his colleague, Col. Blasnavatz, he became President of the Council. He afterwards withdrew from public life for two years until the insurrection occurred in Herzegovina, when he became Minister for Foreign Affairs. In May, 1876, he and his friends returned to office which they had been obliged to resign eight months previously in consequence of the diplomatic pressure of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. He held the office of Foreign Minister during the disastrous war with Turkey (1877), in which the Servians were thoroughly defeated.

RISTORI, ADELAIDE, tragic actress, born at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and she appeared in Spain in 1857, in Holland in 1860, in Russia in 1861, at Constantinople in 1864, in the United States, and other parts of the world, with success. William I. of Prussia gave her the medal in sciences and in arts in 1862. Amongst her most famous characters are those of Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca da Riviera, and Camilla. After an absence of fifteen years, Madame Ristori again appeared in London, June 11, 1873, and on Nov. 8 in that year she took her farewell of the English stage at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. She is married to the Marquis del Grillo.

RIVIERE, BRITON, A.R.A., a distinguished animal painter, was born in London, Aug. 14, 1840, being the son of Mr. W. Riviere, who was head of the drawing school at Cheltenham College, and afterwards a teacher of drawing at Oxford. He found in his father an experienced and able master, under whom he studied during the nine years he was at Cheltenham and subsequently at Oxford. While studying art in the latter place the influences, other than artistic, by which he was always surrounded, prevailed to turn his attention to classical and other scholarly matters; he entered the University, took his B.A. degree in 1867, and that of M.A. in 1873. The first pictures he exhibited were home rural scenes, as "Rest from Labour," and "Sheep on the Cotswolds," in the Academy Gallery in 1858, and, in the next year, "On the Road to Gloucester Fair." From this date till 1864 he was absent from the Academy as an exhibitor, but in the last-mentioned year he sent "Iron Bars" and "Romeo and Juliet." Among his subsequent works are: — "The Poacher's Nurse," "Strayed from the Flock," a dead lamb lying in the snow, and "The Long Sleep," 1866; "Fox and Geese" (exhibited in the exhibition of water-colour painters at the Dudley Gallery in 1868, and now in the collection at South Kensington); "The Prisoners," 1869; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and

"Charity," 1870; "Come Back!" and "Circe transforming the Friends of Ulysses into Pigs," 1871; "Daniel" in the lion's den, 1872; "Argus" and "All that was left of the Homeward Bound," 1873; "Apollo," and "Genius Loci," 1874; "War Time," and "The Last of the Garrison," 1875; "A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase," and "Pallas Athene and the Swineherd's Dogs," 1876; "A Legend of St. Patrick," and "Lazarus," 1877; and "An Anxious Moment," a flock of geese frightened at the sight of a hat on the ground, 1878. Mr. Riviere was elected A.R.A. Jan. 16, 1878.

ROBERT I. (ROBERT-CHARLES-LOUIS MARIE DE BOURBON) ex-Duke of Parma, Infant of Spain, born July 9, 1848, succeeded his father, Duke Ferdinand Charles III. March 27, 1854, as Robert I., under the regency of his mother, the dowager-Duchess Louise-Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke de Berry. Her rule came to an end in 1859, in consequence of the revolution, and, with her son, she sought refuge in the Helvetic States. The ex-Duke Robert married, at Rome, April 5, 1869, the Duchess Maria Pia, daughter of the late Ferdinand II., King of Naples.

ROBERTS, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS ALEXANDER RANDAL CRAMER, D.D., Bishop of Nassau, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1862; M.A. 1868). He was curate of Frant, near Tonbridge-Wells, 1864-68, and of Hawley, Hampshire, 1868-70; rector of Llandinabo, 1870-72; again curate of Hawley, 1872-73; and vicar of Blindley-heath, Surrey, 1873-78. Having been nominated as successor to Bishop Venables, in the see of Nassau, he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1878.

ROBERTSON, THE REV. JAMES CRAIGIE, born in 1813, at Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant, received his early education at Marischal College, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, M.A. in 1838; and was Vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 till 1859, when he was appointed Canon of Canterbury. From 1864 to 1874 he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London. He has written, "How shall we Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England?" published in 1843; third edition, 1869; "Sketches of Church History," part I., 1855 (frequently re-printed); part II., 1878; "A Biography of Thomas Becket," in 1859; "A History of the Christian Church to the Reformation," 4 vols., 8vo, 1853-73; 8 vols., 12mo, 1873-75; "Lectures on the Growth of the Papacy," 1876. He edited for the Ecclesiastical History Society, Heylyn's "History of the Reformation;" for the Camden Society, in 1866, Bargrave's "Alexander VII. and his Cardinals;" for the Master of the Rolls, "Materials for the History of Thomas Becket," in "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain," vols i. to iii., 1875-77; and has been a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

ROBIN, CHARLES PHILIPPE, a French physician and naturalist, born at Jasseron (Ain), June 4, 1821, studied medicine at Paris, and was admitted "interne des hôpitaux" in 1843. He gained, at the competition of 1844, the prize given by the École Pratique de Médecine; was sent in 1845, with M. Lebert, by Orfila, to the coasts of Normandy and Jersey, in order to collect objects of natural history and comparative anatomy, for the museum which he had founded at the École, and received in 1847 the degree of Doctor. A close examiner of objects, he has greatly promoted the use of the microscope in anatomy and pathology; and, in addition to his microscopical labours, has studied the natural sciences. He was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1858, and appointed Professor of Histology in that institution, April 19, 1862. In 1871 he founded, in conjunction with M. Littré, a Sociological Society. He was elected a

Senator by the department of the Ain in 1876; his term of office will expire in 1885. M. Robin is connected with numerous French and foreign scientific societies, and is decorated with the Legion of Honour. In addition to a large number of works relating to microscopical investigation he has published "Tableaux d'Anatomie, contenant l'Exposé de toutes les Parties à Etudier dans l'Organisme de l'Homme, et dans celui des Animaux," 1851; "Traité de Chimie Anatomique et Physiologique," 1852; "Histoire Naturelle de Végétaux Parasites qui croissent sur l'Homme et les Animaux Vivants," 3 vols., 1853 (in collaboration with M. Verdeil); "Notice sur l'Œuvre et la Vie d'Auguste Comte," 1864; "Leçons sur les Substances Amorphes et les Blastèmes," 1866; "Leçons sur les Substances Organisées et leur Altérations," 1866; Leçons sur les Humeurs Normales et Morbides du Corps de l'Homme," 1867; "Leçons sur les Vaisseaux Capillaires et l'Inflammation," 1867; "Anatomie Microscopique," 1868; and "L'Instruction et l'Education," 1877; besides numerous contributions to the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, and other scientific collections. In collaboration with M. Littré he has entirely re-cast and re-written Nysten's "Dictionnaire de Médecine," the 13th edition of which was published in 1872.

ROBINSON, Sir Hercules George Robert, G.C.M.G., second son of Captain Hercules Robinson, born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1855, succeeded Sir John Bowring, as Governor of Hongkong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood, was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon in Jan., 1865, and to the governorship of New South Wales in March, 1872. In Aug., 1874, he proceeded to the Fiji Islands for the purpose of settling matters between the British Government and the native power. On Oct. 15, he accepted the unconditional cession of the islands, annexed them to the British Empire, and hoisted the British flag. For some time he retained in his own hands the general supervision of the Provisional Government which he established. In Jan., 1875, he was created a Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in recognition of his services in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands. He was, in Dec. 1878, appointed Governor of New Zealand, in succession to the Marquis of Normanby.

ROBY, Henry John, M.A., son of Henry Wood Roby, solicitor, was born at Tamworth, Aug. 12, 1830. From the Grammar School at Bridgnorth he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1853, being first in the first class of the Classical Tripos. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college. He was assistant tutor of St. John's from 1855 to 1857, resigned that office in the latter year, but was re-appointed in 1860. He was Examiner in the University for Law Degrees in 1859, for the Classical Tripos in 1860, for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1861; and member of, and secretary to, the Local Examination Syndicate at its commencement, viz., 1858-59. Mr. Roby took an active part in promoting reform in his college, and in the university under the Cambridge University Act, and published a pamphlet on the subject—"Remarks on College Reform," 1858. He left Cambridge in 1861, in which year he married Matilda, elder daughter of P. A. Ermen, Esq., of Dawlish. He was Under Master of Dulwich College Upper School, 1861-65, and Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, 1866-68, lecturing on Roman Law. He was appointed by

the Crown Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, Dec. 28, 1864, and Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, Aug. 3, 1869; and one of the Endowed School Commissioners, March 25, 1872. The latter Commission expired Dec. 31, 1874. Mr. Roby has published an "Elementary Latin Grammar," 1862; and a larger book in 2 vols., entitled, "Grammar of the Latin Language, from Plautus to Suetonius," part i., 1871, 2nd edit., 1872; part ii., 1874. He assisted the Schools Inquiry Commissioners in preparing their Report (issued in March, 1868), and in compiling and editing the twenty volumes appended thereto.

ROCHEFORT (Comte), Victor Henri de Rochefort-Luçay, commonly known as Henri Rochefort, is a son of the Marquis Claude Louis Marie de Rochefort-Luçay, and was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1830. Brought up under the care of a Legitimist father, and of a Republican mother, he studied in the college of St. Louis, where he evinced a decided taste for poetry. After attempting to study medicine, and to gain a livelihood by teaching Latin, he was, on Jan. 1, 1851, appointed a copying-clerk in the Hôtel de Ville. Paying more attention to literature than to this humble employment, he contributed to the second edition of the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," wrote dramatic criticisms for the newspapers, and became one of the editors of the *Charivari*. His articles in the latter journal led to his appointment as sub-inspector of the Fine Arts at Paris, which post he resigned in 1861. He was successively connected with various newspapers, and in 1868 became one of the principal writers in the *Figaro*, with a salary of about 12,000 francs. He also wrote, between 1856 and 1866, a large number of vaudevilles, nearly all of them in collaboration with other authors; and, under the name of Eugène de Mirecourt, an historical romance, entitled "La Marquise de Courcelles," 1859. His satirical comments on passing events in the columns of the *Figaro*, and his caustic criticisms of the men and measures of the Second Empire, made the name of Henri Rochefort peculiarly obnoxious to the authorities. The sale of the paper in the public streets was prohibited, and it was subjected to several judicial condemnations. M. Rochefort's articles were republished in a collected form in three volumes, entitled respectively "Les Français de la Décadence," 1866; "La Grande Bohème," 1867; and "Les Signes du Temps," 1868. His services having been dispensed with by the proprietors of the *Figaro*, M. Rochefort brought out a series of weekly pamphlets under the title of "La Lanterne," the first of which appeared at Paris, June 1, 1868. In this publication he assailed the Imperial *régime* with greater bitterness than ever. The eleventh number was seized by the police, its author being condemned to a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and to be deprived for twelve months of his civil and political rights. From this period "La Lanterne" appeared at Brussels, and was only introduced clandestinely into France. In the midst of the excitement caused by this publication, M. Rochefort and his friends were smartly attacked in some pamphlets bearing the signatures of MM. Stamir and Marchal. The satirist could not endure being beaten with the weapons he had so ruthlessly employed against others, and besides seeking redress in the law courts, he sought satisfaction from the publisher of the pamphlets, and on its being refused, violently assaulted him. For this M. Rochefort was sentenced to four months' additional imprisonment. To escape from the consequences of these judicial proceedings, M. Rochefort fled to Belgium, where, in Sept., he fought his fourth journalistic duel with M. Ernest Boroche, whom he wounded. He had previously been engaged in affairs of honour with a Spanish officer, with Prince Achille Murat,

and with M. Paul de Cassagnac. At the elections of 1869 the "irreconcilable" Democrats brought M. Rochefort forward as their candidate for the seventh circonscription of Paris, and on the second ballot he polled 14,780 votes, against 18,267 recorded in favour of his adversary, M. Jules Favre. In the following November he was proposed as a candidate for the first circonscription of Paris. On this occasion he ventured into France, and on crossing the Belgian frontier he was arrested, but was set at liberty a few hours afterwards, and received from the Emperor a *sauf-conduit* to be in force till after the elections. M. Rochefort, now the idol of the Parisian populace, declared that he should merely take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, in order to overthrow it for a Republic. He was elected Deputy by 17,978 votes, against 13,445 given to his opponent, M. Carnot. In the Chambers he took his seat beside M. Raspail, and rendered himself notorious by the coarseness of his personal attacks on the Emperor. In Dec., 1869, he started the *Marseillaise*, a newspaper, the character of which is sufficiently indicated by its title. It was not, like "La Lanterne," written entirely by the editor, but was the work of several hands. The attacks in this journal on Prince Pierre Bonaparte led to the assassination by the latter of Victor Noir, one of M. Rochefort's subordinates. The paper was seized Jan. 11, 1870. The Chambers authorized its prosecution, and on Jan. 22 M. Rochefort and two other writers in the paper were sentenced to 'six months' imprisonment with fines. On Feb. 7, M. Rochefort was arrested at a public meeting at La Villette, on which occasion there was immense excitement and much rioting in Paris. He was confined in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. On the proclamation of the Republic in Sept., 1870, M. Rochefort was released, being conveyed on the shoulders of the mob from his prison to the Louvre. He was placed at the head of a department of State, but quarrelled with everybody, and soon resigned his appointment, after which, it was reported, he served as a simple gunner in the artillery during the siege of Paris. Subsequently, during the brief triumph of the Commune, he edited an infamous journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*. On May 19, 1871, while endeavouring to escape in disguise from Paris, he was arrested at Méaux and taken to Versailles. He was placed on his trial before a court-martial, Sept. 20 and 21, 1871, charged with inciting to civil war, with complicity in the destruction, by the Commune, of private property and public monuments, and with the publication of false news and attacks on the established government in the *Mot d'Ordre*. A verdict of guilty was returned, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was incarcerated first in Fort Boyard, from whence he was transferred (June, 1872) to the citadel of Saint-Martin-de-Ré. The French Government permitted M. Rochefort to leave the fortress in which he was immured, and to go to Versailles, Nov. 6, 1872, for the special object of marrying the mother of his illegitimate children, and thus legitimising them according to French law. Madame Rochefort, who was then extremely ill, died a few weeks afterwards. Subsequently, M. Rochefort was transported to the penal settlement of New Caledonia. In 1874 he, with Grousset, Gourde, Ballière, and two other Communist prisoners, succeeded in escaping from the island. They left as stowaways on board a vessel bound for Newcastle, New South Wales, reached Sydney in safety, and sailed soon afterwards for Europe. On June 16, 1874, M. Rochefort arrived at Queenstown, where, but for the intervention of the Royal Irish Constabulary, he would have met with rough treatment at the hands of an excited mob. He next came to London, and afterwards proceeded to Switzerland.

ROCHEFOUCAULD - BISACCIA

(Duc de) Marie Charles Gabriel Sosthènes, Comte de la Rochefoucauld and Duc de Bisaccia, a French statesman and diplomatist, is the second son of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, and brother of the present Duc de Doudeauville. He was born Sept. 1, 1825. During the existence of the Empire the Duke, like almost all his compeers, held entirely aloof from public life. After the war with Germany he was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux as a representative of the department of La Sarthe, Feb. 8, 1871, when he polled 41,207 votes, being the last on the list of nine successful candidates. He was chosen leader of the Legitimist Right, though he was always a supporter of the Fusion ; and he was elected a member of the Committee of Thirty. In Dec., 1873, he accepted the post of Ambassador from the French Republic to the Court of St. James's. Thus, for the first time since the Revolution of 1830, France was represented in London by an avowed Legitimist and a personal adherent of Henry V. The duke went to Paris in order to be present at the sitting of the Assembly on June 15, 1874, when a resolution was proposed for the definite organization of the French Republic. It was carried by a very narrow majority. When it had been disposed of, the duke rose in his place and made a motion of his own amid a profound silence, followed by prolonged sensation. The Marshal-President's Ambassador in London actually proposed nothing less than the immediate declaration of the Monarchy under the Head of the House of France, and the subsidence of the existing Chief of the State, from whom he held his credentials as Ambassador, into the Monarch's Lieutenant-General. The motion was rejected by a majority of sixty voices, and the duke, as a matter of course, almost immediately afterwards withdrew from the English Embassy.

ROCHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Thorold, Dr.)

ROEBUCK, The Right Hon. John Arthur, M.P., grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally descended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras in 1802, went to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough Reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which, having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the general election in Aug., 1837. He regained it in June, 1841, but was again defeated at the general election in Aug., 1847, and from May, 1849, till 1868, he represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In Jan., 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the inquiry, was beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In Dec., 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for

the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the Chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck has written "Plan for Government of our English Colonies," published in 1849, and "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," in 1852, a work of great ability. In 1868 he lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the tyrannical proceedings of Trades Unions, but he was returned at the head of the poll at the general election of Feb., 1874. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 14, 1878.

ROGERS, The Rev. Charles, LL.D., was born April 18, 1825, at Dunino, Fifeshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the University of St. Andrews, and became a probationer of the Established Church in 1846. He was ordained Chaplain of Stirling Castle in 1855, which office he resigned in 1863. He has since resided in London. Among his publications are "Scotland, Social and Domestic;" "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland," 2 vols.; "Boswelliana, with a Memoir of James Boswell;" "A Century of Scottish Life;" "Traits and Stories of the Scottish People;" "Christian Heroes in the Army and Navy;" and "Our Eternal Destiny." Dr. Rogers has edited "The Poetical Remains of King James I. of Scotland," "Hay's Estimate of the Scottish Nobility," "Poetical Remains of the Earl of Glencairn, Henry Balnaves, and John Davidson," and "The Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun." He has edited the "Register of the Collegiate Church of Trail," and the "Charters of St. Anthony's Chapel," Leith; and has, conjointly with another, edited in two thick octavo volumes the "Diocesan Registers of Glasgow." His "Lyra Britannica," of which an illustrated edition is now in progress, contains memoirs of the hymn-writers, while the hymns are presented in the precise words of the original writers. Dr. Rogers' best-known work, "The Modern Scottish Minstrel," originally appeared in six volumes, 8vo; it has been reprinted in one volume, royal octavo, and in this form has attained a circulation of upwards of ten thousand copies. In 1855 Dr. Rogers commenced a series of improvements at Stirling, which have resulted in the complete restoration of that burgh, the ancient favourite resort of the Scottish Court. In 1856 he originated the movement for rearing a national monument to the patriot Wallace, on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, an undertaking completed in 1869, at the cost of £14,000. A movement for commemorating King Robert the Bruce, which he started in 1870, was completed in Nov., 1877, by the public inauguration of a monumental statue by Currie, erected by permission of Government on the esplanade of Stirling Castle. He is originator and Secretary of the Grampian Club, a successful organization for publishing original or rare works on Scottish antiquities, and he is Historiographer to the Royal Historical Society, of which he is the founder. In 1868 he suggested a system of a card postage, which was afterwards adopted by the Government. Through his efforts a monument was reared to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, in the Vale of Yarrow. Dr. Rogers has latterly engaged in genealogical pursuits, his best-known and most elaborate works in this department being his "Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and of the House of Alexander," his "Memoirs of the Families of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns," and his "Memorials of the Families of Christie, Strachan, and Wise." He is F.S.A. Scot., Fellow of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Quebec, and Corresponding Member of the Historical

and Genealogieal Society of New England.

ROKITANSKY, KARL, physician, born at Königsgrätz, in Bohemia, Feb. 20, 1804, studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, and received his degree of Doctor in 1828. He was attached to the establishment of Pathological Anatomy in Vienna, was appointed Demonstrator in the Grand Clinical School, Legal Anatomist, &c., and conducted in the course of a few years more than 30,000 dissections and post-mortem examinations. In 1848 he was named Honorary Rector of the University of Prague, and Member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna; in 1849, Dean of the Professors of the School of Medicine, and in 1850, Rector of the University of Vienna. Though Rotitansky has not written much, he is esteemed in Germany as the chief of his school. His principal work is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy," published at Vienna in 1842-6. It was translated into English by the Sydenham Society, and published in London in 1845-50. There was a grand celebration of Rokitansky's seventieth birthday in the hall of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna, Feb. 20, 1874.

ROLLESTON, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., was born July 30, 1829, at Maltby, Yorkshire. He was educated at Gainsborough Grammar School, Sheffield Collegiate School, and Pembroke College, Oxford, being elected a Fellow of that Society in 1851. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became Assistant-Physician, British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, in the Crimean war, 1855-56; Assistant-Physician to the Children's Hospital, London, in 1857; Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, in 1857; Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1857; Linnæan Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Oxford, in 1860; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862; and a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1872. Dr. Rolleston is the author of "Report on Smyrna," 1856; "Forms of Animal Life," 1870; and the "Harveian Oration," 1873.

ROON, ALBRECHT COUNT VON, Field Marshal of the German Empire and Minister of War and Marine, was born at Pleushagen, near Colberg, April 30, 1803, and educated at the Berlin Barracks, whence, on Jan. 9, 1819, he entered as Second Lieutenant of the 14th Infantry, and from 1825 to 1827 he attended assiduously the Military Academy. He had, in January, 1826, however, been transferred to the 15th Infantry, and in 1828 was ordered for service to the Corps of Cadets, being promoted for that purpose in July, 1831. In the winter of 1832 Von Roon was ordered to the head-quarters of the Prussian Corps of Observation on the Rhine, under General von Müffling, when he had the opportunity of studying actual warfare, witnessing the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 and 1834 he was employed in the Topographical Bureau, and in 1835 was relegated to the Grand General Staff. In 1836 he was made a Captain and Examiner to the Higher Military Commission. From 1838 to 1841 Von Roon was Tutor in the General Military Academy; and in 1841 he was engaged in a reconnoitring expedition through Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, as also in the expedition of the General Staff to Silesia. In April, 1842, he received his nomination as Major, but in November of the same year resumed his post as Tutor in the General Military Academy. In 1843 he was transferred to the General Staff, and was employed at the same time as Military Tutor to Prince Frederick Charles. On Feb. 3, 1846, he was nominated Military Governor to the Prince. Major von Roon also published a work in three volumes, entitled "Grundzüge der Erd-, Völker-und Staatenkunde," Berlin, 1847-55, which has passed into a third edition. In August, 1848, he was named Chief of the General Staff of the Eighth Army Corps, in which capacity he participated in the campaign in Baden, and in the various

fights before Rastatt, on the Murg, &c.; for his services he received the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class. On Sept. 26, 1850, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and three months later to the command of the 33rd Infantry Regiment. On Dec. 2, 1851, he was made a Colonel, and received in June, 1856, the command of the 20th Infantry Brigade in Posen, attaining on Oct. 15 of the same year the rank of Major-General. As such he undertook, in November, 1858, the command of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and six months later became Lieutenant-General. The Prince Regent, whose especial confidence Lieutenant-General von Roon had won, offered him, on Dec. 5, 1859, the portfolio of Minister of War. On April 16, 1861, he further became Minister of Marine. The ability with which he discharged these responsible duties is manifest by the successful arrangements made for the campaigns of 1864 (Schleswig-Holstein) and 1866. On June 8, 1866, he was promoted to be a General of Infantry, taking part in the Bohemian campaign in the head-quarters of the King, and in the battle of Königsgrätz. In recognition of his multiplied services in the organization of the army he received the Order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. More recently he gained fresh laurels during the war between Germany and France (1870-71). He was appointed Minister of War in the Prussian Cabinet, but resigned that post in Dec., 1872.

ROSCOE, Henry Enfield, F.R.S., born Jan. 7, 1833, in London. is grandson of William Roscoe, Esq., of Liverpool, and son of Henry Roscoe, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was educated at Liverpool High School, University College, London, and Heidelberg. (B.A., London, 1852); was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, in 1858; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863; and received the Royal Medal of that Society, in 1873, "for his chemical researches, more especially for his investigation of the chemical action of light, and of the combinations of Vanadium." Professor Roscoe has published several series of investigations on the Measurement of the Chemical Action of Light in conjunction with Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and is author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions and scientific journals on other subjects; also of "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," since translated into German, Russian, Hungarian, and Italian, and republished in America; "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis," 1869, 5th edit. 1878; and, conjointly with Professor Schorlemmer, F.R.S., of a "Treatise on Chemistry," vol. i., 1877, in which the facts and principles of Science are more fully expounded than in the smaller work. The University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He was joint editor with Professors Huxley and Balfour Stewart of Macmillan's Science Primer Series, and author of the "Chemistry Primer."

ROSE, Sir John, Bart., G.C.M.G., son of Mr. William Rose by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fyfe, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1820. He received his education at King's College, Aberdeen, after which he proceeded to Canada, and was called to the bar there in 1840. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849; Solicitor-General in 1859; represented Montreal in the Parliament of Canada from 1859 to 1869; and held successively the offices of Minister of Public Works, Receiver-General, and Minister of Finance of Canada; was Commissioner for Great Britain under the treaty for the settlement of claims against the United States arising out of the Oregon treaty; became a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada in 1867; and was nominated a K.C.M.G. Jan. 18, 1870. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1872; and was nominated G.C.M.G. Oct. 29, 1878, in recognition of his services as Executive Commissioner of Canada

at the Paris Exposition, and Member of the Finance Committee.

ROSEBERY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE, son of the late Archibald Lord Dalmeny by Lady Catharine Luey Wilhelmina, only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope, was born in London in 1847, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, in 1868. The first time he ever spoke in public was in 1871, when, at the opening of Parliament, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He soon took a decided position on the question of national education, and when the Government Education Bill for Scotland was before the House of Peers he moved an amendment to it by which he aimed at the exclusion of catechisms from public schools. He also spoke in the same session on Lord Russell's motion regarding the Alabama Treaty; and he was appointed Commissioner to inquire into Endowments in Scotland. In the session of 1873 Lord Rosebery was much engaged in an endeavour to obtain a Committee of Inquiry on the supply of horses in this country. He moved for, and obtained the Committee, and was made the chairman of the same. It may be said that to the labours of that Committee the remission of the taxes on horses is fairly due. During the session of 1874 Lord Rosebery moved for, and was made the chairman of, a Committee on the Scotch and Irish Representative Peerages. He was President of the Social Science Congress which met at Glasgow Oct. 1, 1874. On Nov. 16, 1878, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in succession to Mr. W. E. Forster. His lordship married, March 20, 1878, Hannah, daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild.

ROSKELL, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, D.D., born at Gateacre, near Liverpool, Aug. 15, 1817, was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Sept. 21, 1853. In Sept., 1874, he sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the Holy See.

ROSS, ALEXANDER MILTON, M.D. was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 13, 1832. He was educated at Belleville, and became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He was appointed Surgeon, and served temporarily in the American army during the civil war. During the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in collecting and classifying the Flora and Fauna of British North America. He has collected and classified 570 species of birds that regularly or occasionally visit the Canadian provinces; 240 species of eggs of birds that breed in Canada; 247 species of mammals, reptiles, and fresh-water fish; 3,400 species of insects belonging to the orders of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and Neuroptera; and 2,200 species of Canadian flora. Dr. Ross has, by his labours, enriched the Natural History Museums of Paris, St. Petersburg, Milan, Rome, Athens, Lisbon, Constantinople, Tiflis, Brussels, and Dresden with valuable contributions of Canadian flora and fauna. Several of his literary productions have been republished in France and Italy. His chief publications are:—"Birds of Canada," 1872; "Butterflies and Moths of Canada," 1873; "Flora of Canada," 1874; "Forest Trees of Canada," 1874; monographs on "Architecture of Canadian Birds' Nests," "Food of Canadian Birds," "Migrations of Canadian Birds," "Remains of the *Elephas americanus* and *Mastodon giganteus*" found in Canada, 1875; "Recollections and Experiences of an Abolitionist from 1855 to 1865," Toronto, 1875; and "Mammals and Fresh-Water Fish of Canada," 1878. Dr. Ross has, in recognition of his achievements as a naturalist, been made a Chevalier of the Order of St. Anne of the Russian Empire; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France; Cheva-

lier of the Order of the Crown of Italy; Chevalier of the Order of the Redeemer of the Kingdom of Greece; Knight of the Military Order of the Conception of the Kingdom of Portugal; Knight of the Saxon Order of Albert, of the Kingdom of Saxony.

ROSS-CHURCH, FLORENCE MARRYAT, daughter of the late Capt. Marryat, the well-known novelist, was born at Brighton, July 9, 1837, and educated at home. She was appointed editor of *London Society* in June 1872, and has been a large constant contributor to magazines and newspapers. Her works have been republished in America and Germany, and translated into French, German, Russian, and Swedish. Among them are—"Love's Conflict," and "Too Good for Him," 1865; "Woman against Woman," and "For Ever and Ever," 1866; "Confessions of Gerald Estcourt," and "Nelly Brooke," 1867; "Girls of Feversham," and "Verdique," 1868; "Petronel," 1869; "Her Lord and Master," 1870; "Prey of the Gods," 1871; "Life and Letters of Capt. Marryat," 1872; "Mad Dumaresq," and "No Valentines," 1873; "A Little Stepson," 1877; "Her Word against a Lie," 1878.

ROSSETTI, CHRISTINA GEORGINA, was born in London, Dec., 1830, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti is the author of "Goblin Market, and other Poems," 1862; "The Prince's Progress, and other Poems," 1866; "Commonplace and other Short Stories, in Prose," 1870; "Sing Song, a Nursery Rhyme-book," 1872; "Speaking Likenesses," 1874; and "Annus Domini: a Prayer for each Day of the Year, founded on a Text of Holy Scripture," 1874.

ROSSETTI, CONSTANTINE, poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, after serving in the militia from 1836 till 1838, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine, and in 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti in 1842; became Procurator at the Civil tribunal of Bucharest, which he resigned in 1845, went to reside at Paris, and married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the Boyards, opened a bookseller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania; was arrested by the police, June 9, rescued next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who bore Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *Nurse of Roumania*. In September he was sent to the camp of Fuad Effendi to protest against the establishment of the organic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Orsova, and his wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published several works supporting the cause of his country. Rossetti returned to his native country, and was in 1861 Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship at Jassy.

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL, son of the well-known Gabriel Rossetti, the commentator on Dante, and Professor of Italian at King's College, London, was born in London, in 1828, and was named Dante in memory of the literary labours to which his father was chiefly devoted. As he grew up to boyhood, he exhibited great taste for art, which he eventually resolved to follow as a profession, and is known as a designer for the better class of illustrated works. His name is familiar to the public as a fellow-worker with Madox Brown,

William Holman Hunt, Millais, and others of the "Pre-Raphaelite" school, although we believe he has not hitherto sent a picture to the exhibitions of the Academy. Mr. D. G. Rossetti, who belongs to a gifted literary family, published in 1861 a work entitled "The Early Italian Poets," and in 1870 a volume of "Poems."

ROSSETTI, WILLIAM MICHAEL, brother of Dante Gabriel and Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London, Sept. 25, 1829, and educated at King's College School, London. He was appointed in Feb., 1845, to an extra Clerkship in the Excise Office, London (now the Inland Revenue Office), and became in July, 1869, Assistant-Secretary in the same office. In March, 1874, he married Lucy, elder daughter of Ford Madox Brown, the painter. She is an artist, and has exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Rossetti has been a critic of fine art and literature since 1850. He acted in that capacity (principally as regards Fine Art) for the *Critic*, *Spectator*, *Reader*, *Saturday Review*, *London Review*, *Chronicle* (weekly), *Fraser's Magazine*, and the *Academy*. He was much mixed up (along with his brother, Millais, Holman Hunt, Woolner, and two others) in the "Præ-Raphaelite" movement in fine art, from its commencement in 1848; edited and wrote in *The Germ*, the magazine got up by the Præ-Raphaelites in 1850. He has published "Dante's Comedy, the Hell," translated into blank verse, highly literal, 1865; "Fine Art, chiefly Contemporary," 1867, a volume of republished criticisms; an edition of Shelley, 1870, with a memoir, and a large body of notes; this was in 2 vols., and was re-issued in 3 vols., revised, in 1878; "Lives of Famous Poets," 1878, being brief biographies of 23 British poets, from Chaucer to Longfellow, some of them reproduced from the series named "Moxon's Popular Poets," and others added. Mr. Rossetti edited this last-named series, 1870 to 1875, including 2 vols. of American poems and humorous poems, selected. He also edited, with a full memoir, the edition of Wm. Blake's Poems, in the Aldine series; and issued a selection, in 1868, of the Poems of Walt. Whitman; likewise works of different kinds, published by the Early English Text Society, and the Chaucer Society. Among his other works are a poem of modern life, in blank verse, entitled, "Mrs. Holmes Grey," published in *The Broadway*, about 1869; and a "Criticism of Swinburne's Poems and Ballads," 1866. Mr. Rossetti delivered in 1875 and 1876, at Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne, lectures on Shelley's Life and Poems. Entertaining and expressing independent opinions on questions of art, literature, and other matters, Mr. Rossetti has frequently been in opposition to the drift of feeling at the moment, and has had the satisfaction of seeing, after a while, that public opinion came round much more nearly to what he had himself expressed.

ROSSI, ERNESTO, an Italian actor, born at Leghorn, in 1829, received his early education in his native town, and afterwards studied law in the University of Pisa. Having a great liking for the stage, he used often to take a part in amateur theatricals, and also in the performances of a regular dramatic company —that of Marchi. Subsequently he entered the dramatic school which had just been founded by Gustavo Modena. After having appeared at Milan, Turin, and other Italian cities, he went in 1853 with Mdlle. Ristori to Paris, where, by his masterly acting, he enabled the French public to appreciate the works of several Italian dramatists, and notably those of Goldoni. Signor Rossi achieved a like success at Vienna, and he then returned to his native country, where he established a dramatic company, of which he himself took the management. In 1866 he paid a second visit to Paris, and appeared at the Théâtre Français, on the occasion of the anniversary of Corneille, in an Italian translation of "The Cid." After

having visited Portugal and Spain, interpreting with his company the Shaksperian repertory, which he has recently adopted, he returned to Paris in 1875, and gave at the Salle Ventadour, with remarkable success, a series of Shaksperian representations, in which he himself played the leading parts. He next visited London, where he met with an equally enthusiastic reception. M. Rossi, who has been styled the "Italian Talma," is the author of some dramatic pieces of no great merit. He has been decorated with the cross of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, and with several foreign orders.

ROST, REINHOLD, Ph.D., was born Feb. 2, 1822, at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, where his father was archdeacon, and educated at the Gymnasium at Altenburg and the University of Jena, where he took his degree of Ph.D. in 1847. Dr. Rost came to London in the same year; was appointed Oriental Lecturer in St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in 1850; Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1863; and Librarian to the India Office in 1869. He has written a descriptive catalogue of the palm-leaf manuscripts belonging to the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, 1852; edited Prof. N. H. Wilson's "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, and on Sanskrit Literature," 5 vols., London, 1861-65; and is now engaged in making a catalogue *raisonné* of the Sanskrit MSS. on palm-leaves belonging to the India Office Library. Dr. Rost attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON LIONEL NATHAN DE, son of the late Baron Nathan Mere de Rothschild and brother of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., partner in the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Rothschild and Co., was born Nov. 22, 1808, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 28, 1836. He was first elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the City of London, in Aug., 1847, and though again returned in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, was not, owing to the exclusion of Jews from the House of Commons, permitted to take his seat and give his vote as a member of the legislature until 1858, when the standing orders were set aside by a resolution in favour of himself and his co-religionists. Baron de Rothschild lost his seat as one of the representatives of the City of London at the general election of Feb., 1874.

ROUHER, EUGÈNE, statesman, born at Riom, Nov. 30, 1814, where he studied jurisprudence, was admitted a member of the bar in 1838. After the revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Puy-de-Dôme, which he continued to represent in the Legislative Assembly in 1849. His career as a minister began with his appointment as Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic, Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned July 18, 1851. He soon resumed his connection with the ministry, and was re-appointed, Dec. 2, to his former office, which he resigned Jan. 22, 1852, and became Vice-President of the Council of State. He became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Feb. 3, 1855, and was nominated to the Senate, June 18, 1856. It was in the former capacity that he negotiated with the late Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed Jan. 22, 1860, by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. He succeeded M. Billault as Minister of State, Oct. 18, 1863, and became, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers," whose duty it was "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly." This arduous duty he discharged with consummate tact and ability during the next five years against such formidable antagonists as MM. Thiers, Berryer, and Jules Favre. After the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, addressed to M. Rouher, with regard to

the Senatus-Consultum, he and his colleagues resigned, but nearly all of them were reinstated in office, including M. Rouher, who was intrusted provisionally with the portfolio of Finance. The general election of May, 1869, gave a majority to the Government, but the interpellation of the 116 was followed soon afterwards by the prorogation of the Chamber and the resignation of the ministry (July 13). M. Rouher was not a member of the remodelled cabinet, but by an Imperial decree, dated the 20th of July, he was nominated President of the Senate. After the fall of the Empire, M. Rouher followed his Imperial master to this country, where, if common reports may be relied on, he was mixed up with various intrigues for the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica in Feb., 1872. At the general election of Feb. 20, 1876, he presented himself as a candidate in the three arrondissements of Riom, Bastia, and Ajaccio. He was elected by all three constituencies, and having the support of the Prince Imperial, he triumphed at Ajaccio over Prince Napoleon, who had also come forward as a candidate. M. Rouher elected to sit for Riom, and his election was annulled at Ajaccio, where he was succeeded by Prince Napoleon on the 14th of May following. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1856, Grand Cross, Jan. 25, 1860, and was named Grand Cordon of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1863.

ROUSSET, Camille Félix Michel, a French historian, born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1821, became Professor of History at Grenoble, next at the Collége Bourbon (afterwards called the Lycée Bonaparte), from 1845 to 1863, and in 1864 was appointed historiographer and librarian to the Ministry of War. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy by 17 votes against 12 recorded for M. Vielcastel. M. Rousset is the author of "Précis d'Histoire de la Révolution Française," 1849; "Histoire de Louvois et de son Administration Politique et Militaire," 4 vols., 1861-63, a work which in three consecutive years gained the first Gobert prize of the French Academy; "Correspondance de Louis XV. et du Maréchal de Noailles," 2 vols., 1865; "Le Comte de Gisors," 1868; and "Histoire de la Guerre de Crimée," 2 vols., 1877.

ROWSELL, The Rev. Thomas James, M.A., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, educated at Tonbridge School, whence he took an exhibition, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, was for seventeen years engaged in the very laborious work of St. Peter's district, Stepney, one of the poor East-end parishes, and was appointed, by the Bishop of London, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1860. He has been three times select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and on several occasions preached at the special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Having no parochial charge attached to his benefice, Mr. Rowsell has been actively employed on the Committee of the Bishop of London's Fund, is Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Visiting Association, and of other societies in London. He was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1866, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Nov. 18, 1869. He resigned the rectory of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in June, 1872, when he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Paddington.

ROYSTON, The Right Rev. Peter Sorenson, D.D., son of Mr. John Power Royston, late of Barnsbury Park, London, was born in London in 1830, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1853; M.A., 1861; D.D., 1872). He was classical tutor at the Church Missionary College, 1853-55; corresponding secretary to the Church Missionary Society in Madras, 1855-62, and 1864-66; was appointed acting secretary to that

society in London in 1872, and in December of the same year was consecrated Bishop of Mauritius, in succession to Dr. Huxtable.

RUBINSTEIN, ANTHONY, a Russian pianist and composer, born at Wechwotynetz, on the frontier of Roumania, Nov. 30, 1829, was taken to Moscow while quite a child, and studied the piano under Alexis Villoing, after having received preliminary instruction from his mother. He made his first appearance in public when only eight years old, and at the age of ten went with his teacher to Paris, where he resided two years, performing at several concerts with a success which won for him the encouragement and the advice of Liszt. Next he visited England, Sweden, and Germany. At Berlin, where his relatives had determined to settle for some time, he studied composition under Dehn. On the completion of his course of instruction he devoted himself for some time to teaching, first at Berlin and afterwards at Vienna. He then returned to his native country, where he was appointed pianist to the Grand-Duchess Helena, and subsequently director of the concerts of the Russian Musical Society. In the spring of 1868 he again visited Paris, and he next came to London, achieving, in both capitals, a brilliant success as a pianist and dramatic composer. Among his operas are "Dimitri Donskoi," "Les Chasseurs Sibériens," "La Vengeance," "Tom le Fou," "Les Enfants des Bruyères," and "Lalla Roukh," most of them represented in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, and some of them in London; "Nero," represented at Covent Garden Theatre in 1877. His oratorio, "Paradise Lost," has been often performed with great success: notably in the Salle de la Noblesse at St. Petersburg, on Dec. 17, 1876. His sacred drama, "The Maccabees," was produced at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, in 1878; and he is now engaged in the composition of a new opera, entitled "Ivan Kalashorikoff." M. Rubinstein has composed a large number of "Studies" for the pianoforte, sonatas, romances, trios, overtures, and symphonies.

RUFFINI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, born at Genoa in Sept., 1807; studied law in the University of Genoa, and took his degree of advocate in 1830. Three years later, in 1833, he emigrated, from political causes, taking refuge in the south of France, and subsequently in Switzerland. In 1836 he quitted Switzerland for England. London, its climate excepted, impressed him very favourably, and he applied himself vigorously to the study of the English language. In 1842 his health obliged him to return to the continent, and he settled in Paris. On the promulgation of the Statute in Piedmont, in 1848, he returned to Italy, and was elected deputy to the Subalpine Parliament by the little town of Taggia, near S. Remo, where his family possessed some land. In the first months of 1849 he was appointed by King Charles Albert Sardinian Minister in Paris, but he quitted this post after the disastrous battle of Novara. In 1852, he published in London his first English work, "Lorenzo Benoni," which was followed, at long intervals, by "Dr. Antonio," "The Paragreens," "Lavinia," "Vincenzo," "A Quiet Nook in the Jura," and "Carlino." The last-named story was published in *Good Words*, and subsequently printed, together with some smaller sketches, by Baron Tauchnitz, of Leipzig. Since April, 1875, Mr. Ruffini has been settled at Taggia, a picturesque little town on the Riviera, where he spent part of his childhood, and which he has described in two of his novels.

RUGE, ARNOLD, Ph.D., writer and philosopher, frequently called the father of the "German Revolution," born at Bergen, in the Prussian island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugenbund, was imprisoned for six years.

Whilst undergoing this sentence, he translated the "Œdipus in Kolonos" of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation in 1830, he became Professor at the University of Halle, and commenced a successful literary career by the publication of several philosophical and critical writings. With his friend Echtermeyer, he, in 1838, established the *Annales de Halle*, which opposed Church and State. Its title was changed to *Annales Allemandes*, and it was replaced by the *Nouvelliste* in 1839. He emigrated to France, and thence to Switzerland, and wrote his "Zwei Jahre in Paris," published at Leipsic in 1845, and an edition of his collected works in ten volumes appeared at Manheim in 1846. He established a bookseller's business at Leipsic in 1847, and after the revolution of 1848 published, first at Leipsic and afterwards at Berlin, a Radical journal called the *Réforme*. Elected to the Frankfort Assembly, he was one of the Extreme Left, and afterwards went to Berlin and sat in the Radical Congress. Having aided in some insurrectionary movements, he was compelled to flee, and took refuge in England, in July, 1850. He for some time resided at Brighton, where he contributed to German literature. Great interest has been shown on his behalf by his countrymen, many of whom proposed to raise a fund by subscription to indemnify him for the pecuniary losses he has sustained on account of his political opinions.

RUPERT'S LAND, Bishop of. (*See* Machray, Dr.)

RUSKIN, John, M.A., art critic, son of a London merchant, born in London in Feb., 1819, having been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," in 1851; the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism, in letters to the *Times;* and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds," and "King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; "Two Paths," "Lectures on

Architecture and Painting," in 1854; "Notes to Pictures in the Royal Academy, Nos. 1 to 5," in 1854-9; "Giotto and his Works in Padua," written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member, in 1855; "Notes on the Turner collection," in 1857; "Cambridge School of Art," and "Lectures on Art: Political Economy of Art," in 1858; "Elements of Perspective," and "Lectures on Art: Decoration and Manufacture," in 1859; "Unto this Last: Four Essays," republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; "Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures;" "Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures;" and "Study of Architecture in our Schools," in 1865; "Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures," in 1866; and "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm." To the *Art Journal* he contributed "The Cestus of Aglaia," and he has written for various periodicals. Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rede Lecturer, at Cambridge, in April, 1867, and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15. He was also elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, and in 1872 published "Aratra Pentilici: Six Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture, given before the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1870." In 1871 he proposed to devote £5,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, Oxford, and this handsome offer was, with some modifications, accepted by the University in Jan., 1872. He was re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, March 1, 1876.

RUSSELL, Sir Charles, Bart., M.P., eldest surviving son of the late Sir Henry Russell, the second baronet, by his second wife, Marie Clotilde, daughter of Monsieur Mottet de la Fontaine, was born at Southern Hill, Reading, June 22, 1826. He was educated at Eton, and succeeded his father as third baronet, April 19, 1852. He was appointed to the 35th regiment in Aug., 1843; served with the regiment in Mauritius; was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1847; proceeded with the Expeditionary Force to Malta in Feb., 1854, and served throughout the Crimean campaign. He was present at the landing at Old Fort, and at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol; was appointed D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.G. after the battle of Inkermann; was promoted Brevet-Major for distinguished service in the field; received the Victoria Cross for his conduct at Inkermann, as also the Crimean medal and four clasps, the Turkish medal and order of the Medjidie, and the order of the Legion of Honour. He represented Berkshire in the Conservative interest, in the Parliament of 1865-68, and vacated his seat for that county under the operation of the minority vote. He was returned for Westminster in 1874, which city he still represents. He is Hon.-Col. of the 46th Middlesex Volunteers. Sir Charles is a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire.

RUSSELL, The Very Rev. Charles William, D.D., born at Killough, co. Down, Ireland, in 1812, was educated at Drogheda School, and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; was appointed successively Professor of Humanity and of Ecclesiastical History in that College, and finally, in 1857, its President. He was appointed a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1869. Dr. Russell has published translations from the German of Canon von Schmid's "Tales," 3 vols., 1846 (conjointly with the Rev. M. Kelly), and of "Leibnitz's System of Theology, with Introduction and Notes," 1850; a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," 1858; and in conjunction with Mr. J. Prendergast, a Report, presented to Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, "On the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library," 8vo, Lond., 1871; and a Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, James I.," 4 vols., 1872-77. Dr. Russell has also contributed to the *Dublin*, *Edinburgh*, and *North*

British Reviews, and other scientific and literary publications.

RUSSELL, The Rev. John Fuller, F.S.A., graduated S.C.L. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, proceeded B.C.L. in 1838, and has been Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, since 1856, having previously been Incumbent of St. James's, Enfield. He has written a number of works on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; amongst them, "The Exclusive Power of an Episcopally Ordained Clergy to Administer the Sacraments," published in 1834; "Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture, and the Value of Catholic Tradition," in 1837; "Strict Observance of the Rubric Recommended," in 1839; and "Anglican Ordinations Valid, in Reply to a Roman Catholic, Dr. Kenrick," in 1846. He wrote a "Letter to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn on the Religion and Morals of Cambridge University," published in 1833; "Life of Dr. Johnson," in 1847; Sermons; several articles in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and in periodicals; was co-editor with Dr. Hook of "Selections from the Writings of Anglican Divines," in 1840, and with Dr. Irons of "Tracts of the Anglican Fathers," in 1841; and editor of "Hierurgia Anglicana; or, Documents and Extracts Illustrative of the Ritual of the Church of England after the Reformation," in 1848. He was examined, as an expert, by the Royal Commissioners on Ritual in 1867, and his oral and written evidence is contained in their Second Report. He is a member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, and Ireland, and of the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society.

RUSSELL, John Scott, M.A., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood, born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Glasgow, and graduated at the latter at the age of sixteen. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and whilst in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844, where he constructed four large steamships, the *Teviot*, the *Tay*, the *Clyde*, and the *Tweed*, for the West India Royal Mail Company. Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder, he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was contested by the late Mr. Thomas

Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter. The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Fire King* in 1839, all of which proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in this country and in the United States, and was carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the latest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal, and he was elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is a Vice-President; has long been an active member of the British Association, is a member of the Society of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who, under the direction of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., was Joint Secretary of the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and is one of its Vice-Presidents, and has contributed many important papers to its Transactions. He has compiled a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings, containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers. He is also the author of a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People," 1869. In the autumn of 1871, Mr. Russell came prominently before the public as the author of a scheme called "The New Social Alliance." His object was to effect a union between some of the leading Conservative members of the legislature and certain self-styled representatives of the working classes, with a view to the amelioration, through the intervention of the State, of the condition of the working men. It is hardly necessary to add that the attempt proved abortive. His two latest works have been the initiation of railway transport across the sea, by carrying railway trains on sea-going ships; and the construction of the largest vaulted dome in the world. His plan of transporting railway trains of goods or passengers over seas on ships without disturbing the passengers or displacing the goods, was first carried out on the Boden Sea, where the Swiss system of railways was parted from the German system by a wide inland sea, with sea-ports 12 to 20 miles asunder. At these ports the passengers were turned out and the goods transshipped out of trains into ships on one side, and out of ships into trains again on the other, at great cost and with much delay; whereas now, by the new system, trains arrive on the seaside, their own locomotive takes the entire train of carriages and their contents on board a steamer of spiral construction for that service. The steamer crosses over the sea about the same distance as Calais from Dover, and on the other side the German locomotive draws the train on shore and carries its contents undisturbed to Dresden or Berlin. The system has now been successfully in use some ten years without the slightest accident. The Great Dome at Vienna has been equally successful, being the lightest, strongest, and least costly building of its size; its span is 360 feet diameter clear, without column or support, and it covers an area and encloses a volume nearly as large as the whole cathedral of St. Paul's. The new

principle on which this building is constructed is called by its author "The Conic Form of Maximum Strength."

RUSSELL, The Right Hon. Lord Odo William Leopold, was born in 1829, being the youngest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B. He was appointed attaché to the embassy at Vienna in 1849. Returning to England in 1850, he spent nearly two years at the Foreign Office, and in 1852 was attached in succession to the embassies at Paris and Vienna. He became second paid attaché at Paris, in 1853, and first paid attaché at Constantinople in the following year. He was charged with the affairs of the embassy during Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855. Accompanying Lord Napier to the United States in the spring of 1857, he was for a time paid attaché at Washington, whence, in Nov., 1858, he was transferred to Florence, with instructions, however, to reside at Rome, with a commission as Secretary of Legation. He was temporarily attached in 1859 to Mr. (now Sir Henry George) Elliot's special mission to congratulate Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, on his accession to the throne. In 1860 he was transferred to Naples, but continued to reside at Rome; and on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's mission from Naples in Nov., 1860, he continued to be "employed on special service" at Rome till Aug. 9, 1870, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After a stay of several months at the Emperor of Germany's head-quarters at Versailles, he returned to England, March 8, 1871, and in the following October he was appointed to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as Ambassador to Berlin. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Feb. 5, 1872. In the following year he was raised, by royal warrant, to the rank of a duke's son.

RUSSELL. The Right Rev. William Armstrong son of Mr. Marcus Carew Russell, born at Littleton, co. Tipperary, in 1821, was educated at Middleton School, co. Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1847 he proceeded to China as a missionary in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, which appointment he continued to hold till Dec., 1872, when he was consecrated Bishop of North China. He is the author of twelve original treatises on Christianity in the Chinese language, and of translations of the Scriptures and Prayer-book into Chinese.

RUSSELL, William Howard, descended from an English family long settled in the city of Limerick, was born on March 28, 1821, at Lilyvale, county of Dublin, the residence of his maternal grandfather, Captain Kelly, of Castle Kelly. He was educated by the Rev. E. Geoghegan, a mathematical and classical master of considerable reputation, who kept a school in Hume Street, Dublin, and at an early age he displayed a taste for literary pursuits, to which he was in some measure led by the success of his near relative, the Ven. John Russell, Archdeacon of Clogher, whose work, "Wolfe's Remains," ran through many editions. In 1838 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied at intervals till 1842, but his intention to read for a Fellowship was abandoned in consequence of the more certain and immediate emolument offered to him by the *Times*, the editor of which was favourably impressed by the liveliness and humour of the descriptions of the election scenes of 1841, which Mr. Russell was asked to write by a gentleman of the same name, distantly connected with him, who had been sent over by the leading journal to manage the Irish department during that exciting period. In 1843 he was engaged as a member of the Parliamentary corps of the *Times*, and the year after his engagement he was selected to superintend the business of the Railway Committees and the large staff engaged in recording their proceedings. But he was

chiefly employed in describing the incidents of the repeal meetings and similar demonstrations. For a short period he ceased to write for the *Times*, and received a special commission to visit the districts devastated by the potato famine of 1846-7, of which he gave a detailed and painful narrative. In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, and married in the same year Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Peter Burrowes, of Warren Lodge, co. Dublin. In 1850 he was called to the bar, but his press engagements prevented his close attention to the Courts, and although he was employed in several election petitions and cases before Parliamentary Committees, he was not favoured by an excessive share of legal practice. In the Danish war, and on occasions of unusual interest abroad, he was selected for special service, and acquitted himself so entirely to the satisfaction of his employers that on the outbreak of the war of 1854 he was asked to accompany the expeditionary force, then represented by the Guards, to Malta. After some hesitation, caused by family considerations, and the necessity of giving up his practice at the bar, which was increasing, he resolved to accept a position which even at the outset was surrounded with difficulty. The Government of the day made no objections to the mission. On the contrary they favoured the novel idea. Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, gave Mr. Russell permission to go out with the Guards from Southampton, and he was actually on board the steamer, and had his berth and place at mess marked out, when, as they were hauling out of dock, a telegram from Lord Hardinge to Brigadier Bentinck, indicating that the indecision which so strongly characterised the conduct of the Government was as fully developed at the Horse Guards, begged Mr. Russell to give up the passage, and he accordingly that night proceeded to Malta by Marseilles, and arrived there in advance of the Guards. In April he sailed with Sir George Brown and the staff of the Light Division to Gallipoli, and thus witnessed the first occupation by British troops of Turkish soil; but when he presented himself at Lord Raglan's head-quarters at Scutari, with a request for permission to draw rations and camp with the Light Division or Guards, he was refused, although the Secretary of State for War had represented that he was to receive both. In fact, at the very first step of the expedition, when the Rifle Brigade landed at Gallipoli, Mr. Russell had to call attention to neglect and mismanagement, which were made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry and Ministerial denials, and the senior officers in the East took early umbrage at the freedom of criticisms, which the results proved to be but too well founded. However, Mr. Russell sailed with the Light Division to Varna, and some weeks later was authorized by orders from home to draw rations and forage. When the expedition sailed from Varna he embarked with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarter's staff of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort on 14th Sept., 1854. He was present at the battle of the Alma, 20th Sept.; at the battle of Balaclava, 25th Oct.; at the battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5th; and shared with the army the privations caused by the storm of Nov. 14th and by the trials of the winter siege, which reduced the British contingent to a condition truly described by Lord John Russell as "miserable, pitiable, and heartrending." That condition was mainly made known to the country by the letters of the *Times*' special correspondent, and his efforts, which were followed by much personal hostility and ill-will in high quarters, gave a mighty impetus to the immense development of private enterprise and to the application of public means, which saved the remnants of the army. In June, 1855, after a life of constant activity in the camp before Sebastopol, he sailed with the expedition to Kertch and Yeni-Kalé, and

returning thence, witnessed and described the grand assaults on Sebastopol of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. After a brief visit to England in the winter of 1855, in which he was received with many marks of popular regard and offers of public honour, he returned to the Crimea, where he remained till the evacuation of the Peninsula by the last of the British forces. Scarcely was he home ere he was asked to repair to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Emperor, and during his stay there he received much attention from Prince Gortschakoff, Prince Esterhazy, and others. When the Indian mutiny and revolt broke out the year following he proceeded to Calcutta as "Special Correspondent" of the *Times*, and in several interviews with Lord Canning learned to appreciate the wisdom, steadfastness, and moderation of the Governor-General, who was held up to obloquy by a terrified press as "clemency Canning," and whose policy was sustained in his letters home by Mr. Russell, at the expense of his popularity amongst the least enlightened, who are the most numerous, of the Anglo-Indians. However, Lord Clyde took him into his complete confidence, and Sir James Outram formed a friendship with him which endured to the death of the "Bayard of India." He was with Lord Clyde during all his operations, from the capture of Lucknow till the suppression of the mutiny, and served in Rohilcund, Oude, &c., for which he received the War Medal with Lucknow Clasp. In 1858 he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is now editor and principal proprietor, but his health had suffered so severely from sunstroke and bodily injury in India that he could not accept the proposals made to him to join the French army in the war with Austria in 1859, and he only visited Italy at the close of the campaign as a visitor to officers whose acquaintance he made in the Crimea. In 1861, however, he was once more engaged as "War Correspondent," and went to the United States, where he was received with much distinction by President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and General Scott in the North, and by Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Confederate authorities in the South; but having written an account of the rout of the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run, on 21st July, 1861, in which he was unluckily involved, he became the most unpopular person in the Northern States, and was assailed by constant abuse and invective in the press. On being refused leave by Secretary Stanton to sail with Gen. M'Clellan, who had invited him to the head-quarters of the disastrous expedition against Richmond, in the year following, Mr. Russell resolved to return to England, where he remained in quiet for some years, chronicling such events as the laying of the Atlantic cable and the Royal Wedding at Windsor, and engaged in literary pursuits and in the conduct of his paper; but on the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, he was requested to proceed post haste to the Austrian army, where the *Times* was represented by an officer whose early letters gave no proof of the high excellence to which he has since attained as a military writer. Mr. Russell was just able to reach Josefstadt, where the Feldzeugmeister von Benedek had his head-quarters three days before the fatal battle of Koniggrätz, and succeeded with great difficulty in escaping with the beaten army from the terrible calamity of Sadowa. He remained in Austria till peace was concluded, and at the time of the armistice being signed was with the corps of Kuhn in the Trentino, expecting active operations against the Garibaldians in the valley. When the war of 1870 burst on Europe the War Office at home refused to permit Capt. Hozier, who had acted as special correspondent for the *Times* at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia in 1866, to renew his con-

neetion with that journal, and Mr. Russell, who was in expectation of being permitted to join the French army, went at very short notice to Berlin, where he was received by the King, the members of the Royal Family, and Prince Bismarck just before the army had concentrated on the Rhine, and thence he set out to join the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, which he reached the very day of the battle of Wörth. He was attached as a guest to the staff of His Royal Highness, and was present at the battle of Sedan, and at the siege and fall of Paris, which he entered with the Prussian troops, and remained in France till peace was signed. More recently he has chronicled for the *Times* the incidents of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. He was a juror at the International Paris Exhibition of 1878, and for his services was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Russell has received, in addition to the Indian War Medal and Clasp of 1857-8, the Iron Cross of Prussia, the War Medal for 1870-1, the Turkish War Medal for the Crimea, the Order (4th class) of the Medjidie, the Order (4th class) of the Osmanieh, the Order of Franz Josef (Commander) of Austria, and the Order of St. Sauveur. On his return to England from the Crimea he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. Of the first edition of his "Letters from the Crimea," published in 1855-6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold at once. An enlarged edition, published in 1857, and partly rewritten, had also a very large sale. His "Diary in India" went through four editions very speedily; and "My Diary North and South," containing his experiences of the United States during the Civil War, was equally successful. He has also written a sequel to the latter; "Canada: its Defences;" a treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," at the very outset of the movement in which he insisted on the futility of the former and the value of the latter organizations; an account of "The Great Eastern and the Atlantic Cable"; a *volume de luxe*, entitled the "Wedding at Windsor;" a novel entitled "The Adventures of Dr. Brady;" "My Diary in the East," giving an account of the voyage of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, their visit to Turkey, to the Crimea, to Athens, and Corfu, in which he accompanied their Royal Highnesses; "My Diary in the Last Great War," which contains the personal narrative of the writer's life whilst he was attached to the Crown Prince's staff; and "The Prince of Wales's Tour in India," 1877. He has also contributed largely to periodical literature, and to the columns of the *Times*, as well as to those of his own paper. Mr. Russell unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest in 1869; and conducted the preliminary negotiations, and arranged for the founding, of the *Daily Express*, the Dublin organ of the Irish Conservatives.

RUSSIAS, Emperor and Autocrat of all the. (*See* Alexander II.)

RUTLAND (Duke of), Charles Cecil John Manners, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born May 16, 1815, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As Marquis of Granby he was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stamford from Aug., 1837, till July, 1852, when he was returned for North Leicestershire, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father in the dukedom, Jan. 20, 1857. He opposed the Free Trade Measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was offered to him on the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Grace, who was Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Albert from 1843 till 1846, was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 15, 1867.

RYAN, The Right Rev. Vincent William, D.D., son of the late Mr. John Ryan, an officer of a regiment of the line, was born about 1816, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1848). Having held a small cure in one of the Channel Islands, he became successively head of the Liverpool Institution, Principal of the Training College at Highbury, and in 1854 Bishop of the newly-founded see of Mauritius, which includes that island and its dependencies. He resigned his see in 1868, and returning to England, held the rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from Feb., 1869, to May, 1870, when he was presented to the vicarage of Bradford. Dr. Ryan was appointed Archdeacon of Craven in April, 1875.

RYLE, The Rev. John Charles, B.A., eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., born near Macclesfield, in 1816, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, was Craven University Scholar, and took a first-class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he was curate at Exbury, in the New Forest; was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, in 1843; Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861; Rural Dean of Hoxne, in 1869; and an honorary Canon of Norwich in 1871. He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 6 vols., published in 1856-9; of "Plain Speaking, First and Second Series," of "Hymns for the Church on Earth," and "Spiritual Songs. First and Second Series," in 1861; of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years ago," "Coming Events and Present Duties," "Bishops and Clergy of other Days," in 1869; of "Church Reform Papers," in 1870; and of above 200 tracts on religious subjects, many of which have been reprinted in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, and Italian.

S.

SABINE, Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., descended from an ancient Italian family, born in Oct. 1788, became 2nd Lieut. R.A., in 1803, Capt. in 1813, Lieut.-Col. in 1841, Col. in 1851, and Major-Gen. in 1859. During the war with the United States, he took part in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. He first became known to the public by the part which he took in the explorations in the Northern regions, under Ross and Parry in 1818-19. His magnetic observations in these voyages gave the first great impulse to the systematic study of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, while the papers which he contributed to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society demonstrated several new facts relative to the variations of the magnetic needle. His mind was then gradually drawn into a particular channel of observation with respect to physical science; and in order to extend the sphere of his knowledge, and to confirm by minute investigation the truth of his theories, he commenced, in 1821, a series of voyages, which ranged from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. He published the results of these researches in 1825, under the title of "The Pendulum and other Experiments." In 1827 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Society, which office he filled till 1830, when he was ordered to Ireland on military service. While employed there he occupied his leisure in pursuing his researches in physical science, the fruits of which he almost invariably laid before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1836, 1837, and 1838, he made some valuable reports on magnetic forces, and he originated the vast system of magnetic observatories, which changed the aspect of that branch of the science. The colonial observatories were, for very many years, under his skilful superintendence. He has contributed to various

scientific societies numerous papers, which display great powers of research. He edited Mrs. Sabine's translation of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published in 1849-58; has long been an active member of the British Association; for twenty-one years was one of the general secretaries to that body, and sole general secretary for eight years; and filled the office of President in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1818, was chosen Treasurer and Vice-President of that institution in 1850, and was elected President, in succession to the late Sir B. Brodie, in 1861. His "Memoirs" contributed to the Philosophical Transactions amount to more than forty. He was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures. On July 27, 1869, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (civil division) for his valuable discoveries in science, especially in connection with magnetic forces. The French Academy elected him a corresponding member in its section of geography and navigation in April, 1875.

SAFVET PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born in 1815, entered at an early age the Translation Office of the Sublime Porte, and was eventually appointed First Dragoman to the Divan. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Sultan Abdul Medjid. On quitting that post he took an active share in those councils of the Empire which were instituted for the purpose of effecting its regeneration—a work in which he laboured with Reschid, A'ali, and Fuad Pashas. In conformity with the Treaty of Paris of 1856, a Commission composed of delegates of the signatory Powers was assembled at Bucharest to revise the statutes of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, and to prepare the elements for the Convention of 1858. Safvet Pasha was the delegate of Turkey, and he presided over the Commission with great ability. When Fuad Pasha went to assist at the Conferences of Paris for the organization of the Danubian Principalities, he received instructions to place all the information he possessed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Sublime Porte. Safvet Pasha represented the Sultan at Paris in 1865 and 1866. During his public career he has been Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and Minister of Public Instruction. This latter post he held for three years, during which period he took the initiative in the foundation of the *Lycée* of Galata-Séraï, an institution conducted by French professors. At the same time he established at Constantinople, and in all the provinces, schools for the gratuitous instruction of children of both sexes. He also established the University and the Museum of Antiquities. Under the Grand-Vizieriat of Mahmoud Pasha he was a member of the Council of State, and at the same time President of the Council of Reform. Next he obtained the Portfolio of Justice, and afterwards that of Public Instruction, which he resigned in Feb., 1875, in order to resume, at the Sultan's request, the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, vacant by the resignation of Aarifi Pasha. In this capacity he presided over the Conference of Constantinople (1876-77), at which he represented his country together with Edhem Pasha, the Ambassador of the Porte at Berlin. On Aug. 28, 1877, he was appointed Minister of Justice, in place of Assym Pasha, who had been nominated President of the Senate. He succeeded Roudchi Pasha as Grand-Vizier, June 4, 1878, and held that office till December in the same year, when a new ministry was formed. He was nominated an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Aug. 31, 1878.

ST. ANDREWS, DUNKELD, AND DUNBLANE, BISHOP OF. (*See* WORDSWORTH, DR.)

ST. ASAPH, BISHOP OF. (*See* HUGHES, DR.)

ST. DAVID'S, BISHOP OF. (*See* JONES, DR.)

ST. GERMANS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GORDON CORNWALLIS, is the eldest son of the third Earl of St. Germans, by Jemima, third daughter of the second Marquis of Cornwallis. He was born at Port Eliot, Cornwall, in 1829, and educated at Eton. In 1853 he was appointed second paid attaché to the Embassy at Berlin, having previously served the Foreign Office at Madrid and at Lisbon. Subsequently his lordship was attaché at St. Petersburg. He has also been Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro and at Athens. In May, 1866, in conjunction with Mr. Montagu Chambers, he was returned for Devonport as a Liberal. In November, 1868, however, Lord Eliot did not offer himself for re-election, being unable to support the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. He is a prominent member of the High Church party. In Sept., 1870, he was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall; and he succeeded to the earldom of St. Germans on the death of his father Oct. 7, 1877.

ST. HELENA, BISHOP OF. (*See* WELBY, DR.)

ST. JOHN, HORACE, son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, born in Normandy, July 6, 1832, was educated under his father's eye, like most of the members of his family. Following, as a student of Oriental literature, the steps of his father, he wrote "History of British Conquests in India," 1852; "History and State of the Indian Archipelago," 1853; and a "Life of Christopher Columbus." He has been connected with the London press for many years, both as a "leader" writer and a special correspondent in many parts of Europe. Mr. St. John is married to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Roscoe, and grand-daughter of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, the well-known historian. Mrs. Horace St. John has published a "Life of Audubon," a "Life of Masaniello," and an essay entitled "Englishwomen and the Age."

ST. JOHN, PERCY BOLINGBROKE, born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, whom he accompanied in his continental wanderings, and chose at an early age the profession of literature. After writing one book and various magazine articles, he started for America, and after some travels by sea and land he entered upon his career as a writer, chiefly of Indian tales, for *Chambers's Journal*, and as a lecturer on Texas and Mexico. In 1847 he became correspondent in Paris of the *North British Daily Mail*, which position he held until the election of Louis Napoleon as president, when his hostility to the future emperor induced him to leave Paris. Before the Crimean war he was active in the cause of the Greeks, and with Mr. Gladstone, Richard Cobden, and Michel Chevalier, received a vote of thanks from the Greek Houses of Parliament. Since then he has chiefly been a contributor of fiction to various periodicals, but is best known as the author of Indian tales, and some thirty volumes of novels. He is also a frequent lecturer on his own personal adventures, French politics, and literature. Among his works may be mentioned conspicuously "The Young Naturalist's Book of Birds," "Trapper Bride," "Three Days of February," "Paul Peabody," "Miranda," "Arctic Crusoe," "Quadroona," "The Young Buccaneer," "The Snow Ship; or, the Canadian Boy Emigrants."

ST. JOHN, SPENCER, third son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, born in London, Dec. 22, 1826, after receiving a careful education, began to turn his attention towards the East, and having applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, was, in 1848, appointed secretary to Sir James Brooke. He resided in Borneo several years as H.M. Consul-General, and received

in 1861 the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of Hayti. On returning to this country in 1862, he published an account of his Eastern residence and travels, entitled "Life in the Forests of the Far East." Early in 1863 he left England for a consular appointment in the West Indies.

SAINT-VALLIER, CHARLES RAYMOND DE LA CROIX DE CHEVRIÈRES, COMTE DE, a French Senator and diplomatist, descended from an ancient Legitimist family, was born at the château of Coucy-les-Eppes (Aisne), Sept, 12, 1838. Having at an early age entered the diplomatic service he was attached to the Legation at Lisbon, next to that at Munich, and afterwards to the Embassy at Vienna. An admirer of Napoleon III., the Count remained in the diplomatic service after the *coup d'état*, and accompanied the Comte de Moustier to Constantinople as secretary. The opportunity given him at the Turkish capital to display his talent as Chargé d'Affaires procured him the Under-Secretaryship of State on his return to Paris. On the demise of Comte de Moustier, who died when Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de St.-Vallier gave up his Under-Secretaryship and repaired to Stuttgart as Envoy (Feb. 1869). At this post he vigorously asserted French interests in the pregnant year preceding the war of 1870. Having in vain cautioned Napoleon touching Würtemberg's policy in the war, M. de Saint-Vallier, when his Government would not be warned, had to leave Germany, and was forthwith despatched to the then important post at Copenhagen. Upon the restoration of peace, being conversant with the German tongue and society, he was attached as diplomatic agent to Field-Marshal von Manteuffel, the Commander of the German Army of Occupation. Having come to the conclusion that the Republican form of government was, in the circumstances, the best for France, he became a candidate at the senatorial elections in the department of the Aisne, in concert with M. Waddington and M. Henri Martin, and was elected Jan. 30, 1876. M. de Saint-Vallier took his place among the party of the Left Centre. He was elected the first Secretary of the Senate, and held that post till the Marquis de Gontaut Biron, the Legitimist ambassador of the Republic at Berlin, was recalled (Dec. 1877), when M. de Saint-Vallier was appointed by Marshal MacMahon to be his successor, on the recommendation of M. Waddington, who had become Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment was most acceptable to the German Government, and when presenting his credentials to the Emperor William, M. de Saint-Villier delivered a speech expressing a wish for cordial relations in the most flattering terms. As second plenipotentiary of France he rendered valuable assistance to M. Waddington at the Congress of Berlin (1878).

SAINTON-DOLBY, MADAME CHARLOTTE H., an eminent contralto singer, born in London in 1821, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils of that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and to the interpretation of the oratorio works of Handel and the other great masters. In this branch Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival; while her great declamatory power, and her conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due, were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete. Mendelssohn, who took great interest in this lady, after hearing her in his

oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated to her a set of six songs, and composed other works expressly for her. Having engaged her for the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic, in the winter of 1846-7, he wrote the contralto part in "Elijah" for her. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its pathos and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady, well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics. Madame Sainton-Dolby retired from the practice of her profession as a public singer in 1870; but in the following year she opened a Vocal Academy for the training of lady vocalists who intend to adopt a musical career.

SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY, journalist and author, son of an Italian gentleman who married a favourite English singer of West Indian extraction, born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, which he quitted for literature, and became a constant contributor to *Household Words*, taking Mr. C. Dickens's style as his model, and catching his spirit without being a slavish imitator. He was an extensive and regular contributor to the *Welcome Guest*, the founder and first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works; wrote for several years in the *Illustrated London News*, the Hogarth papers in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a story entitled "Quite Alone," for *All the Year Round*, which appeared in a separate form, in Nov., 1864. He still writes "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News*. He went as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* to the United States, in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote in 1864 a series of graphic letters for the *Daily Telegraph*, from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony, and revisited Algeria and Morocco in 1875. In 1870 Mr. Sala was at Metz and in Eastern France as war correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. After witnessing the fall of the Empire in Paris on Sept. 4, he went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian army into the Eternal City. In Jan., 1875, he again visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII.; on his return in April was dispatched to Venice to describe the *fêtes* consequent on the interview of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, and he afterwards published his impressions under the title of "Two Kings and a Kaiser." In Dec., 1876, he again visited Russia as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph;* and travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, proceeded thence to Warsaw, and subsequently traversed the length of the Empire to observe the mobilisation then in progress of the Russian army; ultimately reaching Odessa and Constantinople by the Black Sea in time for the opening of the Conference on the Eastern Question. His best known works in addition to those already mentioned, are, "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast: or, Pictures done with a Quill," and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition,"

1868 ; "Rome and Venice," in 1869 ; and "Under the Sun : Essays mainly written in Hot Countries," in 1872. His burlesque of "Wat Tyler, M.P.," was brought out at the Gaiety Theatre in Dec., 1869.

SALAMAN, CHARLES KENSINGTON, composer and professor of music, born in London, March 3, 1814, was educated by private tuition. He commenced the study of music at a very early age under Charles Neate and Dr. Croteh, and entered the musical profession in 1831. Mr. Salaman has acquired considerable reputation as a pianist in England, Germany, and Italy, and was elected an honorary member of the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome in 1847. He has attained popularity as a lecturer on various branches of musical history, and is much esteemed as a classical composer for the voice and pianoforte. His first series of songs, in which is included Shelley's celebrated serenade, "I Arise from Dreams of Thee," was published in 1838. He has since contributed largely to the repertory of English and Italian vocal music, and to chamber pianoforte music. Besides about 100 musical settings of poems by the most eminent lyric poets of this country, Mr. Salaman has been the first composer to wed music to the odes of Horace and Anacreon in the original texts. He has also contributed two eight part anthems to the service of the Protestant Church, and nearly 100 numbers of sacred part music, in the Hebrew language, to the service of the Synagogue. Mr. Salaman was one of the founders of the Musical Society of London, and performed for ten years the arduous duties of honorary secretary to that society. He was also one of the founders, in 1874, of the Musical Association for the "investigation and discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music," and performed the duties of honorary secretary until the end of 1877, when he retired as a Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Salaman is yet actively engaged in his profession as composer, musical critic, and writer on musical subjects. He assumed the additional name of Kensington at the death of his father in 1867.

SALFORD, BISHOP OF. (*See* VAUGHAN HERBERT.)

SALISBURY, BISHOP OF. (*See* MOBERLY, DR.)

SALISBURY (MARQUIS OF), THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, K.G., eldest surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, the daughter and heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., born at Hatfield in 1830, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College (1853). In 1853 he was elected M.P. for Stamford, and he represented that borough in the Conservative interest until his succession to the marquisate on the death of his father, April 12, 1868. While in the Lower House, he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother, on June 14, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. In 1857, he married Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Opie. His lordship took an active part in all public measures which affected the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading Church of England institutions ; and he was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867, when two other Cabinet ministers, viz., General Peel, War Secretary, and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, also gave in their resignations. On Nov. 12, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. In 1871-72 he

and Lord Cairns, as arbitrators, conducted a long investigation into the complicated affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. His lordship was again appointed Secretary of State for India when Mr. Disraeli returned to office in Feb. 1874. When at the close of the war between Turkey and Servia, differences arose between the former Power and Russia, the Marquis of Salisbury was sent as Special Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and he and Sir Henry Elliot acted as joint plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Conference of Constantinople. His lordship left England, Nov. 20, 1876, and *en route*, visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. The progress towards agreement made at the preliminary meetings held at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople were so satisfactory that the formal Conference, at which the joint proposals of the Powers were pressed upon the Porte, was opened on Dec. 23. At the same time the new Constitution of the Ottoman Empire was formally promulgated by its author, Midhat Pasha. The Marquis of Salisbury really took the place of leader at the Conference, which held altogether seven plenary meetings. On Sunday, Jan. 14, 1877, he had an audience of the Sultan, at which Sir Arnold Kemball acted as interpreter, and pressed upon his Majesty the two points on which the Powers intended to insist, informing him that if they were not accepted the Ambassadors would immediately leave Constantinople. These two proposals were, that there should be a mixed Turkish and International Commission of Supervision, and that the first appointment of the Governors should be ratified by the Powers. On Jan. 18, a special meeting of the Ottoman Grand Council was held, and about 140 Mussulmans, and about sixty leading Christians were present. The proceedings lasted two hours, and were opened by Midhat Pasha. With one dissentient voice the Council were unanimous in insisting on the rejection of the proposals of the Powers. The Conference held its last sitting on Jan. 20, and immediately afterwards Lord Salisbury left for England. On April 2, 1878, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Earl of Derby resigned, and he at once wrote a memorable dispatch, in which he clearly enunciated the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield soon afterwards were the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin, and on their return to London they met with a most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross (July 16, 1878). The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter, July 30. On Aug. 3, he and the Earl of Beaconsfield received the freedom of the City of London, and were afterwards entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. The Marquis of Salisbury is a member of the council of King's College, London, Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and hon. col. of the Herts Militia. For many years he was Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions.

SALMON, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab), born in Dublin in 1819, was educated at Cork and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Senior Moderator in Mathematics in 1839. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, and was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin in 1866. Besides various contributions to theological and mathematical periodicals, he is the author of treatises on "Conic Sections," on "The Higher Plane Curves," on "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," and on "The Modern Higher Algebra," which have been translated into the principal European languages, and which have been honoured by the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the Conyngham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He has also published two volumes

of sermons, besides many single sermons. He has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academies of Science at Göttingen, Berlin, and Copenhagen. He was President of the Mathematical and Physical Science Section of the British Association at the meeting held in Dublin in Aug. 1878.

SALVINI, TOMMASO, an Italian tragedian, born at Milan Jan. 1, 1830. His father was an able actor, and his mother a popular actress named Guglielmina Zocchi. When quite a boy he showed a rare talent for acting, and performed in certain plays given during the Easter holidays in the school where he was educated, with such rare ability that his father determined to devote him to the stage. For this purpose he placed him under the tuition of the great Gustavo Modena. Before he was thirteen years old Salvini had already won a kind of renown in juvenile characters. At fifteen he lost both his parents, and the bereavement so preyed upon his spirits that he was obliged to abandon his career for two years, and returned once more under the tuition of Modena. When he again emerged from retirement he joined the Ristori troupe, and shared with that great actress many a triumph. In 1849, Salvini entered the army of Italian independence, and fought valiantly for the defence of his country, receiving in recognition of his services several medals of honour. Peace being proclaimed, he again appeared upon the stage in a company directed by Signor Cesare Dondini. He played in the Edipo of Nicolini—a tragedy written expressly for him—and achieved a great success. Next he appeared in Alfieri's "Saul," and then all Italy declared that Modena's mantle had fallen on worthy shoulders. His fame was now prodigious, and wherever he went he was received with boundless enthusiasm. He visited Paris, where he played Orasmane, Orestes, Saul, and Othello. On his return to Florence, he was hospitably entertained by the Marquis of Normanby, then English ambassador to the Court of Tuscany. In 1865 occurred the sixth centenary of Dante's birthday, and the four greatest Italian actors were invited to perform in Silvio Pellico's tragedy of "Francesca di Rimini," which is founded on an episode in the "Divina Commedia." The cast originally stood on the play-bills thus: Francesca, Signora Ristori; Lancelotto, Signor Rossi: Paulo, Signor Salvini; and Guido, Signor Majeroni. It happened however, that Rossi, who was unaccustomed to play the part of Lancelotto, felt timid at appearing in a character so little suited to him. Hearing this, Signor Salvini, with exquisite politeness and goodnature, volunteered to take the insignificant part, relinquishing the grand *rôle* of Paulo to his junior in the profession. He created by the force of his genius. an impression in the minor part which is still vivid in the minds of all who witnessed the performance. The government of Florence, grateful for his urbanity, presented him with a statuette of Dante, and King Victor Emmanuel rewarded him with the title of Knight of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. Later he received from the same monarch a diamond ring, with the rank of officer in the Order of the Crown of Italy. In 1868, Signor Salvini visited Madrid, where his acting of the death of Conrad in "La Morte Civile" produced such an impression that the easily excited Madrilese rushed upon the stage to ascertain whether the death was actual or fictitious. The queen, Isabella II., conferred upon the great actor many marks of favour, and so shortly afterwards did King Luis of Portugal, who frequently entertained him at the royal palace of Lisbon. Signor Salvini visited America, in 1874, and England in 1875, and his triumphs are still fresh in the memory of the public. He made his first appearance in Brussels, as Othello, Dec. 25, 1877.

SANDEAU, LÉONARD SYLVAIN JULES, a French novelist, born at Aubusson, Feb. 19, 1811, became a law student at Paris, where he formed that acquaintance with the young Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand) which led to his adopting literature as a profession. M. Sandeau was appointed one of the keepers of the Mazarin Library in 1853, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1858. He is also an Officer of the Legion of Honour. His principal novels are—"Madame de Sommerville," 1834; "Les Revenants," 1836; "Marianna," 1839; "Le Docteur Herbeau," 1841; "Vaillance et Richard," 1843; "Fernand," 1844; "Catherine," 1845; "Valcreuse," 1846; "Mdlle. de la Seiglière," 1848; "Madeleine," 1848; "La Chasse au Roman," 1849; "Un Héritage," 1850; "Sacs et Parchemins," 1851; "Le Château de Montsabrey," 1853; "Olivier," 1854; "La Maison de Penarvan," 1858; and "Un Début dans la Magistrature," 1862. He has also written several pieces for the stage. His latest publication is a book for children, entitled "La Roche-aux-Mouettes," 1871.

SANDERSON, JOHN SCOTT BURDON, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Dec., 1828, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, 1856-67; has been Physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; Lecturer on Practical Physiology in University College; and was nominated Jodrell Professor of Physiology in the same College in 1874. He has been Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution since 1871. Dr. Sanderson was employed by the Royal Commissioners to make investigations respecting the Cattle Plague, 1865-66; was sent by Her Majesty's Government to North Germany in 1865 to inquire into an Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis; and was occupied in an inquiry for a Royal Commission as to the influence of extreme heat on the health of workers in the Cornwall mines, in 1869. He is the author of various Reports on the above and other subjects in the Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council from 1860 to the present time; papers on physiological and pathological subjects read before the Royal Society; and "Handbook of the Sphygmograph"—an instrument which he was the first to introduce into this country.

SANDFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, son of the late Archdeacon Sandford, born in 1828, received his academical education at Oxford, was for several years Senior Censor of Christ Church, became Commissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1869, and Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, in 1870. On the resignation of Bishop Harris he was nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the See of Gibraltar, and was consecrated at Oxford, Feb. 1, 1874.

SANDON (VISCOUNT) THE RIGHT HON. DUDLEY FRANCIS STUART RYDER, M.P., is the eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by Lady Frances Stuart, fourth daughter of the late Marquis of Bute. He was born at Brighton, Jan. 16, 1831, and received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. After leaving the University he accompanied the present Earl of Carnarvon on a journey to the East. He served as Captain in the 2nd Staffordshire Militia when that regiment was called out for garrison duty at the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1856, he was elected M.P. for Lichfield, which city he represented till 1859; and for some time he was Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Colonial Office (1856-8). He unsuccessfully contested Stafford in 1860. Viscount Sandon was first elected for Liverpool in Jan., 1868, and at the last general election, in Feb., 1874, his lordship was returned for that borough at the head of the poll, no fewer than

20,206 votes having been recorded in his favour—the largest number given to any candidate in the United Kingdom. Formerly he ranked as a Liberal, but for many years past he has been a steady supporter of the Conservative party. At one time he took an active part in the private business of the House, and served on several select committees, including those on the Euphrates Valley, Hudson's Bay, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services; and he was also a member of the secret committee appointed to inquire into the Westmeath Ribbon outrages. His name was associated with the Parochial Councils Bill, which he brought forward in two Sessions, with the object of giving to the laity a larger share in the management of Church affairs. His lordship had always evinced a great interest in ecclesiastical matters, and had taken a leading part, conjointly with Mr. W. H. Smith, in founding the "Bishop of London's Fund." To the first London School Board he was returned for Westminster (1873), and he presided over the statistical committee appointed by that body to investigate the educational wants of the Metropolis. In Feb., 1874, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education, and for four years he represented that Department in the House of Commons. He brought in the Education Act of 1876, and various Revised Codes. In 1878, when the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland became vacant, the Earl of Beaconsfield twice offered it to Viscount Sandon, who, however, refused it for family reasons; but shortly afterwards his lordship accepted the post of President of the Board of Trade, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Adderley, who was raised to the House of Peers (April, 1878). He married, in 1861, Lady Mary Frances Cecil, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Exeter,

SANDWICH ISLANDS, KING OF THE. (*See* KALAKAUA.)

SANDYS, JOHN EDWIN, M.A., son of the late Rev. T. Sandys, who was a missionary of the C.M.S. for nearly forty years in Bengal, was born May 19, 1844. He was educated at Repton School, and entered St. John's College as a minor scholar in 1863. He was elected first Bell's Scholar in 1864, obtained the Gold Medal for a Greek Ode on the "Art of Pheidias" in 1865, the Porson Prize for Greek Trochaics in 1865, and for Greek Iambics in 1866, and was twice awarded the Members' Prize for Latin Prose Composition. (1) for a Latin Oration on the death of Abraham Lincoln; (2) for a Latin Essay on the British Expeditions of Julius Cæsar. In 1867 he graduated as Senior Classic, and was elected Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College; and, on taking his M.A. degree in 1870, was appointed Tutor of his College, an office which he still holds. He was an Examiner for the Classical Tripos on five occasions between 1871 and 1876, and was principal Classical Lecturer of Jesus College from 1867 to 1877. He resigned this last appointment after his election, Oct. 19, 1876, to the office of Public Orator of the University of Cambridge. In 1868 he edited the "Ad Demonicum" and "Panegyricus" of Isocrates; and afterwards (in conjunction with Mr. Paley) prepared for the Syndics of the University Press two volumes of "Select Private Orations" of Demosthenes; the second volume, which was mainly the work of Mr. Sandys, appeared in 1875, and included the six speeches, *pro Phormione, contra Stephanum I., II., contra Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem.* He has also revised and edited a Commentary on the Rhetoric of Aristotle, which was left in a nearly completed form by Mr. Cope, and was published in three volumes by the University Press in 1877.

SANT, JAMES, R.A., was born at Croydon, April 23, 1820, and received his first instruction in art from John Varley, one of the fathers of the British school of painting in water-colours. It was not however till 1842 that he devoted himself to painting as a pro-

fession by becoming a student of the Royal Academy, where he studied for four years. Shortly after leaving he began to exhibit those "subject pictures" or "fancy subjects" of single figures generally, and these frequently children, by which he is probably most widely known, many of them having been engraved. Of these we may select as typical examples the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Among Mr. Sant's numerous other works of this description are the "Light of the Cross," "Mother's Hope," "Morning" and "Evening," "She Never Told her Love," "Harmony," "Young Minstrel," "Retrospection," "Saxon Women," "The Boy Shakspere," "The Walk to Emmaus," "The Miller's Daughter," and "Young Steele." Works of this class were the best possible preparation for, or alternation from, the practice of portraiture, to which the pressure of fashionable favour has almost confined Mr. Sant in later years. His style of portrait painting is refined, poetical, and graceful, and he frequently throws in accessories connecting the sitter with some interesting incident. His pictures of children are especially pleasing, and in this particular branch of his art he is without a competitor. The largest collection of Mr. Sant's works is at Strawberry Hill. For Countess Waldegrave the artist painted no fewer than 22 members of her distinguished circle, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster when Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of Wellington when Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Countess Morley, Earl Grey, Bishop Wilberforce, and Countess Waldegrave herself. This Strawberry Hill gallery of pictures was exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1861. To enumerate all the fashionable and other notabilities whose portraits have been painted by Mr. Sant would far exceed our limits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1861; R.A. in 1870; and in Jan., 1871, was appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to the Queen in succession to the late Sir George Hayter, when he was commissioned to paint a large picture of Her Majesty and her royal grandchildren, the three eldest children of the Prince of Wales, and a State portrait of the Queen for the Turkish Embassy. In June, 1877, Mr. Sant was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Accademia Raffaello in Urbino.

SANTLEY, CHARLES, barytone singer, born at Liverpool, after receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, proceeded to Italy to complete his professional training. He made his first appearance as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden Opera, during the Pyne-Harrison management, and achieved his first great success in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. He created so favourable an impression in this character that he took rank as one of the most effective barytones of the day. His career, especially since he attached himself exclusively to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe, has been very successful. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich qualities of the *basso profondo*. In Gounod's opera of "Faust," Mr. Santley performed in the same season the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles, with triumphant success.

SARDOU, VICTORIEN, the celebrated French dramatist, is son of M. Léandre Sardou, a professor at Paris, and the compiler of several publica-

tions. He was born in Paris Sept. 7, 1831. At first he studied medicine, but he was obliged, in consequence of the embarrassments of his family, to give private lessons in history, philosophy, and mathematics. He also made attempts in literature, writing articles for several reviews, for the minor journals, and for the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation." His first comedy, "La Taverne des Étudiants," was brought out at the Odéon April 1, 1854, and proved a complete failure. In the year 1857 M. Sardou was in a state of abject poverty and extreme distress. He was living in a garret, and was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever; but a neighbour, Mdlle. de Bréeourt, nursed him with tender care during his illness, from which he slowly recovered. He married this young woman in the following year, and by her he was introduced to Mademoiselle Déjazet, who had just established the theatre which was named after her. M. Sardou, undeterred by his former failure, now turned his attention again to dramatic composition, and quickly built up for himself a brilliant reputation. Nine years later he was in possession of a handsome fortune and a European renown, when a gloom was temporarily cast over his career by the death of his devoted wife (1867). M. Sardou's earlier pieces were performed at the Théâtre Déjazet, viz.:—"Les premières Armes de Figaro" (Sept. 27, 1859); "Monsieur Garat" (April 30, 1860); and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais" (April 24, 1862). "Monsieur Garat" was one of the most prolonged successes of the little theatre, and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," transformed into an opera-bouffe, was afterwards brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés, and also, in an English version, at the Criterion Theatre, London. M. Sardou has since produced a large number of dramatic pieces in rapid succession. Several of his contemporaries have not hesitated to accuse him of plagiarism, and to assert that he composes rapidly because he is not at all scrupulous as to the sources from which he borrows his ideas. Subjoined is a list of his other works, with the dates of their first representation:—"Les Gens nerveux" (Palais Royal, Nov. 4, 1859); "Les Pattes de Mouche" (Gymnase, May 15, 1860); "Les Femmes Fortes" (Vaudeville, Dec. 31, 1860); "L'Éeureuil," under the pseudonym of Carle (Vaudeville, Feb. 9, 1861); "Piccolino" (Gymnase, July 18, 1861); "Nos Intimes," one of his most brilliant successes (Vaudeville, Nov. 16, 1861); "La Papillonne" (Théâtre-Français, April 11, 1862), a piece which was unfavourably received; "La Perle noire" (Gymnase, April 12, 1862); "Les Ganaches" (same theatre, Oct. 29, 1862); "Batailles d'Amour," a comic opera in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Daclin (Opéra-Comique, April 13, 1863); "Les Diables noirs" (Vaudeville, 1863), a drama in four acts, which, after being interdicted by the censorship, was severely criticized by the press; "Le Dégel" (Déjazet, April 12, 1864); "Don Quichotte," a fairy piece in three acts (Gymnase, June 25, 1864): "Les Pommes du Voisin" (Palais Royal, Oct. 25, 1864); "Capitaine Henriot" (Opéra-Comique, Dec. 26, 1864); "Les Vieux Garçons" (Gymnase, Jan. 21, 1865); "La Famille Benoiton" (Vaudeville, Nov. 4, 1865); "Nos bons Villageois" (Gymnase, Oct. 3, 1866); "Maison neuve" (Vaudeville, Dec. 4, 1866); "Séraphine," originally entitled "La Dévote" (Gymnase, Dec. 21, 1868); "Patrie" (Porte-Saint-Martin, March 18, 1869); "Fernande" (Gymnase, March 8, 1870); "Le Roi Carotte" (Gaîté, Jan. 15, 1872); "Rabagas" (Vaudeville, Jan., 1872), a piece which was supposed to have reference to M. Gambetta; "Les Merveilleuses" (Théâtre des Variétés, 1873); "Andréa" (Gymnase, March 17, 1873); "L'Oncle Sam," a satire on American society (Vaudeville, Nov., 1873); "La Haine," a tragedy which was not successful (Gaîté, Dec., 1874); "Ferréol" (Gymnase, Nov.,

1875); "Dora" a comedy in five acts (Vaudeville, Jan., 1877); and "Les Bourgeois de Pontarsy" (Vaudeville, 1878). M. Sardou has realised a princely fortune by his writings, and has built a splendid château at Marly-le-Roy. He married, secondly, on June 17, 1872, Mademoiselle Soulier, daughter of the Conservateur of the Museum of Versailles. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1863, and was elected a Member of the French Academy in June, 1877, in succession to M. Joseph Autran. His reception into the French Academy took place May 23, 1878.

SARTORIS, MRS. (*See* KEMBLE, ADELAIDE.)

SARTORIUS, SIR GEORGE ROSE, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, eldest son of the late Colonel of Engineers, J. C. Sartorius, of the E.I.C.'s service, and of Annabella Rose, granddaughter of Admiral Harvey, was born Aug. 9, 1790. At an early age he entered the navy, was present at the battle of Trafalgar, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and was three times mentioned in the *Gazette* for boating services. When in command of the *Slaney*, he was present at the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1815, to the squadron under the orders of Captain Sir Frederick Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. In 1830-31, he was engaged by the Terceira Regency, acting for the young Queen of Portugal, to fit out and take the command of a squadron to act against the usurper, Don Miguel. In this service his efforts were much embarrassed by a factious opposition; and owing to this cause, and to the contradictory orders issued from head-quarters, he had a very critical duty to perform. During the continuation of the contest that ensued, a spirit of discontent sprang up among the seamen, who became mutinous in consequence of their arrears of pay being withheld from them. This vexatious state of things was much aggravated by misrepresentations to the effect that it was the intention of the admiral to withdraw the ships, and to deprive the seamen of their rights. Indeed, so far did his opponents proceed, as to attempt to seize him on board his own ship. This opened the eyes of the men, and, after much difficulty and after making many sacrifices, the admiral succeeded, by exercising great firmness and forbearance, in restoring order, and in recovering the good will and devoted attachment of the remaining crews. During the prevalence of the mutinous spirit of the seamen, many of them had deserted to the Spanish shores, and great privation was caused by the failure of provisions. This last evil was only remedied by the admiral purchasing, at his own cost, supplies of meat and biscuit; but for this the squadron must have been surrendered to the Spanish Government. He had soon after to menace with an attack a Spanish squadron of a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and corvettes, sent to drive him out of Spanish waters; and with mutinous crews he managed to fight two actions, eventually succeeding in driving the enemy's ships into Lisbon, while the Tagus was blockaded and Oporto kept free during the time of his command. When confidence was restored, and the crews, who were all English, found how groundless had been their alarms at the motives and conduct of the admiral, they manifested great zeal and devotion; and on his ascertaining that the time had come when he could retire honourably, and with safety to the cause in which he had embarked, he signified his intention to give up the command to his old friend Napier; and this at a time when officers and men declared their intention to serve under no other commander until his claims were satisfied. On the re-establishment of the Queen's government, the admiral successively received the titles of Viscount de Pudade, Count of Senhafirma, together with the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, for the services he had rendered. As captain of the *Malabar* he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United

States for his efforts to save the U.S. frigate *Missouri* from destruction by fire in Gibraltar Bay, in 1842. Shortly after he was so fortunate as to receive on board the Regent of Spain, Espartero, and to afford him an asylum when closely pursued by his enemies. Sir George was the first to foresee, in 1855, the revolution about to take place in naval warfare, by the revival of the ancient mode of striking an adversary with the prow; the introduction of which principle, as the so-called "ram," has since been adopted. He became Admiral of the White in the British navy in 1862; Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1869; and Admiral of the Fleet the same year.

SASKATCHEWAN, BISHOP OF, (*See* MACLEAN, DR.)

SAULCY, LOUIS FÉLICIEN JOSEPH CAIGNART DE, antiquary, born at Lille, March 19, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School in 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the late Duke of Orleans, Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to Oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return, announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques," published in 1852-4, and translated into English, is well known. Owing to his researches in the Holy Land, M. de Saulcy, from being a sceptic, became a believer in revealed religion. His later works are: "Histoire de l'Art Judaïque, tirée des Textes Sacrés et Profanes," 1858; "Les Expéditions de César en Grande-Bretagne," 1860; "Voyage en Terre-Sainte," 2 vols., 1865; "Les Derniers Jours de Jérusalem," 1866; "Histoire d'Hérode, Roi des Juifs," 1867; "Étude Chronologique des Livres d'Esdras et de Néhémie," 1868; and "Dictionnaire Topographique abrégé de la Terre Sainte," 1877. M. de Saulcy has been twice married. His second wife, Mdlle. de Billing, a daughter of the well-known diplomatist, was appointed lady of the palace to the Empress. After the capitulation of Sédan (1870), M. de Saulcy followed the Empress to Chislehurst, but he has since returned to France and resumed his labours at the Academy of Inscriptions, where he was nominated a member of the permanent commission of the "Corpus des Inscriptions Sémitiques." He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1847, a Senator of France, having previously retired from the Artillery with the rank of Major, Nov. 14, 1859, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1862.

SAWYER, WILLIAM, F.S.A., born at Brighton, July 26, 1828, was early connected with the periodical and newspaper press, and has produced several poetical works in addition to fiction. He has published "Thought and Reverie," 1849; "Ten Miles from Town," 1867, which ran through two editions; and "The Legend of Phyllis," and "A Year of Song," in 1872. He has also produced two or three dramatic works with success. Mr. Sawyer is connected with the London daily press, and edits several weekly journals, besides contributing largely to the magazines.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, DUKE OF. (*See* ERNEST II.)

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON, a French statesman, born in 1826, is son of Horace Émile Say, and grandson of Jean Baptiste Say, the celebrated political economist. Following the traditions of his family, he devoted himself to the study of political economy, and for many years he was

editor of the *Journal des Débats*. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif in 1869, but in Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly, as one of the representatives of the department of the Seine. In June the same year he became Prefect of that department. In Oct., 1871, he came to London, accompanied by M. Vautrain, the president of the Municipal Council of Paris, and presented to the Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall a bronze medal of the Hôtel de Ville, and the large gold medal which was struck in commemoration of the revictualling of Paris by voluntary subscriptions collected in this country. At the same time he on behalf of M. Thiers presented the Lord Mayor with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He and M. Vautrain were entertained at a public banquet in the Mansion House (Oct. 18). On Dec. 7, 1872, he was made Minister of Finance by M. Thiers, on whose downfall he naturally left office (May 24, 1873). He again accepted the portfolio of Finance in M. Buffet's administration, in March, 1875. Soon afterwards he was elected a Senator for the department of the Seine-et-Oise ; his term of office will expire in 1882. He retained his portfolio in the Dufaure cabinet of the 10th of May, 1876, and in the Jules Simon cabinet of the 13th of Dec. following, but he retired with the latter May 17, 1877. When a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure in Dec., 1877, M. Léon Say again became Minister of Finance. He presided over the International Monetary Conference held at the Foreign Office, Paris, in Aug., 1878. M. Léon Say, who is a great authority on financial and economical questions, has written "Théorie des Changes Étrangers," translated from the English, and preceded by an introduction ; "Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte," 1848 ; "La Ville de Paris et le Crédit Foncier ;" "Lettre aux Membres de la Commission du Corps Législatif ;" "Observations sur le Système Financier de M. le Préfet de la Seine," 1865 ; and, in conjunction with M. Léon Walras, "Les Obligations Populaires." He has contributed to the *Annuaire de l'Économie Politique* and the *Journal des Économistes*. In Dec., 1874, the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, elected M. Léon Say to the seat left vacant by the death of M. Dubois.

SAYCE, ARCHIBALD HENRY, born at Shirehampton, near Bristol, Sept. 25, 1846, was educated partly at home, and partly at Grosvenor College, Bath. He became Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1865, First Class in Moderations in 1866, was First Class in the Final Classical Schools in 1868, was elected a Fellow of his College in 1869, Tutor in 1870, and since then Senior Tutor. He was ordained deacon in 1870, and priest in 1871. He became Deputy-Professor of Comparative Philology in 1876 ; an elector to the Chair of Celtic in the same year ; and Public Examiner in the School of Theology in 1877. He has been a member of the Old Testament Revision Company since 1874. He has published :— "Outlines of Acadian Grammar," in the *Journal of Philology*, 1870 ; "An Assyrian Grammar for Comparative Purposes," 1872 ; "The Principles of Comparative Philology," 1874, 2nd edition, 1875 ; "The Astronomy and Astrology of the Babylonians," 1874 ; "An Elementary Assyrian Grammar and Reading Book," 1875, 2nd edition, 1877 ; "A Lecture on the Study of Comparative Philology," 1876 ; "Lectures on the Assyrian Syllabary and Grammar," 1877 ; "Babylonian Literature," 1877 ; "Critical Examination of Isaiah, xxxvi.-xxxix., the Chaldean Account of the Deluge, and the Date of the Ethnological Table of Genesis," in the *Theological Review*, 1873-4 ; "Syracuse," in the *Fortnightly Review*, Oct., 1875 ; "The Jelly-Fish Theory of Language," in the *Contemporary Review*, April, 1876 ; "The Karian Inscriptions," in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, x.,

3; "Acadian Phonology" in Transactions of the Philological Society, 1877; "The Tenses of the Assyrian Verb" in the Transactions of the R.A.S., 1877; "La Inscripcion de Castellon de la Plena" in *La Academia*, April, 1877; and "Language and Race" in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, 1877. Mr. Sayce edited George Smith's "History of Babylonia, 1877."

SCHAFF, PHILIP, D.D., born at Chur, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819. He was educated at Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin, and in 1841 travelled as private tutor, in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1844 he went to America, where he became Professor of Theology in the Lutheran Seminary at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and was subsequently lecturer on Ecclesiastical History at Andover, and Professor of Church History at Hartford. In 1871 he became Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Among his numerous works are:—"History of the Apostolic Church" (1851); "German Hymn Book" (1859); "History of the Christian Church of the First Three Centuries" (1858); "The Christ of the Gospels" (1864); "Lectures on the Civil War in America" (1865); "Christ in Song" (1869); "Revision of the English Version of the New Testament" (1874); "Bibliotheca Symbolica" (1875), and "The Vatican Council" (1875).

SCHARF, GEORGE, F.S.A., son of a Bavarian artist of the same name, who had settled in London in 1816. He was born Dec. 16, 1820, is well known as a writer on subjects connected with art, and as a skilful artist, having studied its principles under his father, who died in London in Nov., 1860. He was educated at London University School, and having gained medals at the Society of Arts, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1838. His first published work was a series of etchings, entitled "Scenic Effects," illustrating the Shaksperian and Classical revivals by Macready, when manager of Covent Garden Theatre in 1838-9. He travelled in Italy in 1840, and accompanied Sir C. Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor, whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a government expedition. A large collection of his drawings, both of Lycian views and outlines of sculpture, is deposited in the British Museum. After his return he painted some oil pictures, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution; but his time has been chiefly devoted to illustrating books; among which may be mentioned Fellows's "Lycia," Murray's "Illustrated Prayer-Book," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," 1847; Milman's "Horace," 1849; Kugler's "Handbook of Italian and German Painting," 1851, 2nd edit., 1855, in which he devised a collected series of minute representations of all Raphael's compositions known as the "Holy Family;" Layard's works on "Nineveh," Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," Keats's "Poems," Pollock's "Dante," and "The Life of Stothard." He was elected F.S.A. in 1852, and Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome in 1858. He delivered a course of lectures on Italian art at the Royal Institution, and was appointed Art Secretary at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, and in the same year Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. He has written "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," prefixed to Wordsworth's "Greece;" "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace;" "Artistic and Descriptive Notes on Remarkable Pictures in the British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters," published in 1858; a "Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace," in 1860; and a "Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of London," reprinted

from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, in 1865. In 1866 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, upon portraits, illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself from the original pictures; a second series was given in March, 1868. He is also the author of an account of the various representations of Richard II., with a record of the restoration of the celebrated portrait preserved in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, printed in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, 1867; and of an historical account of the pictures belonging to the Crown, recording their vicissitudes from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present century, and published in the volume of the Archæological Institute, entitled "Old London," 1867. In these catalogues many erroneous titles of portraits were corrected, and several names of eminence, supposed to have been lost, have been recovered. His essays on "The Three Children of the King of Castille," a triptych formerly belonging to King Henry VIII.; and a rare portrait of the Empress Leonora, mother of Maximilian, previously unknown, were printed in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries. He contributed to the journal of the Royal Archæological Institute a new interpretation of the well-known picture of Queen Elizabeth in a litter surrounded by her nobles, erroneously engraved by Vertue as "A Procession to Hunsdon House," in 1571. He showed that it was in reality the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars in 1600, to celebrate the wedding of Anne Russell to Lord Herbert. This departure from the date assumed by Vertue, had extensively altered the names of the persons represented. His latest works have been elaborate historical catalogues of the paintings at Knowsley Hall and Woburn Abbey, privately printed.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, PRINCE OF. (*See* CHRISTIAN, PRINCE.)

SCHLIEMANN, DR. HEINRICH, F.S.A., was born at Ankershagen in Mecklenburg, in 1822, being the son of a Lutheran pastor, who inspired him at an early age with an enthusiastic admiration of the heroes of ancient Greece, whose exploits have been immortalised by Homer. On his mother's death, which occurred when he was nine years old, he went to live with his uncle, a clergyman of Kalkhorst, where he remained two years. When the lad was fourteen years old, the elder Schliemann lost his parish, became miserably poor, and could no longer pay for his son's schooling. The result was that young Schliemann had to enter a grocer's shop in the little town of Fürstenburg, instead of following a career of letters, for which he felt a strong inclination, but he always preserved for the glories of antiquity the same love which he showed in his early infancy. In this shop he passed five and a half years of his life, occupied in selling herrings, butter, brandy, milk, and salt, in grinding potatoes for the distillery, and in other similar pursuits. He only came in contact with the lower classes of society, and as he was forced to work from five in the morning until eleven at night, he rapidly forgot the little learning he had previously acquired. At last, through the mediation of friends, he obtained a place as correspondent and book-keeper in the Amsterdam firm of Messrs. B. H. Schroeder & Co., who engaged him with a salary of 600 florins, which, seeing his zeal, they shortly afterwards raised to 1000. In 1846 he was sent to St. Petersburg by his firm as their local agent, and a year later he established himself in business there on his own account. In the course of his busy life he has visited most parts of Europe and America, and has learned many languages, including Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, ancient and modern Greek, and Arabic. Having amassed a fortune, he commenced his archæological investigations and excavations in the East,

and recorded the results in a work written in French in 1869, and entitled "Ithaque, Le Péloponèse, Troie. Recherches Archéologiques." Previously he had published in the same language, "La Chine et le Japon au temps présent" (1867). In 1874 he published "Troy and its Remains," which contains a full account of the researches and discoveries made by him at Hissarlik, the site of ancient Troy, and in the Trojan Plain. In Feb., 1874, he obtained permission from the Greek Government to excavate Mycenæ, where, in 1877, he discovered the five royal tombs which local tradition pointed out to Pausanias as those of Agamemnon and his companions, who were murdered by Ægisthus. The treasures of gold and silver brought to light denote great artistic perfection, and demonstrate the existence of a school of domestic artists entirely independent of oriental influence. Coming now to England, Dr. Schliemann met with a most flattering reception. He was elected an honorary member of the Grocers' Company, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Archæological Institute. Many of the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik were exhibited at the South Kensington Museum at the close of 1877, and about the same time there appeared in English, "Mycenæ; a Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. The Preface by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. M.P." In his explorations Dr. Schliemann has been greatly assisted by his wife, who is an accomplished Greek scholar. She is a native of Greece. At the present time (Dec., 1878) Dr. Schliemann is continuing his excavations at Hissarlik, employing constantly 125 labourers, and several horse-carts.

SCHMITZ, LEONHARD, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., was born at Eupen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 6, 1807, studied history and philology at the University of Bonn, under Niebuhr, Welcker, &c., from 1828 till 1832, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to the Rectorship of the High School of Edinburgh, which he resigned in July, 1866; he then undertook the Principalship of the London International College, which he resigned in 1874, on being appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London. He was selected by the Queen in 1859 to give a course of historical instruction to the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862-3 gave a similar course to Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," consisting of eight volumes, 1844-53; and the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, from 1844 till 1850; and has compiled a "Popular History of Rome;" a "History of Greece;" Grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History," 1855; a "Manual of Ancient Geography," 1857; a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages," 1859; "History of Latin Literature," 1877; and contributed largely to the Penny Cyclopædia, Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," and the Encyclopædia Britannica. Dr. Schmitz became a naturalised British subject shortly after his appointment to the Rectorship at Edinburgh.

SCHNEIDER, HORTENSE CATHERINE, a French actress, born at Bordeaux about 1835, displayed while very young an aptitude for the stage, and at the age of fifteen played with applause in "Michel et Christine" at the Athénée of her native city. An old teacher named Schaffner gave her lessons in singing, and she subsequently spent three years at Agen, playing secondary parts. Going to

Paris she obtained an engagement in the company of the Bouffes-Parisiens, and on Sept. 19, 1856, made her *début* in "Le Chien de Garde" at the Théâtre des Variétés. Here she met with considerable success, which was increased by her performances at the Théâtre du Palais Royal, where she made her first appearance Aug. 5, 1858. In Dec. 1864 Mdlle. Schneider returned to the Variétés and caused quite a *furore* by her acting in "La Belle Hélène." She achieved a success even more signal in "La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein" during the Universal Exposition of 1867, and appeared in the same part at London in July, 1868. In the following year she returned to the Bouffes-Parisiens.

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, born at Paris, July 21, 1804, on quitting the Collége Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the Liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent Republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, 1830, and placed his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic journals. He advocated the abolition of negro slavery; went, in 1829, to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States, and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, called loudly for immediate emancipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and in 1847 set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the Cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary; issued, March 4, a decree proclaiming the principal of emancipation; and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Guadaloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation in the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death came on for discussion just as the *coup d'état* suppressed the Assembly. Expelled from France, he took refuge in England. He refused to take advantage of the amnesty proclaimed by the Empire, and did not return to France until after the commencement of the war with Germany, and the earlier defeats sustained by the French troops in Aug., 1870. After the 4th of September, he was nominated Colonel of the Staff of the National Guards, and a member of the Commission of Barricades, being intrusted with the duty of organising the Legion of Artillery, which he commanded throughout the siege of Paris. In Feb., 1871, he was returned as representative of the department of the Seine, to the National Assembly, and was also chosen for Martinique and Guiana. He elected to sit for Martinique. M. Schoelcher voted with the Extreme Left. He has since been elected a Senator for Life. He has published a number of valuable works on the subject of slavery; also "The Life of Handel," Lond., 1857; and "The Sunday Rest," Lond., 1870.

SCHOFIELD, GEN. JOHN MCALLISTER, born in Chatauque county, New York, Sept. 29, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1853; remained there for five years as Instructor in Natural Philosophy; and from 1858 to 1861 was Professor of Natural Philosophy at St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, and served with credit in Missouri and Kansas. In 1864 he joined the army of Gen. Sherman, and bore a prominent part in all its ope-

rations to the close of the war. In 1864 he was made Brigadier-General, and in 1869 Major-General in the regular army. In 1867 he was placed in command of the military district of Virginia. In 1868 he was appointed Secretary of War, but he resigned in 1869, and was assigned to the command of the department of Missouri; and in 1870 to that of the Pacific. In 1876 he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

SCHOTT, WILHELM, philologist and ethnologist, was born at Mayence in Sept., 1809, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy at Halle, in 1827, since which time he has devoted himself to the study of the European and Asiatic languages. His first work, "An Essay on the Tatar Languages" ("Versuch über die tatarischen Sprachen"), appeared in 1836. In 1840 he was nominated a Professor in the High School of Berlin, and in 1842 a Fellow in ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin. The same year he published "De Linguâ Tschuwaschorum," in which he demonstrated the Turkish character of this idiom. In 1849 followed his work, "Concerning the Altaic or Finnish-Tatar group of Languages;" in 1854, "The Numeral in the Tschudic-Class of Languages;" and after this a yet unconcluded series of treatises entitled "Altaic Studies," 1860-72. Dr. Schott, who is Professor-Extraordinary in the University of Berlin, has also written largely on the Chinese language and literature, and on the Ugro-Finnish class of languages.

SCHURZ, CARL, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of that city, and at the University of Bonn. In 1848 he became associated with Gottfried Kinkel, in editing a revolutionary journal, and subsequently in initiating a revolution. At the surrender of the fortress of Rastadt, he escaped into Switzerland, whence in May, 1850, he returned secretly to Germany and rescued Kinkel, who had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau. The two escaped to Leith, Scotland. Schurz went thence to Paris as a newspaper correspondent, but a year later returned to London as a teacher. In 1852 he went to the United States, remained in Philadelphia for three years, and then settled in Wisconsin, and became prominent as a political orator in the German language. The following year he was nominated by the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Spain, where he remained till Dec. 1861; returning to the United States, he resigned his office, and entered the army, and in the May following was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the autumn of 1863 he went to Tennessee, and took part in several battles, but resigned in 1864, and returned to his profession of the law. In 1866 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he founded and edited for some time the *Detroit Post*. In 1868 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected U.S. senator from Missouri. In the Presidential canvass of 1872 he united with that portion of the Republican party known as "Liberals," who nominated Mr. Greeley for President, in opposition to General Grant; and for a time he was usually classed with the Democrats. He, however, returned to the regular Republican party; and in 1876 took an active part in the canvass for Mr. Hayes, by whom he was, in 1877, appointed Secretary of the Interior.

SCHUVÁLOFF, COUNT PETER, who is at present Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James', is a descendant of a well-known Russian family of nobility, and which, as far as records go, was ennobled in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Many members of that house have played highly important parts in the history of Russia both as generals and as diplomatists, and we find them first in a prominent position under Peter

the Great. We have only to point to General Iwan Schuváloff, the commander of Wiborg, who was one of the greatest generals of his time in Russia, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his sovereign. But it was only under the Empress Elizabeth that the family was raised to the dignity of Count. This was in the year 1746, and ever since the members of the Schuváloff family have stood in high esteem with their sovereigns, to whom, it must be admitted, they have rendered excellent service. But they owed their chief promotions to the Empress Elizabeth and the Empress Catherine, of whom some of them were special favourites. Count Peter Schuváloff, to whom it is intended to draw special attention, was born in 1828. He at first entered the military service, and in 1864 had been advanced to the rank of general, whether on account of any special merit or not it is difficult to say, since promotion in Russia does not always depend upon that, but goes very much by favour. He filled successively the post of military attaché in Paris, of functionary in the Ministry of the Interior, and Governor-General of the Baltic provinces. He was advanced subsequently to the post of Chief of the Secret Police, third section of the Imperial Chancellerie, which is in Russia a highly important position, the occupant having, in a great measure, to deal with foreign affairs. This appointment was made in 1866, and for upwards of seven years Count Schuváloff retained that post, and enjoyed the most implicit confidence of his sovereign, upon whom he exercised greater influence than any of his colleagues. His appointment as Ambassador to Her Majesty Queen Victoria was looked upon by some in Russia as a kind of exile. Some believed that he was sent to England owing to Prince Gortschakoff's jealousy, the Prince looking upon him as his rival and aspirant for the post of Chancellor. Other reasons of a more private nature were likewise assigned for his expatriation, but on the other hand it was likewise said that the Czar had chosen him for his representative in England on account of the confidence he reposed in the Count's ability, and in his devotion to the Emperor. If this latter motive was the real cause of the appointment, events have proved the farsightedness of the Czar, who could not have had a better servant during the trying negotiations between the two countries within the last few years. It was also said at the time that the Emperor Alexander had been guided in his choice by a desire that the Count should become better qualified for the position of successor to Prince Gortschakoff by obtaining a more intimate knowledge of European diplomacy. The evident success which had crowned his labours when the Count was sent on a special mission to this country previous to his appointment as Ambassador, to appease the susceptibilities of the then Gladstone cabinet respecting the Russian expedition to Khiva, was no doubt another reason for his being entrusted with the post of Ambassador to England, and subsequent occurrences have shown the necessity of Russia being ably represented. In a great measure it may be attributed to Count Schuváloff that, up to the present, England and Russia have avoided coming to an open rupture. His intervention previous to the Berlin Congress, his action at the Congress itself and since the signature of the treaty of Berlin, have all tended to smooth the manifold difficulties which threatened to end in a declaration of war. All through, however, the Count has been opposed to Prince Gortschakoff's policy, and is certainly his rival. For several months after the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin, Count Schuváloff was varying in the favour of the Czar, the scales now rising, then falling; but Prince Gortschakoff has, up to the present, succeeded in always re-establishing his position, in consequence of the double current of the peace and war party at court, the

Prince ever steering with the wind. The moment, however, Count Schuváloff's ascendancy shall have been established, he is sure to be recalled to St. Petersburg, and in that case he would be probably placed at the helm.

SCHWARZENBERG, CARDINAL FREDERICK VON, Prince Bishop of Prague, a member of the princely house bearing his name, was born April 6, 1809. Having completed his education, and taken holy orders, the prince became, in 1836, Bishop of Salzburg. In 1842 he was made a cardinal, and in 1849 was translated as Prince Bishop of Prague. At the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican (1869-70) the cardinal belonged to the inopportunist party, but afterwards unreservedly accepted the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

SCHWARZENBERG, PRINCE JOHN ADOLPH, brother of the preceding, born May 29, 1799, is an Imperial Privy Councillor and Chamberlain and an Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire. In 1833 he succeeded his father in the titles and estates. In 1830 he married Princess Eleanora von Liechtenstein (born Dec. 25, 1812), and from this union was born their son Prince Adolph Joseph, now a major in the Austrian army. The prince is President of the Imperial Patriotic Society of Bohemia, of the Imperial Agricultural Society in Vienna, and of the Imperial Privileged Institute of Credit for Commerce and Industry of Vienna.

SCLATER, PHILIP LUTLEY, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., second son of W. L. Selater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, born in 1829, was educated at Winchester School, and at the age of 16 was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a first-class in mathematics. He was subsequently Fellow of the same College. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western circuit for several years, became secretary to the Zoological Society of London in 1859, was elected F.R.S. in 1861, and was made Doctor Philosophiæ by the University of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He was editor of the first series of the *Ibis*, a journal of ornithology, and of the *Natural History Review*, and is author of a "Monograph of the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London," and of upwards of 300 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of natural history in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," the *Ibis*, the *Natural History Review*, and the *Journal of Science*. In 1875 Mr. Sclater was appointed Private Secretary to his brother, the Right Hon. G. Selater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, but resigned that office in 1877. In the same year he became one of the General Secretaries to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

SCLATER-BOOTH, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE, M.P., F.R.S., eldest son of William Lutley Selater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hampshire, by Anne Maria, daughter of the late William Bowyer, Esq., was born in London in 1826. From Winchester School, where he obtained the gold medal for Latin verse, he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1847). He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1851. In 1857 he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Booth in addition to his patronymic; and in the same year he was elected M.P. for North Hampshire, which constituency he has continued to represent in the Conservative interest down to the present time. During the first ten years of his Parliamentary career Mr. Selater-Booth was a frequent and active member of Select Committees, and became very conversant with the public and private business of the

House of Commons. As Secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1867 he represented that department in the Lower House, his chief, Lord Devon, being the first peer who had ever filled the office of President. This brought the Secretaryship into greater prominence than it had previously occupied, and identified it more completely with the policy and administration of the department. The severe pressure on the rates caused by the distress which prevailed at that time in the East of London, also brought Mr. Sclater-Booth's name before the public as actively promoting the co-operation between private charity and relief from the public rates, by which the emergency was finally dealt with. On the resignation of Lord Derby in Feb., 1868, the following year Mr. Sclater-Booth was appointed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Hunt, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He passed the estimates through the House of Commons, and conducted the financial business of the Treasury till the general election of 1868, when Mr. Disraeli's Government resigned. During Mr. Gladstone's administration (1868-74) Mr. Sclater-Booth's attention continued to be constantly directed to public business, and he served during the greater part of that time as Chairman of the important Committee on Public Accounts. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Government in 1874 he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and appointed to the office of President of the Local Government Board. In that capacity he has been distinguished for the success with which he has directed the administration and Parliamentary business of his department: in particular the Rating Act of 1874, the Registration Act of the same year, and the Pollution of Rivers Prevention Act of 1875, were measures which had long been urgently required, but which, though frequently brought forward, had never before been carried to a successful issue. The consolidation of the sanitary laws in the Public Health Act of 1875 was likewise a measure of the greatest importance with which his name could be connected.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, Chamberlain of London, son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Firth, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames, was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He founded the Bank of London, to which he was secretary until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the Working Men's Educational Union. Mr. Scott has published several volumes of lectures and a great variety of educational and other works, particularly "A Statistical Vindication of the City of London," "Contents and Teachings of the Catacombs at Rome," "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints to Lecturers to the Working Classes." Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, THE REV. CHARLES BRODRICK, D.D., born at 3, Merrion Square South, Dublin, Jan. 18, 1825, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1848 as Senior Classic and 22nd Wrangler. He gained the Pitt University scholarship (1847); was Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was elected, in 1849, a Fellow of Trinity, of which College he became assistant tutor in 1852. Afterwards he graduated M.A., 1851; B.D., 1860; D.D., 1867. He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1860 and 1869. He became Head Master of Westminster School in 1855; a Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1874; and an honorary

student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1875.

SCOTT, THE VERY REV. ROBERT, D.D., derives his descent from the Scotts of Harden, N.B., and was born in 1811 in Devonshire, where his father held a living. From Shrewsbury School he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained the Craven University Scholarship in 1833, and the Ireland University Scholarship three years subsequently. He graduated B.A. in 1833, being in the first class in classics, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College. Having held for a few years one of the college tutorships he accepted the Rectory of Duloe, in Cornwall, which he subsequently exchanged for the living of South Luffenham, Rutland. This preferment he held till 1854, when he was elected, on the death of Dr. Jenkyns, to the Mastership of Balliol College. In 1861 he succeeded Dr. Hawkins as Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford; and in 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed Dean of Rochester. Dr. Scott has translated some portions of the "Library of the Fathers," and in 1845 he gave to the world the well-known "Greek Lexicon," in conjunction with Dean Liddell.

SCOTT, ROBERT HENRY, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born at Dublin, Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as First Senior Moderator in Experimental Physics in 1856. He was appointed Lecturer in Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society in 1862, and Director of the Meteorological Office in 1867, a title changed to "Secretary of the Meteorological Council" in 1877. Mr. Scott is author of a "Manual of Volumetric Analysis," 1862; "Weather Charts and Storm Warnings," 1876; and of various papers on geology and meteorology in the Transactions of scientific societies. In addition he, in conjunction with Capt. H. Toynbee, F.R.A.S., the marine superintendent of the office, has edited the scientific works which have at successive times been issued by the Meteorological Committee, and of which the value is generally recognized by the scientific world.

SCRIVENER, THE REV. FREDERICK HENRY AMBROSE, LL.D., was born Sept. 29, 1813, at Bermondsey, Surrey, and educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Scholarship in 1834, and graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838. He was appointed Assistant Master of King's School, Sherborne, in 1835; Curate of Sandford Orcas, Somerset, in 1838; was Head Master of Falmouth School, 1846-56; Incumbent of Penwerris, Falmouth, 1846-61; Rector of Gerrans from 1861 till Dec., 1875, when the Duke of Portland presented him to the vicarage of Hendon, Middlesex. Mr. Scrivener's special study has been the criticism of the New Testament, to which nearly all his writings refer, His "Greek Testament" (7th edit., 1877), and "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament," are text-books in many schools and universities. The "Codex Bezæ," is perhaps the most complete and elaborate of his writings. His "Cambridge Paragraph Bible of the Authorized English Version; with the Text revised, and a Critical Introduction prefixed," appeared in 1873; and "Six Popular Lectures on the Text of the New Testament" in 1875. He was nominated one of the Company of Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament in 1870. The University of St. Andrew conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872. A civil list pension of £100 was granted to him Jan. 3, 1872, "in recognition of his services in connection with Biblical criticism, and in aid of the publication of his works."

SEDGWICK, AMY, a popular actress, born at Bristol, Oct. 27, 1835, after having passed through a training for the stage at an amateur

theatre near London, where Elton, Reeve, Robson, and other dramatic "stars" first trod the boards, made her first public appearance in the summer of 1853, as Julia, in "The Hunchback," at the Richmond Theatre. Her performance, though not unsuccessful, did not give promise of the celebrity she afterwards attained. She returned to Bristol to accept a temporary engagement, where, owing to a misunderstanding between herself and the lessee of the theatre, she appeared only one night as Mrs. White, in the farce of that name. Proceeding to Cardiff, Miss Sedgwick caused so great a sensation by her Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," that Mr. Moseley, the leader of a circuit which included the towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, offered her an engagement as his leading actress, which she accepted, and resigned it at the end of a year. The provincial papers praised her highly; and in 1855 Mr. John Knowles, the manager of the Manchester Theatre, secured her services for three seasons, and she drew crowded houses. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Buckstone engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre, where she made her appearance in Sept., as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and on the first night created a great sensation, and afterwards appeared in an original part in "The Unequal Match." Miss Sedgwick has acted Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Rosalind, Ophelia, Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and many other characters. Her Majesty is one of Miss Sedgwick's hearty admirers, and has done her the honour of commanding her to read dramatic selections before her. In 1858 she was married to W. B. Parkes, Esq., M.D., but was left a widow in 1863.

SEELEY, John Robert, M.A., was born in London about 1834, being a son of Mr. Seeley, the publisher of Fleet-street. He was educated at the City of London School, of which he became the captain, and thence proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1857, when he was bracketed with three others at the head of the first class in the classical tripos, and he was also Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In July, 1858, he was elected a fellow of his college, where he was a lecturer for about two years and a half. He was then appointed principal classical assistant at his old school, and held that post until his appointment, in 1863, to the Professorship of Latin in University College, London. The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed him Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1869. Professor Seeley's chief work, published anonymously in 1865 (though 1866 is the date on the title page), is entitled "Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ." It passed rapidly through several editions, created great excitement amongst the members of the various Protestant communities, and elicited numerous replies. Among the Professor's avowed works may be mentioned:—"Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," a lecture, 1864; "An English Primer: or Course of English Instruction for Schools" (in collaboration with the Rev. E. A. Abbott), 1869; "Lectures and Essays," 1870; and an edition of "Livy, with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," the first volume of which, forming one of the Clarendon Press Series, appeared in 1871.

SEELYE, Julius Hawley, D.D., LL.D., born at Bethel, Connecticut, April 14, 1824. He graduated at Amherst College in 1849; studied theology and became pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in Schenectady, New York. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College. In 1872 he visited India. In 1874 he was elected a Representative in Congress, as a candidate independent of both political parties, and was an earnest advocate of a reform in the civil service, and in the mode of dealing with the Indian tribes in

the United States. In 1876 he was elected President of Amherst College, still retaining his former professorship. He has published a translation of Schwegler's "History of Philosophy" (1856); "The Way, the Truth, and the Life," being a series of addresses delivered by him during his visit to India (1873); and "Christian Missions" (1875).

SELBORNE (Lord), The Right Hon. Roundell Palmer, second son of the late Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstanes, Yorkshire, was born at Mixbury, Nov. 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated, as a first-class in classics, in Easter term, 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and for the Latin essay in 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland scholarship in the same year. The subject of the Latin verse composition was "Numantia," and of the English "Staffa." He was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1834. In 1837 he graduated M.A., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn on June 9 the same year. Having practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, he was created a Queen's Counsel in April, 1849, and was immediately elected a Bencher of his inn. Sir Roundell Palmer was first returned to Parliament as member for Plymouth, at the general election of July, 1847, being the colleague of Viscount Ebrington. He is described in the *Parliamentary Companion* of the day as a "Liberal Conservative, favourable to the extension of free trade, but friendly to the principle of the Navigation Laws; is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy." He represented Plymouth till July, 1852, when he was not re-elected; but regained his seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. In July, 1861, though he had not a seat in Parliament at the time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's Administration, succeeding Sir William Atherton, who was promoted to be Attorney-General on the elevation of Sir Richard Bethell to the Chancellorship as Lord Westbury. Sir Roundell then received the honour of knighthood, and he was soon after elected M.P. for Richmond, a borough in which the Earl of Zetland has paramount influence, and which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. In Oct., 1863, on the death of Sir William Atherton, he became Attorney-General, and retired from office with Lord John Russell's second Administration in June, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in Dec., 1868, he was offered the Chancellorship, but not being able to endorse the policy of the Government in relation to the Irish Church, declined taking office. Sir Roundell Palmer's views on the Irish Church question were embodied at the time in a speech addressed by him to his constituents at Richmond. He concurred with the Government in recommending the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but differed from them on the question of disendowment. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet on most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent Her Majesty's Government as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. He was appointed Lord Chancellor of England, in succession to Lord Hatherley, in Oct., 1872, on which occasion he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Selborne, of Selborne, in the county of Hants. He went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb., 1874. Of late years his name has been much associated with the project for establishing what has

been termed a "Legal University"; and it may be remembered that on this subject Sir R. Palmer has twice moved, though he ultimately failed to carry, a resolution in the House of Commons. He edited the "Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862, and in the following year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews in Nov., 1877. In 1878 his lordship published "Notes on some Passages in the Liturgical History of the Reformed English Church."

SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, Bishop of Melanesia, son of the late Dr. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, born in 1845, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1866, M.A. 1870). He was curate of Alrewas, Staffordshire, 1869-70; of St. George, Wolverhampton, 1870-71; and vicar of the last-named parish, 1871-72. He entered on the Melanesian mission in 1872, and in Feb., 1877, became successor to Bishop Patteson the first Bishop of Melanesia, who was consecrated in 1861, and murdered in 1871.

SERRANO Y DOMINGUEZ, FRANCISCO, Duke de la Torre, Marshal of Spain, born at San Fernando, near Cadiz, in 1810, acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. Devoted to the interests of Queen Christine, he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of the Queen-mother, Serrano coalesced with Narvaez in the attempts of the latter to overthrow Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King-consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayor, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in its turn to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned Liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Grenada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa, in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power,—in the *coup d'état* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands. In 1857 he was sent as ambassador to Paris, in 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of Artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain-General of Madrid. On the return to power of Narvaez, towards the close of the year 1866, Serrano vehemently opposed him in consequence of the illegal prorogation of the Cortes. As President of the Senate he was delegated, together with Señor Rios Rosas, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to present to the Queen a protest signed by large numbers of the members of both Chambers. The Ministry, however, caused the two Presidents and those who signed the protest to be prosecuted, and Marshal Serrano was confined for a brief period in the military prison at Alicante. The revolution of Sept., 1868, again brought him into prominence. Queen Isabella having fled the country and her dynasty being proscribed, Marshal Serrano hastened to Cadiz on the 19th, where, in conjunction with Prim and Topete, he became the principal actor in the revolution. A few days afterwards the Junta at Madrid made him President of the Council of Ministers, and nominated him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Prim being assigned to the Ministry of War, and Admiral Topete to the Ministry of Marine. The Cortes, to which he was returned by the city of Madrid, extended and consolidated his powers. The monarchical form

of government having been decided upon, Serrano was elected Regent by 193 votes against 45, on June 16, 1869, and he continued to act in that capacity until Prince Amadeo, son of King Victor Emmanuel, was prevailed upon to accept the Spanish Crown. In May, 1872, Marshal Serrano was engaged in suppressing the Carlist insurrection in Navarre. On Feb. 27, 1874, he was appointed President of the Executive Power in Spain, and left Madrid to take command of the Army of the North. Bilbao was relieved (May 1) by the Republican forces under Marshals Serrano and Concha, who compelled the Carlists to abandon their intrenchments. Serrano soon afterwards returned to Madrid, where he received a grand ovation (May 6). In Dec., 1874, the Marshal-President betook himself to Laserna's head-quarters at Logroño, with the ostensible object of taking arms against the Carlists, but in reality to test the loyalty of the Northern Army to the Republic. It had been intimated to him that Alfonso, the Prince of the Asturias, would be proclaimed King, as indeed he was on the last day of the year. Serrano, to preserve appearances, thereupon withdrew to France, but he was back again at Madrid in the course of a month (Feb. 1, 1875). He is a member of the new Spanish Senate, and in this capacity he refused, on May 12, 1877, to be a member of the Commission charged with the duty of presenting to the King the address voted in reply to the royal message.

SERVER PASHA, a Turkish statesman, commenced his official career in the Imperial Divan, and after filling the post of Chief of the correspondence department in the ministry of war, was appointed First Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy at Vienna; then in the same capacity at Paris; and when the Sultan sent Mehemet Kubrisli Pasha to St. Petersburg as Ambassador upon the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Server Effendi was chosen as principal secretary. After the return of the Ambassador to Constantinople, Server Effendi remained in Russia as Chargé d'Affaires, and by his ability and tact succeeded in establishing the most friendly relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte. On his return to Constantinople, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1859 he was Imperial Ottoman Delegate on the commission for settling the frontier of Montenegro. After this he was successively appointed Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce; then President of the Municipality; Imperial Commissioner in Egypt in reference to the Suez Canal; and Civil Commissioner in Crete during the insurrection of 1867. The improvements carried out by him during his tenure of office as Mayor of Constantinople, 1868-70, caused him to be styled the "Haussmann of Stamboul." On Aug. 31, 1870, he was appointed Musteschar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and during the three months' illness of A'ali Pasha was Minister *ad interim*. On the death of A'ali Pasha, Sept. 6, 1871, Server Effendi was created a Muchir by the Sultan, and definitively appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Server Pasha possessed in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for this high post—experience in its special duties, a very conciliatory manner, a European education, and great popularity with the diplomatic body. Server Pasha subsequently became, in succession, Minister of Public Works, Commissary-General for carrying out the reforms in Bosnia, Governor-General of Herzegovina, and President of the first Ottoman Senate. He was recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Aarifi Pasha, July 31, 1877. He resigned in Feb., 1878, in consequence of the publication of statements which had been made by him to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, and which had been declared by Mr. Layard, our ambassador at the Porte, to be injurious to Great

Britain. On Aug. 4 in the same year, Server Pasha succeeded Mahmoud Pasha as Minister of Justice.

SERVIA, PRINCE OF. (*See* MILAN OBRENOVITCH.)

SEWELL, ELIZABETH MISSING, sister of the late Rev. William Sewell, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction by her "Amy Herbert," 1844. It was followed by "Gertrude, a Tale," and "Sketches, Three Tales," 1847; "Child's History of Rome," 1849; "Readings for Lent, from Bishop Taylor," 1851; "Experience of Life," "First History of Greece," and "Journal of a Summer Tour on the Continent," 1852; "Katherine Ashton, a Tale," 1854; "Ivors," 1856; "Thoughts for the Holy Week for Young Persons," 1857; "Ursula, a Tale of Country Life," "Clove Hall, a Tale," "Earl's Daughter, a Tale," and "Margaret Percival, a Tale," 1858; "Self-Examination before Confirmation," and "History of the Early Church," 1859; "Contes Faciles, from Modern French Authors," 1861; "Dictation Exercises," "Glimpses of the World," "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin," and "Readings for a Month preparatory to Confirmation," 1862; "Grammar made Easy," 1872; and "Catechism of Grecian History," 1874; "Some Questions of the Day," 1875; and "Popular History of France, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Louis XIV.," 1876.

SEYMOUR, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.B., G.C.H., eldest son of the late Lord G. Seymour, (son of the first Marquis of Hertford), born in 1797, received his education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated. In 1817 he became an attaché at the Hague; in 1819 was appointed Précis Writer and Private Secretary to Viscount Castlereagh; in Oct., 1822, was attached to a special mission to Verona; and in 1823 was Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, whence he was transferred, in the same capacity, first to Stuttgard and afterwards to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in 1830 proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1835 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and occupied that post for ten years; in Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon, and in 1851 to St. Petersburg. Whilst resident in the latter capital he exercised a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the Court of St. James at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with considerable address and ability during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858.

SEYMOUR, HORATIO, LL.D., born in Onondaga county, New York, May 31, 1810. He was educated at Geneva College, and studied law, but soon abandoned practice, devoting himself to the care of the large estates left by his father and father-in-law. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature; and after filling various offices was, in 1852, elected Governor of the State of New York; but was defeated for re-election in 1854. In 1862 he was again elected Governor, as the Democratic candidate, and opposed the general war policy of the national government; but when the invasion of Pennsylvania took place in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required from the State of New York. At the expiration of his term of service he retired into private life, and was not again a candidate for public honours until July, 1868, when he was, against his own wish, nominated by the National Democratic Convention for President of the United States, but was defeated by General Grant. In 1874 he declined to be a candidate for the office of Senator in Congress, although his party having

come into power, his election would have been certain. Since that time he has positively declined all nominations for public office; but his counsel has been paramount in shaping the policy and in selecting the candidates of his party in the State. If he would have accepted the nomination, he would probably have been the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the election of 1876. His only publications are a few State papers and many public addresses, mostly on topics connected with agriculture.

SEYMOUR, Admiral Sir Michael, G.C.B., son of the late Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart., born in 1802, and educated at the Royal Naval College, entered the Navy in 1813, is a Vice-Admiral, has been superintendent of the dockyard at Sheerness and Devonport, and Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station. He was made Captain of the Baltic Fleet in 1854, second in command in 1855, a K.C.B. for his services against the Russians in the Baltic, and a G.C.B. after commanding the naval operations on the Chinese coast between 1856 and 1858. He was at one time Secretary and Registrar to the Order of the Bath, is a J.P. for the county of Hants, and was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Devonport, from Aug., 1859, till Feb., 1863. He was Admiral in command at Portsmouth from 1863 till 1866. In 1876 he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

SHAFTESBURY (Earl of), K.G., The Right Hon. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, born in London, April 28, 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classies, in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned, as Lord Ashley, member for Woodstock, in 1826, and supported the Governments of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented till Feb., 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in Aug., 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage, in 1851. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in the late Sir R. Peel's administration in 1834-5; and, on the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, took charge of the Ten Hours Bill. When Sir R. Peel again took office in 1841, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the Premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours Bill. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of Parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes; no man having taken more pains to inform himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the Evangelical party within the Church of England is considerable. He is President of the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was formerly President of the Protestant Alliance; is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on an "evangelical" basis, and is an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

SHAIRP, John Campbell, LL.D., was born at Houstoun House, Linlithgowshire, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford; was appointed by Dr. Tait, now Archbishop of Canterbury, an Assistant Master of Rugby School; made Professor of Humanity at the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's, at St. Andrews, in 1861; and appointed Principal of the same College in 1868. Dr. Shairp's works are, "Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral, with other Poems," 1864; "Studies in

Poetry and Philosophy," 1868; "Lectures on Culture and Religion," 1870; "The Poetic Interpretation of Nature," 1877.

SHARPEY, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Arbroath, April 1, 1802; after the death of his father, Henry Sharpey, a native of Kent, who was resident in Scotland. His mother, whose maiden name was Balfour, was afterwards married to Dr. William Arrott, a medical practitioner in the town. After going through the usual course of school education, he became a student at the University of Edinburgh in 1817, and attended the classes of Greek and Natural Philosophy, the latter then being taught by Professor John Playfair. In the following year he began medical study, and, in 1821, obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. After this he pursued his studies in London and in Paris, and, returning to Edinburgh, took his degree of M.D. in the University in 1823. He subsequently passed much of his time abroad, visiting the medical and scientific institutions of France, Italy, and Germany, and made a long stay in Berlin, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy and physiology. Having, in 1830, become a Fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, he, in 1831, began to lecture on Anatomy in the extra Academical School, and continued to do so till 1836, when he was appointed Professor in the University of London, now University College, where he taught physiological anatomy and physiology till April, 1874. The Government recognised the Professor's long services, and the good work he had done in the interest of science, by the bestowal on him of a pension of £150 per annum. He served on the Royal Commission on Science appointed in 1870, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire. Already a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was elected, in 1839, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in which for nineteen years he filled the office of Secretary. He is also a member of various foreign academies, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, and was for fifteen years a member of the General Medical Council. He long acted as Examiner in the University of London, and subsequently was appointed on the Senate. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the late Lord Brougham's installation as Chancellor. He is author of scientific articles in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology;" and of various contributions to scientific journals. He was also a joint editor of the last four editions of "Quain's Anatomy."

SHAW, RICHARD NORMAN, R.A., architect, was born at Edinburgh, 1831, and educated in his native city. He became gold medallist at the Royal Academy of Arts, and Travelling Student. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 29, 1872, and a Royal Academician, Dec. 13, 1877. Mr. Shaw is the author of "Architectural Sketches from the Continent."

SHEDD, WILLIAM G. T., D.D., LL.D., born at Acton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1820. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839; studied theology, and in 1839 became pastor of a Congregational Church in Brandon, Vermont. In 1845 he was chosen Professor of English Literature in the University of Vermont, and from 1853 to 1862 was Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1863 he became Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, a chair which he exchanged, in 1874, for that of Systematic Theology, which he still holds. He has edited the most complete collection yet made of the works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1853), Guericke's "Church History" (2 vols., 1857, 1870), the "The Confessions of Augustine" (1860); and has written: "Outlines of a System of Rhetoric" (1850); "Lectures on

the Philosophy of History" (1856); "History of Christian Doctrines" (1863); "Homiletics and Pastoral Theology" (1867); and "Sermons to the Natural Man" (1871).

SHEPPARD, EDGAR, M.D., born at Worcester in 1820, was educated at Bridgenorth Grammar School, and King's College, London. He was appointed Medical Superintendent at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum in 1861, and Professor of Psychological Medicine in King's College, London, in 1871. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Southern University of America conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1873. Dr. Sheppard is the author of "A Fallen Faith; or, the Psychology of Quakerism;" a "Treatise on the Turkish Bath;" "Lectures on Madness;" and contributions to various scientific magazines.

SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., was appointed, in Jan., 1835, head-quarters' interpreter of the Kaffir language at the Cape of Good Hope, and served on the staff during the Kaffir war of that year. He was also employed in various services on the frontier of the Cape Colony; was appointed Captain-in-Chief of the native forces in Natal in 1848; Judicial Assessor at Natal in 1855; Secretary for Native Affairs in 1856; member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that colony the same year; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the King of Zululand; returned to England in Aug., 1874; and proceeded once more to Natal in Sept., 1876, to conduct negotiations between the Transvaal States and the Zulus, which resulted in his annexing the country of the Transvaal to the British Crown by proclamation, dated April 12, 1877. He was nominated a Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1876.

SHERE ALI KHAN (HIS HIGHNESS), Ameer of Afghanistan, is a son of Dost Mahommed, on whose death, in 1863, he ascended the throne by the express wish of his father. At that time he was Dost Mahommed's third surviving son. He was at once recognized by the British Government. His elder brothers, Azim and Afzul, would not acquiesce, however, in being deprived of what they considered their lawful inheritance. At first they fled to Indian territory, and there made arrangements for the campaign which followed. So desperate did Shere Ali's chances seem in a short time, that the Indian Government began to encourage Azim by expressions of sympathy, doubtless hoping, that should he be successful in Cabul, he would be disposed to defend our interests. Shere Ali established his head-quarters at Candahar, for at Cabul the followers of his brother were in a majority; but early in 1866, having succeeded in raising an army of 30,000 men, he advanced to encounter the forces of Azim. After a hard-fought engagement Shere Ali was driven from the field with a loss of all his artillery and some thousands of his followers. He withdrew with the remnants of his forces to Candahar, where he re-established communications with Herat, then governed by his son, Yakoob Khan. The power of Azim and Afzul in Cabul itself became more and more consolidated, and overtures were made to them by both Russia and Bokhara, and an English envoy was compelled to retire to Peshawur. In Oct., 1866, Shere Ali was again in a position to take the field against his brothers, but the fortunes of war were again unfavourable to him, and he was compelled to quit Candahar, and to seek refuge with his son in Herat. He now endeavoured to obtain Russian assistance, and to sow dissension in the camp of his adversaries. On the death of Afzul, in 1867, Azim was left in divided control, with his nephew, Abderrahman, of Cabul, and was acknowledged as ruler by the English Government. Azim Khan, the possessor of that part

of Afghanistan which is in our immediate vicinity, at last placed himself without reserve in the hands of his Russian advisers, and the consequence was, that although Shere Ali had never entered into any express alliance with us, and though we had to a certain extent repudiated him, the English interests were supposed to be represented by the younger son of Dost Mahommed, while the Russian interests were represented by the elder son. After Yakoob Khan had been placed in command of the troops success attended his father's arms. A rapid march on Candahar placed that town again in the possession of Shere Ali, and Yakoob Khan secured the country in his rule by occupying Quettah and Khelat. Other victories followed, and in Aug., 1868, Shere Ali became *de facto* ruler of the greater part of Afghanistan. Although the Indian Government had officially acknowledged Azim as sovereign, yet the success of Shere Ali was regarded as a triumph of the English over the Russian faction. Sir John (now Lord) Lawrence, the Indian Viceroy, sent him first two, and afterwards four, lakhs of rupees, with 3,500 stand of arms. The next Viceroy, Lord Mayo, invited the Afghan ruler to a grand durbar at Umballah, in March, 1869, and the success of this gorgeous ceremony was supposed to be complete. At this period Shere Ali had indicated very distinctly that he did not intend to select as his heir his son Yakoob, but a younger son, Abdulla Jan (who died Aug. 17, 1878). The claims of Yakoob to share in the government of Afghanistan were ignored, and the result was that, in 1870, he headed a rebellion against his father; but in the following year a sort of reconciliation was effected through the intervention of England. When Lord Northbrook assumed the Viceroyalty of India, he substantially adopted the policy towards Shere Ali which had been followed by his predecessor, Lord Mayo. But an entirely new turn was given to the course of events by the rapid advance of Russia in Central Asia; and when, in 1873, the forces of the Czar conquered Khiva, Shere Ali took alarm, and appeared to doubt the value of the friendly pledges we had given him. In consequence, he sent a special envoy to Simla in that year, with the object of ascertaining definitely how far he might rely upon the help of the British Government if his territories were threatened by Russia. Mr. Gladstone's Government, to whom the question was referred by the Viceroy, was of opinion "that the discussion of the question would be best postponed to a more convenient season." This announcement was received by the Ameer with great chagrin and disappointment; he replied, "in terms of ill-disguised sarcasm," he left untouched the money lodged to his credit by the Indian Government, and generally assumed towards it an attitude of sullen reserve. When Lord Lytton became Viceroy, in 1876, he was instructed to regain, if possible, the ground which seemed to have been lost in 1873. He had authority to offer to Shere Ali "that same active assistance and protection which he had previously solicited at the hands of Her Majesty's Government;" but as this offer involved heavy responsibilities, he was to require in return that the Ameer "should allow a British agent or agents access to positions in his territories (other than at Cabul itself), where, without prejudicing the personal authority of the ruler, they could acquire trustworthy information of events likely to threaten the tranquillity or independence of Afghanistan." The Ameer, however, appears to have closed his mind to all overtures on our part. When, in 1878, he received a Russian mission at Cabul, with ostentatious welcome, at a moment when the outbreak of hostilities between ourselves was possible, the Government thought the time for further patience had passed, and resolved to bring matters

to a decisive issue by the mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain. Major Cavagnari, who went in advance of our envoy, was distinctly informed by the Afghan officials at Ali Masjid that any attempt to enter Afghan territory would be resisted by force, of which an ostentatious display was at once made (Sept. 21). In consequence of this repulse, the Home Government instructed Lord Lytton to address to his Highness a demand, requiring a full and suitable apology, by the 20th of Nov., 1878, for the affront which he had offered to the British Government, the reception of a permanent British mission within his territories, and reparation for any injury inflicted by him on the tribes who attended Sir Neville Chamberlain and Major Cavagnari, as well as an undertaking not to molest them therefor. As no reply was received by the date mentioned in the ultimatum, the British troops at once entered the Afghan territory, captured Ali Masjid, and advanced towards Candahar.

SHERIDAN, Gen. Philip Henry, born in Somerset, Ohio, March 6, 1833. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1853, and being assigned to the Infantry, served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of South-Western Missouri, and in April, 1862, Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned Brig.-General of Volunteers, July, 1, 1862, and, after a brief period, was put in command of the 11th Division of the Army of Ohio. He commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland ; and, at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In the march toward Chattanooga, June-Sept., 1863, he was very active ; in the battle of Chickamauga, though swept off the field by the breaking of the lines, he recovered himself and returned with his own command and some other troops to support General Thomas. In the subsequent actions about Chattanooga he distinguished himself. In April, 1864, he was called to the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, put in command of the Cavalry Corps, and within the months of May, June, and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitring the enemy's position, was successfully engaged in eighteen distinct actions. On the 4th of Aug., 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division, where he gained several successes over General Early, for which he was made a Brig.-General of the United States army, and in Nov. following was made Major-General. Having completely crushed Early's army, he desolated the whole region along the banks of the James River, effectually cutting off all supplies for the Confederate Army from the North, and making a detour around Richmond, joined General Grant's Army at City Point, from whence he started, March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, and as the Army of Northern Virginia fled, he constantly attacked and harassed them, and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South-west, June 3, and of that of the Gulf, June 17, 1865. Under a new reorganization of the Military Districts and Departments, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas).

President Johnson being displeased with his administration, transferred him, Sept. 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, where he continued until March, 1869, when, by the promotion of Lieutenant-General Sherman to be General in place of General Grant, who was inaugurated President, Sheridan became Lieutenant-General, and assumed command of Western and South-western Military Divisions, his head-quarters, in 1878, being at Chicago.

SHERMAN, JOHN, born at Lawrence, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854, he was elected a Representative in Congress, was re-elected in 1858 and 1860, and at once took a foremost place among the leaders of the Republican party. In 1861, Mr. Chase, retiring from the Senate to become Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman was appointed to fill the place, and was re-elected in 1867, his term expiring in 1873. The Democratic party having gained the ascendancy in Ohio, he was not elected for the next term. He had been at the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and when Mr. Hayes became President, in 1877, Mr. Sherman was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He is a younger brother of General W. T. Sherman.

SHERMAN, GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH, born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1840, served in the Florida War, in the war with Mexico, and elsewhere, until 1853, when he resigned his commission. During the next four years he was a banker in San Francisco; and for the succeeding two years a lawyer at Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1859 he was appointed Superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy, but resigned in Jan., 1861, when the State seceded from the Union. When the civil war commenced, he was commissioned as Colonel of a regiment of infantry, and commanded a brigade of volunteers at the battle of Bull Run, and was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He took part in the subsequent western campaigns, and was made Brigadier-General in the regular army. In Oct., 1863, he succeeded General Grant as commander of the army department of the Tennessee. In March, 1864, when Grant was made Lieutenant-General, and Commander of all the Union forces, Sherman succeeded him as commander of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the entire South-west, and organized an effective army of 100,000 men to operate against Gen. J. E. Johnston, who commanded the entire Confederate forces in that quarter. On May 2, 1864, simultaneously with the advance of Gen. Grant in the East, Sherman entered on the invasion of Georgia, making Atlanta his first point, and between that date and Sept. 1, fought many pitched battles; Johnston, whose forces were much inferior, continually falling back, but making a stout resistance at every defensible point. He received the capitulation of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864, and occupied it as a military post until Nov. 15, 1864, and then having sent about two-fifths of his force, under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee, he marched southward to the sea, with a force of 60,000 men, in less than a month passing over about 300 miles with his army, without any resistance, till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured after a brief action Dec. 13, Savannah surrendering Dec. 21, 1864. He commenced Jan. 15, 1865, his invasion of the Carolinas, being about six weeks in passing through South Carolina. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20-21, 1865, occupied Goldsboro', March 22, and having given his army a few weeks' rest, captured Raleigh, April 13, and negotiated with General J. E. Johnston, terms of capitulation. These terms were pronounced inadmissible by the Federal Government, and

General Sherman under General Grant's instructions, demanded and received General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865, upon the same terms as had been accorded to the army under General Lee. The surrender virtually included all the Confederate forces in the field, and brought the war of secession to a close. General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army, Aug. 12, 1864, for his Atlanta campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant-General, and assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. In March, 1869, General Grant having been elected President, resigned the position of General of the Army, and Sherman was raised to that rank. In 1871 and 1872 he travelled in Europe and the East, and returning to America made his head-quarters at Washington, but in 1874 removed them to St. Louis. He has published a full "Narrative of his Military Operations," 1876.

SHIRLEY, EVELYN PHILIP, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., a Trustee of Rugby School, and of the National Portrait Gallery, eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Ettington Park, Warwickshire (who was one of the members for South Warwickshire from June, 1836, till May, 1849), was born Jan. 22, 1812, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, which he represented in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till Aug., 1847, and sat for South Warwickshire from Nov., 1853, till July, 1865. In May, 1876 he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in the room of the late Earl Stanhope. Mr. Shirley is well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and is the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "Noble and Gentle Men of England, their Arms, &c.," of which a third edition appeared in 1866. He has written "Stemmata Shirleiana; or, Annals of the Shirleys of Etindon," printed in 1841, and reprinted with additions in 1873; "Some Account of the Territory of Farney, in Ulster," in 1846; "Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley Brothers," in 1848; "Original Letters, &c., on History of the Church in Ireland," in 1851; "Some Account of Deer and Deer Parks," in 1867; and he is now engaged on the "History of the County of Monaghan," in folio, of which two numbers were published in 1877.

SHORE, THE REV. THOMAS TEIGNMOUTH, M.A., born at Dublin in 1841, is the representative of the younger branch of the ancient family of the Shores of Derbyshire, some of whom went to Ireland in the service of the Crown. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1861, having obtained distinguished honours in English composition and in divinity, and he afterwards proceeded to the degree of M.A. (*comitatis causâ*) at Oxford. He was ordained in 1865 by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait), and having held successively the curacies of Chelsea and of Kensington, and been for two years incumbent of St. Mildred's, Lee, he was appointed in 1873 to the incumbency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, which he still holds. This church has during Mr. Shore's incumbency become one of the most important and crowded at the West-end, and is the centre of much religious activity in the surrounding district. One well-known feature in the Sunday services is the special service for children, which is largely attended, some members of the Royal Family being generally among the congregation. Mr. Shore has been from time to time selected to preach at Westminster Abbey and at St. Paul's, and on more than one occasion

recently has been summoned to preach in Her Majesty's private chapel at Windsor Castle. He has published two volumes of sermons, entitled "Some Difficulties of Belief," and "The Life of the World to Come," which have already gone through several editions; and he is also one of the contributors selected by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for his lordship's New Testament Commentary. A sermon preached by Mr. Shore in Westminster Abbey in 1877 was translated into German by the Princess Victoria of Hesse, and printed at Darmstadt. He has edited the *Quiver* for many years. Mr. Shore was appointed one of her Majesty's chaplains in July, 1878, in succession to Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield.

SHORT, The Right Rev. Augustus, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, was born near Exeter, in 1803, and from Westminster School was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (first class in classics) in 1824, and M.A. in 1826. He was appointed Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, in 1835; Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1846; and the first Bishop of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847. The diocese includes South Australia.

SHREWSBURY, Bishop of. (*See* Brown, James, D.D.)

SIAM, King of. (*See* Chao Pha Chulalonkorn.)

SIBTHORP, The Rev. Richard Waldo, B.D., youngest brother of the late Colonel Sibthorp, many years M.P. for Lincoln, born in 1792, was educated at Westminster and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became Demy and Fellow. He graduated, with first second-class honours, B.A. in 1813, M.A., and B.D.: was Curate of St. Mary's, Hull, Incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and St. James's, Ryde, Isle of Wight. In 1841 he resigned his Fellowship, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. He published "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations;" "Notes on the Book of Jonah;" "Two Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford;" and some controversial pamphlets and occasional sermons. He built and endowed an almshouse at Lincoln for thirteen poor women and one poor man, and added a chapel and residence for a warden-chaplain. He resides at Nottingham, and was until his recent retirement an Assistant Priest of St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Cathedral in that town.

SIEMENS, Charles William, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Lenthe, in Hanover, on the 4th of April, 1823. He received his education at the Gymnasium of Lubeck, the Art School of Madgeburg, and the University of Göttingen. In 1842 he entered as a pupil the engine works of Count Stolberg. In 1843 he visited England for the purpose of introducing a method of gilding and silvering by galvanic deposit, principally the invention of his elder brother, Werner Siemens, and in the same year the brothers invented a Differential Governor for Steam Engines. In 1844 C. W. Siemens again came to England to patent this invention, and has ever since remained in this country, of which he became a naturalised subject in 1859. In the same year (1844) was brought out the process of "Anastatic Printing," which invention was due to the two brothers. About this time Mr. Siemens was variously engaged: he was at times occupied upon railway works, upon improvements at Hoyle's Calico Printing Works, and upon several other inventions. Between the years 1844-1847 he was occupied *inter alia* with the Chronometric Governor. Several of these governors are in use at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for controlling the motion of transit and recording instruments. In 1846 was introduced the double cylinder air-pump. It was in 1847 that Mr. Siemens turned his attention to the then new study of the dynamical theory of heat, and also to the use of a regenerator for recovering that portion of the heat which presents itself at the exhaust port of a caloric engine.

The first engine constructed upon this principle was of four horse-power. An engine of twenty horse-power was placed in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1857, but not realising altogether the expectations of its designer, another of six horse-power was substituted, made by M. Farcot, of Paris, and was found to work with considerable economy. In 1851 Mr. Siemens introduced his water-meter, which, both in its original and in a modified form, has been very extensively used both in this country and on the continent, the number in use being nearly 30,000. Between 1856 and 1861 Mr. Siemens, in conjunction with his brother Frederick, worked out the Regenerative Gas Furnace, an invention with which his name will ever be remembered. Since 1867 Dr. Siemens has manufactured steel on the open hearth of his regenerative gas furnace. The furnaces hold a charge of 10 tons, and will produce from 20 to 30 tons of steel in 24 hours. This steel is much employed for all kinds of machinery purposes where high quality and uniformity are essential, and also in the construction of steel ships and boilers, which are gradually supplanting iron. While introducing the Open Hearth Process as a considerable advance in the mode of production of steel, Dr. Siemens has been working to accomplish the further result of making steel and iron direct from the ore, and with this end in view, he constructed, in 1866, his sample steel works at Birmingham, and, in 1867, he sent several samples of steel produced in this manner to the Universal Exhibition at Paris. The first experimental attempts led to the construction of the Rotatory Furnace, by which that end is effected. It was in 1868 that he originated the Landore Siemens-Steel Works, which manufacture upwards of 1,000 tons of cast steel per week, and are, therefore, among the most extensive works of the kind in this country. The works in this country licensed by Dr. Siemens are capable of producing 250,000 tons, whilst the actual production last year (1877) in finished articles was over 140,000 tons. Ever since 1848, Dr. Siemens has been interested in telegraph engineering. In 1858 he established, with his brother, Dr. Werner Siemens, and Mr. Halske, of Berlin, and with his brother, Mr. Carl Siemens, then of St. Petersburg and now of London, Siemens, Halske, and Co.'s Telegraph Works in London, which are now known as those of Messrs. Siemens Brothers. They have been considerably extended since their formation, and from them telegraph lines have been shipped to various quarters of the globe. The Indo-European telegraph line was constructed by Siemens Brothers in connection with their Berlin house, as were also the North China Cable, the Direct United States Cable, the Platino-Brazileira Cable, and others. But the most important telegraphic enterprise that Dr. Siemens has been identified with is that for which the celebrated steamship *Faraday* was built. The Direct United States Cable, in the successful completion of which Mr. Carl Siemens, Mr. L. Loeffler, and several of the leading employés of the firm of Siemens Brothers, so zealously co-operated, must be regarded as an important step in telegraph engineering. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and in the years 1869 and 1870 he served on its council; member of Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of the British Association; a manager and vice-president of the Royal Institution; and has been president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He was also the first president of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, and in 1878 was re-elected. He was elected president of the Mechanical Section for the conferences held under the auspices of the Loan Exhibition, and gave a valuable inaugural address on "Measures." In Feb., 1877, after his recent visit to America, he was elected an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and in October of the same year was

elected with Mr. Bessemer the first honorary members of the Gewerbe-Verein of Berlin. In 1871 he was brought into the Athenæum Club by the managing committee, and has since then served as a member of the same committee. He is also a member of the Philosophical and Royal Society Clubs. Dr. Siemens has presented many scientific papers to various learned societies. In 1869 the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, *honoris causâ*, was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, and in 1874 he received the Royal Albert medal for his researches on heat, and for his metallurgical processes. In 1875 he received the Bessemer medal of the Iron and Steel Institute "in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the iron and steel trades by his important inventions and investigations." Dr. Siemens was appointed first a Commander and subsequently a Dignatario of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

SIMEONI, His Eminence Giovanni, an Italian Cardinal, was born at Paliano, in the diocese of Palestrina, July 23, 1816, and having been ordained priest, he was, on account of his solid learning, employed in offices of considerable importance. In 1847 he was Auditor of the nunciature of Madrid. After some years we find him in Rome, Prefect of Studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary and Protonotary Apostolic *partecipante*. For many years he was Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda, and as Consultor he belongs to the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, to the Propaganda for affairs of the Oriental Rite, to the Council for the Revision of Provincial Councils and for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. When the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican was called, Mgr. Simeoni was one of the Consultors for the Commission of Oriental Churches and Missions and for Ecclesiastical Discipline. The diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Court of Spain having been re-established in 1875 his Holiness Pius IX. sent Mgr. Simeoni as Nuncio to Madrid, having just preconized him Archbishop of Chalcedonia. On March 15, 1875, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, reserving him *in petto*, and September 17 the same year he published him in Consistory. Mgr. Simeoni, having been created Cardinal, remained in the nunciature at Madrid in the quality of pro-nuncio, and on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, in 1876, he was appointed Secretary of State to his Holiness Pius IX.—an office which he retained until the death of that Pontiff—and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and the Sacred Lauretan Congregation. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Cardinal Franchi in March, 1878, when Pope Leo XIII. appointed Cardinal Simeoni Prefect of the Propaganda.

SIMON, John, C.B., F.R.S., born in 1816, became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844; Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was the first appointed Officer of Health to the City of London. He is the author of several papers on Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, and of reports and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England. The University of Munich, at its 400th anniversary, in 1872, conferred upon him the honorary diploma of Doctor of Medicine "propter præclarissima de sanitate publicâ tuendâ atque augenda merita." He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in May, 1876.

SIMON, Jules, a French statesman, born at Lorient (Morbihan) Dec. 31, 1814. The name given to him by his parents was Jules François Simon Suisse, but he adopted the name of Simon, and has never been known by any other. He studied first at the little college in Lorient, and at another similar one at Vannes, after which he entered, as an assistant teacher, the Lycée at Rennes. He remained at the Normal School for some time, was received as Fellow

of Philosophy in 1835, and professed that science successively at Caen and Versailles. At the latter place he achieved a brilliant success. Victor Cousin, whose earnest disciple he was, called him to Paris, and secured for him a charge at the Normal School in that city. For a time he was a supplementary lecturer on the History of Philosophy, but a year after his arrival in Paris he became the principal lecturer. In 1839 he succeeded M. Cousin, at the request of the latter, in the philosophy course, and for twelve years had a brilliant career as one of the most promising University men in France. In 1845 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. The next year he presented himself to the electors of Lannion (Côtes-du-Nord) as the candidate of the Constitutional Left, but he was defeated. In Dec., 1847, he founded at Paris, in conjunction with his University colleague, M. Amédée Jacques, a political and philosophical review called *La Liberté de Penser*. M. Simon edited the political department of this publication. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the department of the Côtes-du-Nord. He classed himself with the Moderate Left in the Assembly, and was appointed a member of the committee on the organisation of labour. In March, 1849, he was elected a member of the Council of State, and he resigned his seat as representative (April) ; but on the reconstitution, on the 29th of June, by the Legislative Assembly, of the first half of that Council, he was not retained on it, and consequently he found himself removed from public life. After the *coup d'état* M. Simon's course of lectures on philosophy at the Sorbonne was suspended, and as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, it was assumed that he had resigned his professorship. In 1863 he was sent to the Corps Législatif from the 8th circonscription of the Seine. He was returned by that circonscription and also by the 2nd circonscription of the Gironde in 1869, when he elected to represent the latter constituency. M. Simon soon became the chief of the Republican party. He ranked high as an orator, and in the discussions on treaties of commerce he proved himself to be an able political economist and an earnest advocate of Free Trade. On the formation of the Government of National Defence he took the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts. After the armistice he was sent to Bordeaux to see that the decrees relating to the elections were carried out in their integrity, and not with the modifications introduced by M. Gambetta. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, M. Simon's candidature failed at Paris, but he was re-elected a representative of the department of the Marne in the National Assembly. He classed himself among the members of the Left, and was chosen by M. Thiers to take, in the Cabinet of Conciliation formed Feb. 19, 1871, the portfolio of Public Instruction. He held it till May, 1873, when he resumed his seat among the members of the Left, who made him their President. On Dec. 16, 1875, he was elected a Senator for Life. In Dec., 1876, M. Dufaure resigned, and a new Ministry had to be formed, which, according to constitutional principles, must rest upon a Parliamentary majority. The President sent for M. Jules Simon, who became Premier, holding, with the Presidency of the Council, the portfolio of the Interior. The cabinet lasted till May 16, 1877, when Marshal MacMahon sent M. Simon a letter which was, in fact, nothing less than a dismissal from office. M. Simon went immediately to the Marshal and tendered his resignation, which was accepted. M. Simon was elected a member of the French Academy in Nov., 1875, in the place of the Comte de Rémusat, and was formally received into that learned body June 22, 1876. Among his works are :— "Du Commentaire de Proclus sur le Timée de Platon," 1839, one of his

two theses for the degree of doctor; "Étude sur la Théodicée de Platon et d'Aristote," 1840; "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie," 2 vols, 1844-45, 2nd edit. 1861; "Le Devoir," 1854; "La Religion Naturelle," 1856; "La Liberté de Conscience," 1859; "La Liberté," 2 vols, 1859; "L'Ouvrière." 1863; "L'École," 1864; "Le Travail," 1866; "L'Ouvrier de huit ans," 1867; "La Politique Radicale," 1868; "La Peine de Mort," 1869; "Le Libre-Échange," 1870; "Souvenirs du 4 Septembre," 1874; and "Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers, 8 février, 1871—24 mai, 1873," Paris, 1878. He has also brought out editions, with important introductions, of the philosophical works of Descartes, Bossuet, Malebranche, and Antoine Arnauld; and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals.

SIMMONS, William Henry, engraver, was born in London, June, 11, 1811. While a pupil with Messrs. Finden he obtained the large silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1833, for a finished engraving from an original design. His principal works are: "The Impending Mate Mated," after F. Stone; "The Proscribed Royalist," and "Rosalind and Celia," after Millais; "The Light of the World," after Holman Hunt; "Broken Vows," after Calderon; "First and Second Class," "The Verdict and Acquittal," and others, after A. Solomon; "Noah's Sacrifice," after Maclise; "Mors Janua Vitæ," after Paton; "Luff, Boy," after Hook; "The Back Woods," "His Only Pair," "Daddy's Coming," "The Last of the Clan," "The Poor Man's Friend," and many others, after Faed; "Both Puzzled," after Erskine Nicol; and "The Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," after Frith; "The Queen in the Highlands," after Landseer; "A wee bit Fractious," after Faed; "The Sick Monkey," after Landseer; "Steady Johnny," "Sabbath Day," after Nicol. He is now engaged upon a picture by Landseer, the property of Her Majesty, "Van Amburgh," and other works,

SIMPSON, John Palgrave, born in Norfolk early in the century, received his education under a private tutor and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was intended for the Church, but entertaining a great objection to taking orders, he travelled for many years on the Continent, residing at several foreign courts. A severe reverse of fortune caused him to devote his attention to literature, and for many years he contributed to *Blackwood* and *Fraser's Magazines* and *Bentley's Miscellany*. He wrote "Second Love, and other Tales," published in 1846; "Gisella: a Novel," and "Letters from the Danube," in 1847; "Lily of Paris, or the King's Nurse," and "Pictures from Revolutionary Paris," in 1848. Mr. Simpson returned definitely to this country in 1850, and commenced writing for the stage with considerable success. He has produced about forty pieces of different kinds. His best-known dramas are "The World and the Stage;" "Second Love," which is very popular in the United States, and has been translated into several foreign languages; and "Sybilla, or Step by Step." His latest work is a life of Karl Maria von Weber, compiled from materials collected by the son of the great composer, published in 1865.

SIMS, Richard, antiquary and author, born at Oxford, in 1816, was educated at New College School in that university, and, at the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. In 1859, after seventeen years' service, he became a Transcriber, and subsequently a Junior Assistant. On the accession of Mr. Bond to the Keepership of Manuscripts, in 1868, he was further promoted to the class of Senior Assistants in the same department. In 1849 he

published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854, "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum:" in 1856, "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1855, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, jun., the "Autograph Miscellany;" in 1860-61, "The Handbook to Autographs: being a Ready Guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864-65, "The Autograph Souvenir." Mr. Sims has been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classical Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public, and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the aforementioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

SKEAT, The Rev. Walter William, M.A., born in London, Nov. 21, 1835, was educated at King's College School; at Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate; and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being 14th wrangler. He was elected Fellow of his college in July, 1860; became Curate of East Dereham, Norfolk, in Dec., 1860; Curate of Godalming, Surrey, in Dec., 1862; Mathematical Lecturer at Christ's College in Oct., 1864; he is also English lecturer at Christ's College. He was elected to the recently founded Ebrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon, in the University of Cambridge, May 15, 1878. Mr. Skeat, who has chiefly devoted his attention to Early English literature and English etymology, has published: "The Songs and Ballads of Uhland, translated from the German," 1864; "A Tale of Ludlow Castle: a Poem," 1866; and "A Mœso-Gothic Glossary," printed by the Philological Society, 1868. For the Early English Text Society he has edited "Lancelot of the Laik: a Scotch Metrical Romance," 1865; "Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine MSS. of Piers the Plowman," 1866; The Romans of Partenay or Lusignen; otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine," 1866; "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman," four parts, 1867-77: "Pierce the Ploughman's Crede," 1867; "The Romance of William of Palerne; or, William and the Werwolf," 1867; "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," 1868; "The Bruce; by Master John Barbour," 3 parts, 1870-77; "Joseph of Arimathie; or, the Romance of the Scint Graal, or Holy Grail; with other Lives of Joseph of Arimathea," 1871; Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, &c. In a new edition of Chatterton's poems, he has finally settled the question of the authenticity of the so-called Rowley Poems, by showing the precise sources from which Chatterton obtained the old words which abound in them. The well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, the late J. M. Kemble, having commenced an edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, exhibiting all the readings of all the extant MSS., which he unfortunately did not live to complete, Mr. Skeat was chosen by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press to continue the work, and it has been completed to the end of St. Luke's Gospel. In 1873, with the help of others, Mr. Skeat started the English Dialect Society, for the record and preservation of provincial English words, of which Society he was the Director for four years. In the course of 1873 and 1874, six works were published for this Society, five of which were edited by him. For the Oxford press, he has edited several of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a portion of "Piers the Plowman," and two volumes of Specimens of English Literature; one of them in conjunction with Dr. Morris. His various works have greatly contributed to the increased interest which is now taken in the intelligent study of our older literature.

SKENE, William Forbes, second son of James Skene, of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, by his wife Jane,

daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Baronet, was born at Inverie, Kincardineshire, June 7, 1809, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh. He then studied for a year and a half in Germany, and a session at each of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He afterwards entered the legal profession as a Writer to the Signet. Mr. Skene is Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts; has filled the office of Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Cambrian Archæological Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh. and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. He has written the following works, besides papers read to the above societies, and published in their Proceedings: "The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, History, and Antiquities," 2 vols., 1837; "The Dean of Lismore's Book, with Introduction and Notes, Ancient Gaelic Poetry," 1862; "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, and other early Memorials of Scottish History," edited for the Lord Clerk Register, 1868; "The Four Ancient Books of Wales, containing the Cymric Poems of the 6th Century," 2 vols., 1869; "The Coronation Stone," 1869; "John of Fordun's Chronicles of the Scottish Nation," 2 vols., 1871; "Celtic Scotland, a History of Ancient Alban,"—vol. i., "History and Ethnology," 1876, vol. ii., "Church and Culture," 1877, vol. iii., "Land and People," is in the press, and will complete the work.

SKOBELOFF, MICHAEL, a Russian general, born in the district of Raizan, near Moscow, in 1843, and educated in the Military Academy of St. Petersburg, where he graduated in 1868 as officer of the staff. Without entering the Guard, he went to Turkestan in 1868, where he commanded a company of Cossacks. He remained there till 1871, when he went to the Caucasus, and was attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Michael, and then commanded the 3rd Battalion of the 74th Regiment of the Line. In 1873 he commanded the advance guard of Lomakin's column which advanced on Khiva from Kinderli Bay, on the east shore of the Caspian. He was much hampered by difficulties, arising out of the rigidity of the orders of the general staff, and only got rid of the difficulties by disregarding the orders, thus giving the first sign of his great independence of character. After the occupation of Khiva he and the late Mr. MacGahan remained alone in the palace of the Khan, at the imminent risk of their lives, to furnish a report to General Kauffman. For the courage shown in this expedition, and a reconnaissance in disguise to the Turcoman desert, he received the Cross of St. George, 4th class. Now to improve his knowledge of war he went *en civile* to study the campaign with the Carlists, and was present at the engagements of Peña Muro and Abar Zuza. Then he returned to Turkestan. In 1875 he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Makhran in Khokand, where he executed a turning movement, resulting in the capture of 58 cannon. Soon afterwards he was appointed Chief of Staff of General Trotsky, commanding the first expedition, and led the assault upon Andijan, from which the Russians, after some days' fighting, were obliged to retreat. During the retreat, ammunition becoming exhausted, Skobeloff made a night attack, with a handful of cavalry, upon the enemy's camp of 6,000 to 7,000 men, who fled in panic, leaving turbans, arms, standards, and baggage, and thus rid the column of further annoyance. Left in command of the detachment on the return of the General to Tashkend, the city of Namangan revolted, and he took it by storm, being thereon promoted to the rank of Major-General. In the second war with Khokand he was given the command of the expedition, attacked and defeated the Khokandians at Baliktchi, and after a series of fights, during a campaign extending over three months, compelled the Khan to

surrender at Andijan, Khokand being subsequently annexed to Russia Feb. 8th, 1876, under the name of Ferghana, of which he beeame Governor, and received the Cross of St. Georgc, 3rd class. In Mareh, 1877, hc was recalled, and appointed on thc staff of the Grand Duke Michael at Kiseheneff. For a short time he was ehief of staff to his father, who commanded an independent division of cavalry. This being broken up, he served as a volunteer at the crossing of the Danube, whieh he swam on horseback, and led a bayonet charge against the Turkish position. Before Krudener's attaek on Plevna on the 31st July, Skobeloff received command of a flying detachment, with which hc took part in the attaek entering Plevna, for a few minutes, by the Loftcha road. He covered the Russian retreat, and took off all his wounded. He was Imeritursky's chief of staff in the seeond attack on Plevna, where he led four regiments to the attaek, and eaptured two redoubts on the Lofteha road, holding them for 24 hours, but retiring with a loss of 8,600 men out of 12,000, as well as three guns. He subsequently eommanded the Russian line on the Green Hill, being now Lieutenant-General and chief of the 16th Division. At the passage of thc Balkans he turned the Turkish left flank, attacked Vessel Pasha at the village of Shenova, carried the positions, and captured thc enemy (10th January) who had previously driven off the attacks of Prinee Mirsky and General Radetsky in the Shipka Pass. He then eommanded the Russian advance on Adrianople, which he entered eight days afterwards (18th January). He led the Russian advance on Constantinople, and occupied Tchataldja Feb. 6th. Having temporarily commanded the 4th Corps from the passage of the Balkans, he was for some time in command of the famous 16th Division in front of Constantinople, and was then plaeed in charge of the Russian forces retiring from Constantinople on Adrianople.

SLOPER, Lindsay E. H., musieal composer and pianist, born in London, June 14, 1826, although not intended by his parents to becomc a professor, was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination; and, after studying diligently under Moscheles for some years, went to Frankfort, in order to profit by the instructions of Herr Aloys Schmitt, a well-known professor and teacher. From Frankfort he proeeeded to Heidelberg, and studied harmony and eounterpoint under Herr Charles Vollweiller, an eminent theorist, whose sole pupil he was at that time. Mr. Lindsay Sloper repaired to Paris in 1841, and, during a long residence in that capital, obtained a well-merited reputation, both as a writer and as a pianoforte player. He returned to London in 1846, and appeared with great success at one of the *Matinées* of the Musical Union. Of late years, like many of his brother professors, he has ehiefly devoted his time to the laborious duties of tuition; though he is oeeasionally heard at morning concerts during the season, and has published some compositions for the pianoforte.

SMILES, Samuel, born at Haddington, Seotland, in 1816, was educated for the medical profession, and praetised for some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but abandoning medieine, he sueceeded the late Mr. Robert Nieol as editor of the *Leeds Times*. He became, in 1845, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his serviees, about 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, from which he retired in 1866. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He has written "Physical Eduеation; or, Nature of Children," 1837; "History of Ireland," publishcd whilst he was at Leeds; "Railway Propcrty, its Conditions and Prospects," 1849; "Life of George Stephenson," of which the fifth edition appeared in 1858; "Self-Help; with illustrations of Character and Conduct," 1860; "Workmcn's Earnings, Strikes, and Wages," 1861;

"Lives of Engineers, with an account of their Works," 1862; "Industrial Biography," 1863; "Lives of Boulton and Watt," 1865; "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland," 3rd edit. 1869; "Character," a companion volume to "Self-Help," 1871; "The Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: with a Visit to the Country of the Vaudois," 1874; "George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist," 1878; and "Life of Robert Dick (Baker of Thurso), Geologist and Botanist," 1878. He has been a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMITH, CHARLES ROACH, F.S.A., born at Landguard Manor, in the Isle of Wight, early in the century, has written "Collectanea Antiqua," 6 vols. 1848-66; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," in 1850, with supplements on Lymne and Pevensey in 1852-8; "Illustrations of Roman London," a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the City of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities," published in 1854. This collection was transferred to the British Museum in 1856. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest antiquarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association, and previous to its change of proprietors, some years ago, to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he wrote the monthly article called "Antiquarian Notes." With Mr. T. Wright he founded the British Archæological Association, the forerunner of the numerous Archæological societies. In 1856 he edited the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of Bryan Faussett, a quarto volume devoted to the Saxon antiquities of Kent, excavated in the last century by the Rev. B. Faussett. This costly work was produced under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. Mr. Roach Smith has devoted much attention to pomology, and especially to the culture of the vine in the open ground; and in 1863 he published a pamphlet, which had a large circulation, "On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions," a second edition of which appeared in 1868. In the same year was printed privately "Remarks on Shakespeare, his Birthplace," &c., and in 1870 was published "The Rural Life of Shakespeare, as illustrated by his Works." Mr. Roach Smith's last antiquarian production is a Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered at Faversham, Kent, and bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by Mr. Gibbs. This Catalogue is so arranged as to be also a guide to the student of Saxon Antiquities.

SMITH, CHRISTOPHER WEBB, ornithologist, second son of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Camberwell and Peckham, Surrey, born in 1793, was educated at Haileybury College, and proceeded to India with a nomination to the Civil Service in 1811. Having held several important posts in India, he retired from the service on a pension, and has since resided chiefly at Florence. He had written, jointly with Sir C. D'Oyly, an elaborate work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan," lithographed in India, with illustrations in colours from his own pencil, and a similar book on "Indian Sport." It is understood that he is preparing a work on the "Birds and Flowers of South Africa." The materials for an elaborate work on the "Pitti Gallery of Florence," which cost him eleven years' toil, were lost in the *Black Prince* steamer, during the great storm at Balaclava, in 1854.

SMITH, GEORGE VANCE, Philos. and Theol. Doct., was educated for the Nonconformist ministry, at Manchester New College; was afterwards Professor of Theology in the same College; then minister of St. Saviourgate Chapel, York, and is

at present Principal of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. He is the author of various works, including "The Bible and Popular Theology," 3rd edition, 1871; "The Spirit and the Word of Christ," 2nd edition, 1874. He is a member of the Company for the revision of the New Testament, and has been so from the formation of the Company, in May, 1870. He is understood to be about sixty years of age.

SMITH, GOLDWIN, LL.D., M.A., the son of a physician at Reading, Berkshire, was born in that town Aug. 13, 1823, and educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to Oxford, where his academical career was most brilliant. Originally he was an undergraduate of Christ Church, but he soon migrated to Magdalen on being elected to a demyship in the latter college. He gained, in 1842, the Hertford Scholarship "for the promotion of the study of Latin," and in 1845 the scholarship founded by Dean Ireland "for the promotion of classical learning and taste." In the latter year he graduated B.A. as first class in classics, and subsequently he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in due course. He gained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin Verse (1845); for the Latin Essay (1846) on "Quænam fuerit Mulierum apud veteres Græcos conditio?"; and for the English Essay (1847), the subject being "The Political and Social Benefits of the Reformation in England." In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of University College, where he acted for some time as tutor; and in the same year he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but he has never practised the law. Mr. Smith early became noted for his advanced Liberal views, and in 1850 he was appointed by the Government of the day Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Commission that was charged with the duty of inquiring into the state, studies, discipline, and revenues of the University of Oxford. He was also Secretary to the second Oxford Commission, which effected many alterations in the constitution and government of the University. He was likewise a member of the Popular Education Commission appointed in 1858. The same year he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, which had become vacant by the resignation of Professor Vaughan, and he held this chair till 1866. Professor Smith was a prominent champion of the American Federal Government during the Civil War, when he wrote "Does the Bible sanction American Slavery?" (1863); "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation" (1863); and other pamphlets on the same subject. In 1864 he visited the United States on a lecturing tour. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and the Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. On his return he published "England and America; a lecture delivered before the Boston Fraternity" (1865), and "The Civil War in America," an address read at a meeting of the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society (1866). In Nov., 1868, he settled in the United States as Professor of English and Constitutional History in the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. This post he occupied till 1871, when he removed to Canada, where he became a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. He was for some time editor of the *Canadian Monthly* (1872-74), and in 1875 he took the direction of a political newspaper. Mr. Smith has engaged in many newspaper controversies, and in 1870 public attention was directed to his reply to Mr. Disraeli, who in "Lothair" had described him, though without mentioning his name, as "quite a young man of advanced opinions on all subjects, religious, social, and political; gifted with a great command of words, which took the form of endless exposition, varied with sarcasm and passages of ornate jargon—the last person one would have expected to recognise in an Oxford professor." In addition to

the works mentioned above, he is the author of contributions to the "Anthologia Oxoniensis"; "An Inaugural Lecture," 1859; "On some supposed consequences of the doctrine of historical progress," a lecture, 1861; "Rational Religion and the rationalistic objections of the Bampton Lectures for 1858," which had been delivered by Dean Mansel, 1861; "The Study of History," 2 lectures, 1861; "The Foundation of the American Colonies," a lecture, 1861; "Irish History and Irish Character," 1861; "The Empire. A Series of Letters published in the *Daily News*, 1862, 1863," Oxford, 1863; "A Plea for the Abolition of Tests in the University of Oxford," 1864; "A Letter to a Whig Member of the Southern Independence Association," 1864; "Three English Statesmen (Pym, Cromwell, Pitt): a course of lectures on the Political History of England," 1867; "The Experience of the American Commonwealth" in "Essays on Reform," 1867; "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford," 1868; "The Irish Question," being three letters to the Editor of the *Daily News*, 1868; "The Relations between America and England. A reply to the late speech of Mr. Sumner," 1869; and "A Short History of England down to the Reformation," 1869.

SMITH, The Rev. Isaac Gregory, was born Nov. 21, 1826, at Manchester, being fourth son of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., High Master of the Free Grammar School, and Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford; was elected Hertford University Scholar in 1846, Ireland University Scholar in 1847, Fellow of Brasenose College in 1848. He was appointed Rector of Tedstone Delamere, Herefordshire, in 1854; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, in 1870; Vicar of Great Malvern, in 1872; and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, in 1872. He is the author of "Faith and Philosophy," 1867; "Epitome of the Life of Our Saviour," 1867; "The Silver Bells," 1869; "Fra Angelico and other Poems," 1871; and of articles on Monasticism in Dr. Smith's New Dictionary of Christian Antiquities.

SMITH, The Rev. Joseph Denham, born at Romsey, Hants, about 1816, having been educated at the Dublin Theological Institution, entered the ministry of the Congregational Dissenters in 1837; became minister of the Congregational church at Kingstown, near Dublin, in 1849, and took the lead in the Revivalist movement in that part of Ireland. He wrote "Oliver Cromwell; or, England Past and Present;" "The Rhine and the Reformation; or, Europe Past and Present," published in 1852; "Connemara, and an account of its Protestant Reformation," in 1853; "A Voice from the Alps; or, the Valleys of the Vaudois, with Scenes by way of Lands and Lakes historically associated," in 1854; "Winnowed Grain; Selections from Addresses," in 1862; and "Life Truths," in 1866. In 1863 a magnificent edifice for religious worship, entitled Merrion Hall, of which Mr. Smith is the principal minister, was opened in Dublin.

SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir Montagu Edward, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Bideford, Devon, born in 1809, and educated at the Grammar-school at Bideford, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He was one of the members in the Liberal Conservative interest for Truro from April, 1859, till Feb., 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session. In Dec., 1877, he was appointed a member of "The Universities Committee of the Privy Council," in accordance with the provisions of "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Acts."

SMITH, Robert Angus, F.R.S., F.C.S., Ph. Doctor, born near Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1817, was educated at Glasgow, and studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 till 1841. Assisting Dr. Playfair, he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and whilst practising as a professional chemist, has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at that time, and a paper on the Air of Towns in the *Chemical Society's Journal* of 1858, first produced data establishing the difference of the town and country air wherever found. Having been appointed by the Royal Mines Commission to inquire into the state of the atmosphere in metalliferous mines, he drew up a very valuable report, which contains analyses of the air of mines, and the variations from pure air. It was followed by an Inquiry into the Action of Carbonic Acid on the Circulation of the Blood, by experiments made in an air-tight chamber, and, in 1864, by a memoir on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, including an inquiry into the air on hills, in valleys, and other situations. In conjunction with Mr. McDougall, he examined the action of disinfectants, and especially recommended carbolic or phenic acid, pure or in tar-oil; and this has been extensively used since that period, in various forms, in this and other countries. He was elected F.R.S. in 1857, and was some time President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. His special inquiries into the quality of the air of towns when polluted by gases from manufactures, led to his appointment by the Board of Trade, under the Alkali Act of 1863, as Inspector-General of Alkali-works for the United Kingdom. He has written a "Life of Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time," official reports to the Board of Health, and to the Royal Society on the Absorption of Gases, various memoirs on the Arts in Ure and Hunt's "New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and by desire of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, a Memoir on the Action of Disenfectants generally; a volume on Disinfection, a Search for Solid Bodies in the Air, and three later investigations on the Salts and Organic Bodies in Air. He calls the subject a new branch by the name of "Chemical Climatology." His work entitled "Air and Rain: the Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology," appeared in 1872. He wrote Part I. of "A Study of Peat," was appointed along with Robert Rawlinson, C.B., Inspector under the Rivers Pollution Act for England, and afterwards for Scotland also. He has written archæological papers on Scottish and Icelandic subjects, after holiday inquiries. He lives in Manchester.

SMITH, The Very Rev. Robert Payne, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, born in Gloucestershire, in Nov., 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, and obtained the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin Catalogue of the Syriac MSS., belonging to that library; has edited and translated the Commentary of St. Cyril of Alexandria upon the Gospel of St. Luke,—extant only in Syriac,—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Dr. Smith is engaged in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical criticism. The first part was published in 1868, and the fourth in 1877. Six more parts will complete the work. He is known as a profound Hebraist, and an ex-

cellent Arabic scholar, and his "Messianic Interpretation of the Propheeies of Isaiah," published in 1862, affords proof of his erudition. In 1869 he published a course of Bampton Lectures upon "Propheey as a Preparation for Christ." He has contributed a eommentary on Jeremiah to the large work appearing under the auspices of the late Speaker. Dr. Smith was appointed, in Aug., 1865, to sueeeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advaneement of the latter to the bishopric of Chester; and in Jan., 1871, was raised to the Deanery of Canterbury, vaeant by the death of Dr. H. Alford.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., D.C.L., late Classieal Examiner in the University of London, born in London, in 1813; reeeived his education at that university, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek elasses; was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for the study of elassical literature. The "Dietionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by him, eommeneed in 1840, was eompleted in 1842, followed by the "Dietionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," eommeneed in 1843 and concluded in 1849, and by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," eommeneed in 1852 and finished in 1857. These three works form an Eneyelopædia of Classieal Antiquity. In addition to his editorial duties conneeted with these publications, he contributed some of the most valuable articles in the volumes. In 1850 Dr. Smith eommeneed the publieation of his "Sehool Dietionaries;" eoneise but eomprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less advaneed scholars, of his more voluminous publications, consisting of "A Classieal Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography;" "A Smaller Classieal Dictionary," abridged from the preeeding work; "A Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. Each of these works has gone through many editions. In 1853 Dr. Smith was appointed Classieal Examiner in the University of London, whieh offiee he held till 1869, when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the University. In 1853 he commeneed the useful series of "Student's Manuals," by the publication of a "Sehool History of Greeee from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In 1854 he published his excellent edition of "Gibbon's Deeline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" in 1855 he published "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Foreellini and Freund;" and in 1860 he brought out his first volume of a "Dietionary of the Bible, eomprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," whieh is designed to render the same service in the study of the Bible as the Dietionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities have done in the study of the Greek and Latin classies. The seeond and third volumes, completing the work, appeared in 1863. Dr. Smith is the author of the "Student's Latin Grammar," pnblished in 1863; of a Latin eourse, in five parts, entitled "Prineipia Latina;" of a Greek Course in three parts, entitled "Initia Græea;" of a "Sehool-Manual of English Grammar," and of numerous educational works of a high elass. He beeame editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867, which offiee he still holds. In 1870 he brought out, in eonjunetion with Mr. Hall, "A Copious and Critieal English-Latin Dietionary," the fruit of fifteen years' labour; and in the same year he reeeived the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1875 he eompleted his large atlas of "Biblieal and Classical Geography," forming a eompanion-volume to his Biblical and Classieal Dietionaries.

SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., son of Mr. William Henry Smith, of the Strand, London, and Bournemouth, Hamp-

shire, bookseller, publisher, and news-agent, was born in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, in 1825. He became, in due course, a partner in the well-known firm in the Strand. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Westminster in the Conservative interest, but his candidature was renewed with success in Nov., 1868, when he defeated Mr. John Stuart Mill. He has continued to sit for Westminster down to the present time, having been returned at the head of the poll in 1874. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from Feb., 1874, till Aug. 8, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and a Cabinet Minister, in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt. In the autumnal recess of 1878 he and Col. Stanley, the Secretary of State for War, paid a visit to Cyprus. Mr. Smith was a member of the first and second School Boards for London, his retirement in 1874 being occasioned by the pressure of official duties. He is a magistrate for Hertfordshire and the Liberty of St. Alban's, and a member of the Council of King's College, London.

SODOR AND MAN, BISHOP OF. (*See* HILL, DR.)

SOLLY, EDWARD, F.R.S., born in London, Oct. 11, 1819, and educated at Berlin; became chemist to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1838; Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1841; Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1842; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1843; Professor of Chemistry in the East-India Company's Military College at Addiscombe in 1845; and Honorary Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society in 1846. Mr. Solly is the author of "Rural Chemistry," 1843; "Syllabus of Chemistry," 1849; "Jury Report on the Great Exhibition of 1851;" and many scientific memoirs. He has devoted himself specially to chemistry in its applications to agriculture and technology.

SOMERSET (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE EDWARD ADOLPHUS ST. MAUR, K.G., eldest son of the eleventh duke, born Dec. 20, 1804, succeeded to the title as twelfth duke, Aug. 15, 1855. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and as Lord Seymour was one of the members for Totnes, in the Liberal interest, from Feb., 1834, till 1855. His Grace held the office of a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 till 1839, of Secretary to the Board of Control from 1839 till 1841, of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests from 1849 till 1851, and of Public Works from 1851 till 1852. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which he resigned on the fall of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. His Grace, who is descended from a common ancestor with the Marquis of Hertford, was at one time a Commissioner of Lunacy, holds the patronage of three livings, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire in 1861. He published in 1871 a work entitled "Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism," in which he attempts to show that the Acts of the Apostles and the Pauline Epistles frequently contradict one another.

SOPWITH, THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born in 1803, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been extensively engaged in mining and railway engineering, both in this country and on the Continent, and is the author of several works on architecture, isometrical drawing, and mining. In 1838, he was appointed Commissioner for the Crown under the Dean Forest Mining Act, and in the same year a communication made by him to the British Association led to the establishment of the Mining Record Office. Mr. Sopwith is the inventor and constructor of large geological models of mining districts placed in the Government Museum of Practical Geology in London, and in the museums of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1845 he took the management of the well-known W. B. Lead Mines in Northumberland and Durham, from which, in 1871, he retired, after having completed fifty

years of active work in his profession.

SOTHERN, EDWARD ASKEW, born in Liverpool, April 1, 1830, was educated for the Church, but the stage proving more congenial to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1851 went to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss. Here he was only moderately successful; but soon after went to New York, where, after playing leading characters for several years, he achieved a decided success as Lord Dundreary, in the play of the "American Cousin," written by himself. Having appeared in this character for more than 1100 times in the United States, he came to England in 1863, and produced the play at the Haymarket Theatre, where it was repeated 496 consecutive nights. In 1864 he appeared as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the French drama, from which "The Tragedy Queen" was taken, in Dr. Marston's "Favourite of Fortune," in Tom Taylor's "Lesson for Life," and in Oxenford's "Brother Sam." He appeared at Paris in 1867, and afterwards performed in the United States. In 1874 he made another long professional visit to England, after which he went back to New York, where he was playing in 1878, and achieved another marked success in the character of "The Crushed Tragedian."

SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETTINGHAM, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells"), born in 1812, is well known both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the Proceedings of the Zoological and other learned societies, and has written "A Conchological Manual," published in 1839; "Conchological Illustrations," in 1841-5; "Thesaurus Conchyliorum," in 1842-71, a work still in progress, having reached the 32nd part; "Popular British Conchology," in 1855; "A Popular Guide to the Aquarium," in 1857; "Illustrated Index of British Shells," in 1859; and other works on natural history. In 1875 he furnished two concluding parts to the "Malacostraca," left unfinished in 1822 by his grandfather and Dr. Leach. His brother, Mr. Henry Sowerby, is the author of "Popular Mineralogy," published in 1850.

SPAIN, EX-QUEEN OF. (*See* ISABELLA II.)

SPAIN, KING OF. (*See* ALFONSO.)

SPENCE, THE REV. HENRY DONALD MAURICE, M.A., born in Pall Mall, London, in 1836, was educated at Westminster School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A., 1864; M.A., 1866). While at the University he obtained a first-class in the voluntary theological tripos (1864), the Carus Undergraduate University Prize (1864), and the Carus and Scholefield University Prize (1865 and again, 1866). He was appointed Professor of Modern Literature in St. David's College, Lampeter, in 1865; Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, in 1870; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott), in 1870; Principal of the Theological College of Gloucester in 1875; Hon. Canon of Gloucester in 1875. In 1877 he was presented by the Queen to the vicarage of St. Pancras, London, void by the promotion of Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold to the see of Rochester. Mr. Spence was in the same year appointed Rural Dean of St. Pancras. He has contributed many papers to the "Bible Educator;" is joint author with Dean Howson of a Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles (Anglo-American Commentary); and one of the Commentators of the New Testament edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

SPENCE, JAMES, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and late President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, born about 1812, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of

Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1832, and Fellow of the same in 1849. He has been Lecturer on Surgery at the Surgical Hall, on Clinical Surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary and Lock Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, a Member of the Harveian and other societies. He was appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1864. In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. David Maclagan. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* several papers on professional subjects, and published "Lectures on Surgery," 2 vols., 1871.

SPENCER (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, K.G., only son of the fourth Earl Spencer, born at Spencer House in 1835, received his education at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. He represented the southern division of the county of Northampton in the House of Commons from April to Dec., 1857, when he succeeded to the title on his father's death. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, 1859-61 ; and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1862-67. In Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and he made his public entry into Dublin Jan. 16, 1869. He retained that office till the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in Feb., 1874. His lordship is Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and master of the celebrated Pytchley hunt.

SPENCER, HERBERT, was born at Derby in 1820. He was educated by his father, a teacher in Derby, and his uncle the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church, who at one period travelled and lectured in the United States. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession, having during this period contributed various papers to the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal*. His first productions in general literature were in the shape of a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government," published in the *Nonconformist* newspaper in 1842, some of which were reprinted in pamphlet form. From 1848 to 1852 he was engaged as a writer for the *Economist*, and during this time published his first considerable work, "Social Statics ; or, the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first of them developed," 1851. In 1855 appeared his "Principles of Psychology," (2nd edit., 1870), an attempt to analyze the relations between the order of the worlds of matter and mind. Its fundamental idea has been stated as follows :— "The universal law of intelligence flows directly from the co-operation of mind and nature in the genesis of our ideas. It is this : that just in proportion as there is a persistency in the order or relationship of events in nature, so will there be a persistency in the connection which subsists between the corresponding states of consciousness. The succession or co-existence of external phenomena produces, of course, a like succession or coexistence in our mental perceptions ; and when any two psychical states often occur together, there is at length established an internal tendency for these states always to recur in the same order. Starting therefore from this law, the author first traces the growth of the human intelligence through the lower phenomena of reflex action and instinct ; then shows how our unconscious life merges in a succession of conscious phenomena ; and lastly, carries us upward through the regions of memory, etc., to the highest exercise of reason and the normal development of the feelings." Mr. Spencer has contributed extensively to periodicals, and republished a volume of his articles under the title of "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative" (2nd series, 1858-63 ; 3 vols., 1868-74). A series of his review articles on "Edu-

cation, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," was republished collectively in 1861. The later works of Mr. Spencer are : — "Education : Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," 1861, reprinted at New York, 1864 ; "First Principles," a system of philosophy, 1862, 2nd edit., 1867 ; "The Classification of the Sciences ; to which are added, Reasons for dissenting from the philosophy of M. Comte," 1864, 3rd edit., 1871 ; "The Principles of Biology," 1864 ; "Spontaneous Generation, and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units," New York, 1870, being a reply to the *North American Review ;* "Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals," New York, 1871 ; "The Study of Sociology," 3rd edit., 1872 ; "Descriptive Sociology ; or Groups of Sociological Facts," 1873. Mr. Spencer is an earnest advocate of the theory of Evolution or Development, which he has carried out into systematic detail.

SPOTTISWOODE, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S, born in London, Jan. 11, 1825, and educated first at Dr. Buckland's school at Laleham, and afterwards at Eton and at Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, where he gained the Lyons scholarship, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, graduated B.A. as a first-class in mathematics at the end of 1845, and gained University mathematical scholarships in 1846 and in 1847. On quitting Oxford circumstances altered his prospects in life, and rendered it necessary that he should take the management of the business of the Queen's printer. He has made mathematics, philosophy, and languages, both Oriental and European, his chief subjects of study, and has taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all questions affecting the social state and improvement of the working-classes. He is a Fellow of the Astronomical, Royal, Geographical, Asiatic, and Ethnological Societies, and of the Society of Arts ; and has contributed papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Astronomical Society, and to scientific periodicals, English and foreign. He published "Meditationes Analyticæ" (mathematical) ; a volume of "Travels in Russia ;" and "Polarisation of Light," a volume of the "Nature Series," 1874. Mr. Spottiswoode was Public Examiner in Mathematics at Oxford in 1857-8, and has acted as an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission (first year of operation) ; for the Society of Arts, and for the Middle-Class Schools. He was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Society in 1871. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871. He was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1876 ; and President of the British Association at the Dublin meeting in Aug., 1878, when the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

SPULLER, EUGÈNE, a French politician, born at Seurre (Côte-d'Or), Dec. 8, 1835, prosecuted his studies at the Lyceum and the Faculty of Laws at Dijon, and became a member of the Paris bar in 1862. After having been employed in several political cases, he abandoned the legal profession in order to engage in active political life and journalism. At the general elections of 1863 he supported, at private meetings, the candidature of Émile Ollivier against the official candidature of M. Varin, in the third circonscription of the Seine. He then became editor of the *Europe* of Frankfort, and contributed to the *Nain Jaune*, the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Journal de Genève*. Having formed a friendship with M. Gambetta, he became, in 1868, one of the founders of the *Revue Politique*. He was also one of the contributors to the *Encyclopédie Générale* (1869-70). At the legislative elections of 1869 he opposed M. Émile Ollivier's candidature, which, not long before, he had supported ; and he vehemently opposed the plébiscite of May, 1870, publishing a

"Petite Histoire du Second Empire, utile à lire avant le vote du Plébiscite." After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was M. Gambetta's confidential friend and secretary, and in Nov., 1871, he became the principal editor of *La République Française*. He resigned that post in 1876, when he was elected a Deputy for the 3rd arrondissement of Paris. Besides the works already cited, M. Spuller has written "Ignace de Loyola et la Compagnie de Jésus," 1876; and "La Compagnie de Jésus devant l'Histoire," 1877.

SPURGEON, CHARLES HADDON, born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, was educated at Colchester, and became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry; but as he held Anabaptist views, he joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became a village preacher and tract distributor at Teversham, a village near Cambridge; under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards accepted an invitation to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The lad of seventeen became a well-known character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while crowds contented themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent to him from the surrounding places, his fame reached London, and he was offered the chapel in New Park-street, in Southwark, in which Dr. Rippon at one time preached. Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. That edifice was crowded, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of the chapel in Park-street, however, proved insufficient, and his hearers multiplied with such rapidity, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a large new chapel called the "Tabernacle," in Newington Butts, which was publicly opened in 1861. Mr. Spurgeon, who has published hundreds of sermons, laid the foundation-stone of the Stockwell Orphanage in Sept., 1867.

SQUIER, EPHRAIM GEORGE, born at Bethlehem, New York, June 17, 1821. In his youth he worked on a farm in summer, and taught school in winter. Subsequently he edited various local newspapers, and studied engineering. Removing to Ohio, he undertook, in conjunction with Dr. E. H. Davis, a thorough exploration of the aboriginal monuments in the Valley of the Mississippi. The results of their labours appear as the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," 1848. He subsequently published "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York," 1849. In 1848 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to the republics of Central America. In 1853 he went again to Central America to examine and report upon a line for the proposed Interoceanic Railway, for the construction of which a company was formed, of which he was made secretary; but the work has never been begun. In 1863 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Peru, where he travelled extensively during two years, examining the remains of the Inca works, of which he took hundreds of photographs. Returning to New York he began to prepare an exhaustive work on the subject, portions of which were published in *Harper's Magazine*; but the completion of the work was for several years interrupted by a mental disorder, from which he however subsequently recovered so far as to be able to revise the portions already written, and to superintend

their publication, under the title "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas." Besides numerous reports and scientific papers, he has published: "Nicaragua; its People, Scenery, and Monuments," 1852; "Notes on Central America," 1854; "Waikna," a story of adventure, partly imaginary, on the Mosquito Shore, 1855; "The States of Central America," 1857, revised, 1870; "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of America," 1860; and "Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction," 1861. He has received the medal of the French Geographical Society; is a member of many learned associations; and was, in 1871, President of the Anthropological Society of New York.

STAINER, JOHN, Mus. Doc., was born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by Sir F. G. Ouseley, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and, three years afterwards, he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, proceeding to Mus. Bac. in 1859, B.A. 1863, Mus. Doc. 1865, M.A. 1866. In 1860 Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointment, together with the organistship of Magdalen, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss as organist of St. Paul's, London. Dr. Stainer, who is a brilliant instrumentalist, has composed a large number of anthems and Church services, as well as songs of a secular character, while by his work on "The Theory of Harmony" (1871, 3rd edit. 1876), he achieved a high reputation as a scientific musician.

STALEY, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS NETTLESHIP, D.D., born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1823, was educated at the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1846. He was, from 1844 till 1850, one of the tutors at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, after which he was elected Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Wandsworth. In 1861 the King of the Sandwich Islands having signified his wish that his dominions might be constituted into a see of the Church of England, and offered to contribute to the endowment, Mr. Staley was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Honolulu. He resigned the see in 1870. He was appointed vicar of Croxall, Staffordshire, in 1872.

STANLEY, THE VERY REV. ARTHUR PENRHYN, D.D., son of the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, born about 1815, was educated under Dr. Arnold, at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, gained the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was elected a Fellow of University College. He was for twelve years Tutor of his College, was Select Preacher in 1845-6; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission, 1850-52; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 till 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 till 1863, when he became Dean of Westminster. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Feb., 1871; took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872; was elected one of the Select Preachers at Oxford by 349 votes against 287, Dec. 11, 1872; and was installed as Lord

Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 31, 1875. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold," published in 1844. It was followed by "Stories and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1846; "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," 1850; "The Epistles to the Corinthians," 1854; "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," 1854, 6th edit. 1872; "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History," 1855; "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching," 1859; Sermons on various subjects preached before the University of Oxford, in 1860-3; "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church," 1861, fifth edit. 1869; "Sermons preached in the East," with appendix on his second visit to Palestine with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1862; "Letter to the Bishop of London on Subscription," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," 2 vols., in 1863-65; "Encouragements of Ordination," and "Reasonable, Holy, and Living Sacrifice: a Sermon," 1864; "Creation of Man: a Sermon," 1865; and "Sermon: Dedication of Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," 1866; "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," 1867, 3rd ed., 1869; "The Three Irish Churches: an Historical Address," 2nd edit., 1869; "Essays on Church and State," 1870; "The Athanasian Creed: with a preface on the general recommendations of the Ritual Commission," 1871; "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," 1872; and "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1874. He has contributed various articles to reviews and magazines, and many papers to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography," and "Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Transactions of the Archæological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STANLEY, The Right Hon. Frederick Arthur, M.P., younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the present Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in 1862, and retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till Dec., 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868, and Financial Secretary for War from Feb., 1874, till Aug., 1877, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. On April 2, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for War, in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. Colonel Stanley is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby.

STANLEY, Henry M., born near Denbigh, in Wales, in 1840. When three years old he was placed in the poor-house of St. Asaph, where he remained ten years, and received an education which enabled him to teach in a school. At the age of fifteen he sailed as cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans. Here he found employment with a merchant named Stanley, who adopted him, and gave him his own name in place of his original one, which was John Rowlands. His patron died without leaving a will, and young Stanley was left to his own resources. He enlisted in the Confederate army, was made a prisoner, and subsequently joined the Federal service, becoming a petty officer on a war-steamer. After the close of the war he became a newspaper correspondent, and in 1867 was sent by the *New York Herald* as its correspondent with the British army in Abyssinia, and subsequently travelled in Spain and elsewhere. He

was finally directed by the conductor of the *Herald* to fit out an expedition to find Dr. Livingstone, of whom nothing had been heard for more than two years. Stanley reached Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, early in Jan., 1871, where he organized a party of nearly 200 men, and set out for the interior. On the 28th of October he reached Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where Livingstone had just arrived from the south-west. Stanley supplied him with what was necessary, and remained with him until Feb., 1872, when Livingstone started on the journey from which he never returned, and Stanley made his way back to the coast, and thence to Europe. The *êclat* of this exploit induced the conductors of the *New York Herald* and of the London *Daily Telegraph* to fit out, at their joint expense, another African expedition, under the command of Stanley, leaving him at liberty to choose his own route, but with the general understanding that he was to cross the continent from east to west. He reached Zanzibar in the autumn of 1874. Here he learned that Cameron, having ascertained that Livingstone was dead, had pushed on directly westward, in hope of completing the explorations in that region. Stanley then resolved to go north-westward, and explore the region of Lake Victoria N'yanza. He set out from Zanzibar in Nov., 1874, with a party of nearly 300 men, reached the lake near the close of Feb., 1875, was attacked by the natives, whom he beat off with great slaughter ; and having made friends with Mtésa, the king of Uganda, he was furnished with canoes, by which he circumnavigated the lake, which he showed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe, having an area of 40,000 square miles, exceeding by a quarter that of the largest of the great lakes of North America. In his encounters with the natives, and by sickness, he had lost 195 of his men. He then pushed westward towards Lake Albert N'yanza, which he reached, and was able to satisfy himself that it was not, as had been generally supposed, connected with Lake Tanganyika. Finding the natives of this region hostile, he turned back to explore the region between Albert N'yanza and Tanganyika ; but after a month he was forced by absolute starvation to make the best of his way to Ujiji. Here he remained until August to recruit his party, and in the meanwhile made a circumnavigation of the southern half of Lake Tanganyika, the northern half having been sailed around by him and Livingstone four years before. From Ujiji he went westward to Nyangwe, on the great river discovered by Livingstone, and called by him the Luálaba. Livingstone, to the last, believed this to be the Nile ; others supposed that it must be the Congo. Late in Oct., 1876, Stanley reached the Luálaba at Nyangwe. Cameron had been there eighteen months before ; but being unable to procure canoes to descend the stream, had gone south-westward towards the coast. Stanley resolved to descend the river to its mouth, wherever it might be. His party consisted now of 150 men, all Africans except himself and Frank Pocock, a young Englishman. They started from Nyangwe early in Nov., 1876. On Jan. 4, 1877, they came to the first of a series of cataracts, of which there are six in a space of 42 miles, and the canoes had to be hauled around them by paths laboriously cut. Near the foot of the last of these falls, the river, heretofore a mile broad, expands to a width of from three to ten miles, and pursues a course almost due north nearly to lat. 2° N., when it bends south-westward. From this they floated in their canoes for nearly 1,400 miles, being frequently assailed by the natives. In all there were thirty-two distinct attacks, all of which were repelled, the last and most desperate occurring Feb. 14, 1877. Early in March the broad lacustrine river began to contract in width, and entered a long cañon through a branch of the

coast range. This is 185 miles long, the banks often rising to a height of 2,000 feet above the river, and in its course there were more than sixty separate cataraets to be passed, the total deseent being 585 feet. The passage of the cañon oeeupied five months. On June 11, 1877, the party reaehed the Isangila Falls, and were told that there were still six more eataraets to be passed. They abandoned their eanoes, and made the remainder of the journey by land, reaehing the Portuguese settlement of Emboma, about a hundred miles from the coast, in a week. Sinee leaving Nyangwe Stanley had lost 35 of his men, including Frank Poeoek, who was drowned while attempting to pass a cataraet on June 3. From Emboma Stanley went to Kabinda, on the coast, whenee a Portuguese national vessel took him to St. Paul de Loanda ; whenee an English vessel conveyed the party to the Cape of Good Hope, and thenee to Zanzibar. Here his men were left at their home ; and Stanley embarked for Europe, by way of the Isthmus of Suez, passing through Egypt, Italy, and Franee, and reaching England in February, 1878. He has published an aeeount of his first expedition, under the title "How I found Livingstone" (1872). Of his last expedition an aeeount is given in "Through the Dark Continent ; or the Sourees of the Nile, around the Great Lakes of Equatorial Afriea, and down the Livingstone River to the Atlantie Oeean," 2 vols., 1878. The President of the Freneh Geographical Soeiety presented the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour to Mr. Stanley at the Sorbonne, Paris, June 28, 1878.

STANSFELD, The Right Hon. James, M.P., the eldest son of Mr. James Stansfeld, of Moorlands, Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, at Halifax (who died Jan. 29, 1872), was born at Halifax in 1820, and edueated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B. He was ealled to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849 ; was elected one of the members for Halifax, in the advaneed Liberal interest, in April; 1859; was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned in April, 1864. owing to the dissatisfaetion caused by his intimaey with the conspirator Mazzini. He was appointed Under-Seeretary of State under Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, and retired in June of that year. He was made Third Lord of the Treasury on Mr. Gladstone's eoming into offiee in Dee., 1868, and in Oet., 1869, he suceeeded Mr. Ayrton as one of the Joint Seeretaries to the Treasury. The latter offiee he resigned in March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Gösehen as President of the Poor Law Board. He was appointed the first President of the new Loeal Government Board in Aug., 1871 ; and held that offiee till the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Jan., 1874.

STAPLETON, Augustus Granville, born in 1800, was educated at Rugby and St. John's, Cambridge. He was appointed private seeretary to Mr. Canning, in 1822. At that statesman's death he was made a Commissioner of Customs by desire of George IV., as "a tribute to Mr. Canning's memory," and having been entrusted with that statesman's papers, he published, in 1830, his "Politieal Life" during his last tenure of offiee. Mr. Stapleton eontributed letters on foreign poliey signed "Sulpieius" to the *Times* during April and May, 1836. At the request of the Conservative leaders he eontested Birmingham (without sueeess) at the eleetion in 1837. In 1843 he published two pamphlets on "The Real Monster Evil of Ireland," propounding a seheme for the relief of Irish destitution. From 1850 to 1855 he eontributed letters on foreign poliey and international law, signed "Lex Publiea," to the *Morning Herald*. He published in 1850 "Suggestions for a Conservative and Popular Reform of the House of

Commons," advising a distinct and separate representation in Parliament of the educated classes. This was followed by a pamphlet on "The Educational Franchise." He was invited in 1851, by the friends of Protestant education in Ireland, to examine the schools under the National Board and the Church Education Society, and he gave evidence (1853) before a Committee of the House of Lords as to the result of his inquiry. In 1857 he published a pamphlet, "Hostilities at Canton," on the Lorcha Arrow case, which served as a principal brief to the opposition leaders, when the Government of the day were defeated in the Commons, and in consequence dissolved Parliament. In 1859 he published "George Canning and his Times;" in 1866, "Intervention and Non-Intervention;" in 1868, "The Origin of Fenianism;" in 1871, "The French Case truly stated," showing how the French Government were beguiled into the declaration of war against Prussia; and in 1873, essays in *Macmillan's Magazine* commenting, from a contemporary point of view, on Charles Greville's memoirs.

STAWELL, Sir William Foster, son of Mr. Jonas Stawell, of Old Court, co. Cork, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1839. He was appointed Attorney-General, and a member of the Executive Council of the colony of Victoria in 1851, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1856, and was knighted in 1857.

STEELL, Sir John, R.S.A., sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, born in Aberdeen, in 1804, commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided; afterwards proceeded to Rome, and on his return from that city, in 1833, distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in gray Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, brought him into notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Sir John's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of sculptor to her Majesty for Scotland, and another of his works, the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, in bronze, was erected in 1852 in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased the Duke that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Sir John Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the hall of Greenwich Hospital, his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, in Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow, have been favourably noticed by competent critics, and his statues of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and of the distinguished financier, the late Right Hon. James Wilson, have been erected in Calcutta. His statue of the late Professor Wilson, in bronze, twelve feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, March 21, 1865. He has executed another colossal statue of Allan Ramsay, busts of the Duke of Edinburgh, and numerous other works. In 1872 Sir John Steell executed in bronze a full-size copy of his colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott, for the Central Park, New York; and he has completed the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, which is erected in the centre of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, and was inaugurated in August, 1876, by the Queen, who conferred the honour of knighthood on the sculptor. He is at present engaged on a colossal bronze statue of the late Dr. Thomas Chalmers, to be erected in George Street, Edinburgh, and he is also executing for America a colossal statue in bronze of the great Scottish poet,

Robert Burns, to be erected in the Central Park, New York, as well as a replica of it for Dundee. He lately executed a large monumental work in memory of those who fell of the 42nd Royal Highlanders in the Russian war: it is in fine statuary marble, and erected in the Dunkeld Cathedral.

STEERE, The Right Rev. Edward, LL.D., Bishop of Central Africa, son of W. Steere, Esq., of the Chancery bar, born in 1828, graduated B.A. at the University of London, in 1847, proceeded LL.B. in 1848, and LL.D. (gold medallist) in 1849. He was Curate of Kingskerswell, Devon, from 1856 to 1858, and of Skegness, Lincolnshire, from the latter year down to 1862. Dr. Steere was chaplain to Bishop Tozer, in Central Africa, from 1862 to 1868; and he resigned the rectory of Little Steeping, Lincolnshire, in 1872. Two years later he was appointed Bishop of Central Africa, receiving episcopal consecration in Westminster Abbey on Aug. 24, 1874. He is the author of "Persecutions under the Roman Emperors," and of some essays "On the Being and Attributes of God," and prepared an edition of Bishop Butler's works. He has also published handbooks of the Shambella and Swabili languages, and the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Psalms, and a variety of "Tales" in the latter tongue.

STENHOUSE, John, LL.D., F.R.S., born at Glasgow, Oct. 21, 1809, was educated at Glasgow Grammar School, the University of Glasgow, Anderson's College, and the University of Giessen, and studied chemistry under Prof. Graham, Dr. Thomas Thomson, and Baron Liebig. He was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1851; resigned the appointment in 1857, owing to a severe attack of paralysis; succeeded Dr. Hofmann as non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint in 1865, and was deprived of this appointment by the abolition of the office by Mr. Lowe, in 1870. Mr. Stenhouse is the author of nearly a hundred papers on chemical subjects; and pamphlets "On the Applications of Charcoal to Sanitary Purposes," 1855; "On the Successful Application of Charcoal Air-Filters to the Ventilation of Sewers," 1861. On Nov. 30, 1871, a royal medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him for long-continued chemical researches, which have proved of great value in the arts and manufactures.

STEPHEN, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., third son of the late John Stephen, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse, and the Grammar School of Honiton, Devon. He was called to the bar in 1823, and appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in 1839, having previously held, for several years, the posts of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Tasmania. He was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1844 till Nov., 1873; received the honour of knighthood in 1846; was nominated President of the Legislative Council, on its creation in 1856, but resigned in the following year; was created a C.B. in 1862; administered the government of the colony, on the retirement of the Earl of Belmore, from Feb. 23 to June 2, 1872; was created a K.C.M.G. in 1874; and appointed Governor of New South Wales in Nov., 1875. Sir Alfred is a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, and of the late Serjeant Stephen, the author of the "Commentaries," whose pupil he was.

STEPHEN, Sir George, Q.C., youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, was born in 1794. His early days were spent in the medical schools, with a view to the army, but the battle of Leipsic sent home some 500 young English surgeons, as it announced approaching peace, and his destination was

changed to Cambridge, where he was entered at Magdalen College. During a stay of two years at the University he carried off several prizes and scholarships, but at the end of his seventh term his father transferred him to the office of the Bank solicitors, Messrs. Kaye and Freshfield. After being admitted an attorney, he practised in the City for many years. For a long time he was one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause which his father had also taken up. The Government of the day appointed him their agent to collect evidence as to the conduct of Queen Caroline's last six months on the Continent. During the Mauritius inquiry into the conduct of Sir Robert Farquhar he examined above 300 witnesses, and agitated England, to such an extent that 300,000 signatures to an anti-slavery petition by ladies alone were obtained in the course of a single week. About this period he had become so familiar with the deficiences of the police that he succeeded in getting the force reorganised, and the system of parochial relief reformed. In the course of eighteen years of gratuitous service as Pauper Solicitor, he has the satisfaction of discharging out of prison more than 100 pauper prisoners, who had been committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery. For these and other minor services the Queen knighted him at her first levée. In 1849 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, and invited to settle at Liverpool, where he remained five years, and met with great success; but in 1852 two of his sons went to Australia, and, in order to prevent the permanent breaking-up of the domestic circle, Sir George and the remainder of his family followed, in 1855, and have remained in Victoria ever since. He was created a Q.C., which, in that colony, is only an honorary appointment. He published anonymously, in 1839, a work called "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice," and is also author of "The Jesuit at Cambridge," published in 1839; "Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse;" "Juryman's Guide," in 1845; "The Clerk," and "The Governess," in Knight's "Guide to Service;" "Negro Trade and the African Blockade," in 1849; "The Royal Pardon Vindicated," 1851, in reference to the case of Mr. Barber; "Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law," in 1853; "Anti-Slavery Reeollections," in 1854; "Digest of County Court Cases," in 1855; and "The Life of Christ," a small work adapted to the higher classes in schools. He married, in 1821, Henrietta, eldest daughter of William Ravenscroft, Dean of Rasharkin, co. Antrim. By this lady, who died in 1871, he had a numerous family.

STEPHEN, Sir James Fitzjames, Q.C., K.C.S.I., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born at Kensington Gore, London, in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in Jan., 1854. He chose the Midland Circuit, became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, and acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when that gentleman was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury. His speech was reprinted in a separate form in 1862. In Dec., 1869, he received the appointment of Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, and he held it till April, 1872, when he returned to this country. During the three years he spent in India he laboured hard to consolidate, abbreviate, and simplify Indian law. He was appointed by the Inns of Court Professor of Common Law in Dec., 1875, and a member of the councils of legal education and law reporting. In 1877 he was nominated a K.C.S.I.; and in 1878 a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of a Draft Code relat-

ing to Indictable Offences. Sir James has published a "General View of the Criminal Law of England," 1863; "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, 1862; "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," 1873; and "The Digest of the Law of Evidence," 1876, which formed the basis of an elaborate Bill on Indictable Offences which was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General (Sir John Holker) on the part of the Government, in 1878, and the consideration of which was postponed till the following session.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, born at Taliaferro, Georgia, Feb. 11, 1812. He graduated at Franklin College, Georgia, in 1832, and having studied law, was admitted to practise in 1835. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1836, and served five years; was chosen State Senator in 1842, and Representative in Congress in 1843. After the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, Mr. Stephens, who had been a prominent Whig leader in Georgia, became a supporter of the Democrats. In Aug., 1860, he delivered a speech before a convention in Georgia, strongly opposing the secession of that State; when, however, a rupture became inevitable, he supported it, declared slavery to be the corner-stone of the new government, and was elected provisional Vice-President of the Confederate States. He was sent as Commissioner to Virginia, which had passed the ordinance of secession; and through his agency a treaty was made with the State Convention, and the State was admitted into the confederation provisionally formed at Montgomery. On the formal organization of the government, Mr. Stephens was elected Vice-President. His part in the Confederate Government was, however, merely nominal, the office of Vice-President involving no actual duty except that of acting as presiding officer of the Senate. Towards the close of the war he retired to his home in Georgia, was arrested and confined in Fort Warren, near Boston, but was released, Oct. 11, 1865, when he returned to Georgia. In Dec., 1865, he was elected U. S. Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat, as the State had not complied with the necessary conditions for its re-admission to the Union. His legal disability having been removed, he was in 1874 elected a Representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1876. Notwithstanding very infirm health, he has since exerted a decided influence upon political affairs, and is reckoned, with Senators Gordon and Leman, among the Southern statesmen, who, accepting the situation, wish to bring the entire restored Union into harmony. In a speech, Feb. 12, 1878, upon occasion of the reception by Congress of a painting representing the Signing of the Proclamation for Emancipation, Mr. Stephens took occasion to pay a warm eulogy upon President Lincoln, and to say that in advocating secession in 1862, he never supposed that the dissolution would be permanent. A volume of his speeches and letters was issued in 1867. He has also published "A History of the War between the States" (1868); and "A Constitutional View of the late War between the States" (1869).

STEPHENS, EDWARD BOWRING, A.R.A., sculptor, born at Exeter, studied under the late Mr. E. H. Baily, and in 1843 gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." He spent three years at Rome, and has produced, amongst other works, two groups — "Satan Tempting Eve," and "Satan Vanquished," both in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Eve contemplating Death," in 1853; "Group of Euphrosyne and Cupid," in 1856; "The Angel of the Resurrection," in 1861; and a colossal portrait statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, in 1862.

STEWART, BALFOUR, LL.D.

F.R.S., born Nov. 1, 1828, at Edinburgh, was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was appointed Director of the Kew Observatory, July 1, 1859; Secretary to the Meteorological Committee, Jan. 1, 1867—an appointment which he afterwards resigned; Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owens College, Manchester, July 7, 1870, which appointment he now holds in connection with the Directorship of the Kew Observatory. Dr. Stewart is the discoverer of the law of equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies, for which he received the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society in 1868. He is the author, jointly with Messrs. De La Rue and Loewy, of "Researches on Solar Physics;" joint author with Professor Tait of researches on the "Heating produced by Rotation in Vacuo;" and has written numerous papers on "Meteorology and Magnetism;" an "Elementary Treatise on Heat," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford; "Lessons in Elementary Physics," 1871; "Physics," 1872, being one of a series of "Science Primers;" and "The Conservation of Energy, 1874.

STIGAND, WILLIAM, son of the late William Stigand, Esq., of Devonport, born in 1827, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852; has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany, and has visited Spain and the East. He has written "A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems," 1860; "Athenais; or, the First Crusade," 1866; and "Life, Work and Opinions of Heinrich Heine," 2 vols. 1875. Mr. Stigand has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STIRLING, JAMES HUTCHINSON, LL.D., born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820, was educated at Glasgow University for nine consecutive winter sessions in arts and medicine, and spent six years afterwards in France and Germany. He became LL.D. Edin., 1867; F.R.C.S. Edin., 1860, London, 1842; Foreign Member of the Philosophical Society of Berlin, 1871. In earlier years he held appointments as surgeon to the Hirwain and other iron and coal works, South Wales, but he relinquished professional practice in 1851, and went to the continent to pursue there those literary and philosophical studies which, as a student at college, he had shown a taste for or gained distinction in. Returning to England in 1857, he devoted himself to the study of philosophy and literary pursuits generally. Leaving earlier contributions out of view, he published in 1865 "The Secret of Hegel," from the appearance of which work there dates in Great Britain, academically and generally, a new movement towards the study of philosophy, more particularly German and ancient. Excluding contributions to periodical organs, the following are the titles of his other works, with their dates of issue:—"Sir William Hamilton, on the Philosophy of Perception," 1865; "Schwegler's History of Philosophy, translated and annotated," 1867, sixth edit., 1877; "Jerrold, Tennyson, and Macaulay, with other Critical Essays," 1868; "Address on Materialism," 1868; "As Regards Protoplasm," 1869, second edit., 1872; "Lectures on the Philosophy of Law, &c.," 1873; "Burns in Drama together with Faded Leaves," 1878. The "Protoplasm" and the "Lectures on Law" have been republished in America.

STIRLING, MRS., an accomplished and versatile actress, daughter of the late Capt. Hehl, of the Horse Guards, born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817, was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of

Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by a better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one season, went to Birmingham, and soon after returned to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, where she obtained important parts, and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shaksperian characters, both tragic and comic; and amongst these her Cordelia was regarded as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia her talents were displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Stirling's engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatres, under Mr. Farren, are still fresh in public recollection, and her more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Maritana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the "Tragic Queen," and Peg Woffington.

STIRLING, The Right Rev. Waite Hocking, D.D., Bishop of the Falkland Islands, son of Capt. Thomas Stirling, R.N., by Maria, daughter of the late Mr. William Hockin, solicitor, of Dartmouth, was born at Dartmouth, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). Having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Nottingham, he was appointed Secretary of the South American Missionary Society in London, and afterwards Superintendent Missionary at Terra del Fuego, of the same society. In 1869 he was made Bishop of the Falkland Islands, being consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Dec. 21. He is joint author of "The Story of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N., with Sketches of Missionary Work in South America," 1867.

STOCKS, Lumb, R.A., born Nov. 30, 1812, at Lightcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, was educated at Horton, near Bradford, and elected Associated Engraver of the Royal Academy in 1853, and Royal Academician in 1872. Mr. Stocks commenced his profession as line engraver in 1833, engraving subjects after Stothard, &c., for the Annuals of that period, then plates for Finden's Gallery of British Art, after Maclise—"Fitting out Moses for the Fair," and others; "Raffaelle and the Fornarina," after Sir A. W. Callcott, engraved for the Art Union of London in 1843; "The Dame School," 1849, and "The Rubber," after Webster, 1851, followed; and for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland he engraved "The Glen Maiden," after Lauder; "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, and others. He also engraved, after Frith—"Bed-Time," "The Birth-Day," and Claude Duval;" and after Maclise, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," after the painting in the Royal Gallery at Westminster.

STODDARD, Richard Henry, was born at Hingham, Mass., in 1825. His family removed, in 1835, to New York, where he learned the trade of an iron-moulder. In 1848 he began to write for periodicals both in prose and verse. In 1853 he received an appointment in the New York Custom-House, which he held for upwards of twenty years, at the same time continuing his literary labours. He has published: "Footprints" (1849); "Poems" (1852); "Adventures in Fairy-Land" (1853); "Songs of Summer" (1857); "Town and Country" (1857); "Life of Alexander von Humboldt" (1859);

"Loves and Heroines of the Poets" (1860); "The King's Bell" (1863); "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood" (1864); "Under Green Leaves" (1865); "Late English Poets" (1865); Melodies and Madrigals, mostly from the Old English Poets" (1865); "The Children in the Wood" (1866); "Putnam, the Brave" (1869); "The Book of the East, and other Poems" (1871); new and enlarged editions of "Griswold's Poets of America" (1873); "Female Poets of America" (1874); "Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century" (1875); and "Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe" (1875). He has also edited a series of dainty works entitled "Bric-à-Brac Series" (1874-75); and "Sans Souci Series," and more recently a number of volumes relating to English literary history and memorabilia. He is now City Librarian of New York. His wife, ELIZABETH D. B. STODDARD, is also a frequent contributor to periodicals, and has published three novels: "The Morgesons" (1862); "Two Men" (1865); and "Temple House" (1867).

STOKES, GEORGE GABRIEL, F.R.S., born in 1819, was educated at Dr. Wall's school in Dublin, at the Bristol College, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A in 1841, as Senior Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months before), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. Mr. Stokes, who was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society in 1854, and was President of the British Association at the meeting at Exeter in 1869, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Professor Stokes by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

STOKES, COLONEL SIR JOHN, K.C.B., son of the Rev. John Stokes, Vicar of Cobham, Kent, was born there in 1825, and received his education at the proprietary school, Rochester, and at the Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1843. He saw active service in the Caffre Wars of 1846-7 and 1850-1, for which he has the medal, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief on two occasions. In 1851 he was appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Field Force in Caffraria, and assisted in organizing levies among the Hottentots, and was otherwise engaged. In 1855 he was appointed Chief Engineer to the Turkish Contingent, and raised and organized the Engineer Corps and Train of that force. In the winter of 1855-6 he was employed in fortifying Kertch, for which he obtained a brevet majority, the Turkish Medal, and the Order of the Medjidie, fourth class. In July, 1856, he was appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Danube, under the Treaty of Paris. In 1861 he was nominated Vice-Consul in the delta of the Danube, and in 1865 he signed the convention for regulating the navigation of the mouths of that river. He was in command of the Royal Engineers in South Wales from May, 1872, to Aug., 1873; British Commissioner on the International Tonnage Commission from Aug. to Dec., 1873; was employed on Suez Canal affairs in London and Egypt in 1874 and 1875, and representative of Great Britain in that company since 1876; was in command of the Royal Engineers at Chatham from Jan. to Nov., 1875; and has been Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham since the latter date. He

was attached to Mr. Cave's special mission to Egypt in Dec., 1875. He was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1867, and became a full Colonel in 1876. In 1871 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1877 a Knight Companion of the same Order (civil division).

STONE, MARCUS, A.R.A., painter of historical and genre subjects, born in London July 4, 1840, received his education at home, and was never a student in any Art School. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 24, 1877. Mr. Stone received one of the medals awarded to the English School at the Vienna and Philadelphia International Exhibitions. As a very young man he illustrated Dickens, and lately Anthony Trollope and the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Stone has been much in Paris, and has visited Italy several times. He had exhibited for twenty years in the Royal Academy before he was elected and never had a picture rejected or hung above the line; a curious instance of how long a man can be kept waiting, whom, upon their own showing, the Royal Academicians consider a man of ability. He exhibited first in 1858, and achieved his earliest marked success in 1863 with "From Waterloo to Paris," a picture of Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. His principal pictures since then are: "Stealing the Keys," 1866; "Nell Gwynne," 1867; "The Princess Elizabeth forced to attend Mass," 1869; "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn," 1870; "The Royal Nursery," 1871; "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston," 1872; "Le Roi est Mort—Vive le Roi." 1873; "My Lady is a Widow and Childless," 1874; "Sain et Sauf," 1875; "An Appeal for Mercy" 1876; "A Sacrifice," 1877; "The Post Bag" and "The Time of Roses," 1878. Several of these have been engraved. Mr. Stone has painted some landscapes, and some water-colour pictures.

STOREY, GEORGE ADOLPHUS, A.R.A., born in London, Jan. 7, 1834, was educated at Paris by M. Joseph Morand, professor in the Athénée Royale, his painting master being M. J. L. Dulong. He returned to London in 1850, and attended Mr. J. M. Leigh's school in Newman Street. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, "A Family Portrait,"; in 1853, "A Madonna and Child;" and in 1854 was admitted a student at the Academy. Subsequently, he exhibited "Sacred Music," "The Widowed Bride," "The Bride's Burial," "The Annunciation," and "The Closed House, 1665." In 1863 he was in Spain, painting portraits at Madrid. In the following year he first attracted the special notice of the public by his picture of "The Meeting of William Seymour with the Lady Arabella Stuart at the Court of James I., 1609." It was followed by a "Royal Challenge," 1865, representing Henry VIII. playing at single-stick with a rustic; "Godiva," 1865; "Children at Breakfast" (exhibited at Mr. Gambart's Gallery, Pall Mall), 1866; "After You," 1867; "The Shy Pupil," 1868; "The Old Soldier," and "Boys Going to School," 1869; "The Duet," and "Only a Rabbit," 1870; "Rosy Cheeks," and "Lessons," 1871; "A Lovers' Quarrel," and "Little Butter-Cups," 1872; "Scandal," "Love in a Maze," and "Mistress Dorothy," 1873; "The Blue Girls of Canterbury," "Little Swansdown," "Dame Octavia Beaumont," and "Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors," 1874; "Mrs. Finch," "Caught," "Miss Caro Armitage," and "The Whip Hand," 1875; "A Dancing Lesson" and "My Lady Bella," 1876; "The Old Pump-room, Bath," "The Judgment of Paris," and "Christmas Eve," 1877; "Sweet Margery," 1878. Nearly all the above-named pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Storey was elected an A.R.A. in April, 1876.

STORY, THE REV. ROBERT HERBERT, born at Roseneath Manse, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1835, being son of the Rev. Robert Story, minister of that

parish. He was educated at Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and St. Andrews; was appointed assistant-minister of St Andrew's Church, Montreal, in Feb., 1859; ordained there Sept. 20, 1859; presented by the Duke of Argyll in the same year to the parish of Roseneath on the death of his father, and inducted to the charge in Feb., 1860; and received the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*, from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874. Besides contributions to current literature of a minor character, he has published "Life of the Rev. Robert Story, including passages of Scottish Ecclesiastical History during the Second Quarter of the Present Century," 1862; "Christ the Consoler," 1864; "Manual of Scripture, Hymns, and Prayers;" "Memoir and Remains of Robert Lee, D.D.," 2 vols., 1870; "William Carstares: a Character and Career of the Revolutionary Epoch, 1649—1715," 1874. As one of the founders of the Scottish "Church Service Society," and convener of its "editorial committee," he has had charge of its publication of "Euchologion: a Book of Common Order," now in the 3rd edition; and has assisted in the promotion of the Liturgical restoration in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Story is a member of the "Moderate" or Broad Church party.

STORY, WILLIAM WETMORE, born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1819. He studied law, under his father, Judge Joseph Story, and published several legal works, but subsequently devoted himself to sculpture and literature. Among his sculptures are numerous ideal figures and groups, many admirable busts, a statue of Edward Everett, and another of George Peabody for the Corporation of London. Among his prose publications are "Life and Letters of Joseph Story" (1851); "Roba di Roma" (1862); "The American Question" (1862); "Proportions of the Human Figure" (1866); and "Graffiti d'Italia" (1869). In poetry he has published "Nature and Art," the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, (1844); a volume of "Poems" (1847); "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem" (1870); and "Tragedy of Nero" (1875). In Dec., 1877, he read before a select literary assemblage at New York a tragedy, written in blank verse, entitled "Stephanie," extracts from which were published in the *New York World* and other papers, but which have not yet been issued in book form.

STOTS BASHI, Tycoon or Siogoun of Japan, was born in 1835, and usually resides in the palace at Jeddo. He received Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister Extraordinary to Japan, May 1, 1867, at the palace at Osaca.

STOUGHTON, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., born at Norwich, Nov. 18, 1807, was educated at Highbury College, Islington, and University College, London. He was appointed pastor of the Congregational Church, Windsor, in 1832, and thence removed to Kensington in 1843, where he remained in office until 1875, and on his retirement received a presentation from his congregation of £3000. He became Professor of Historical Theology and Homiletics in New College, St. John's Wood, the same year, which office he still retains. He received the degree of D.D. at Edinburgh in 1869; was Congregational Lecturer in 1855, and Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1856. Dr. Stoughton is the author of numerous works, of which the following are the principal: "Windsor in the olden Time" (1844); "Spiritual Heroes" (1848); "Ages of Christendom" (1856); "Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago" (1862); "Ecclesiastical History of England," 5 vols (1867-74); "Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther" (1875); "Lights of the World" (1876); "Progress of Divine Revelation" (1878); and "Our English Bible: its Translations and Translators" (1878).

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, (*See* BEECHER-STOWE.)

STRAIN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN,

D.D., a Seoteh Catholic prelate, born Dec. 8, 1810, was conseerated Bishop of Abila by Pope Pius IX., Sept., 25, 1864, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Seotland. On the restoration of the hierarehy by Pope Leo XIII. in March 1878, he was translated to the archiepiseopal see of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, VISCOUNT, K.G., better known as Sir Stratford Canning, and under that name identified with British poliey in Turkey, the son of Stratford Canning, a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning, the statesman, was born in Jan., 1788, in the City of London, and was edueated on the foundation at Eton, whence he passed in due eourse as a Scholar to King's College, Cambridge. In 1807, while still an undergraduate, he obtained, through his cousin's interest, an appointment as Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, and in 1808 aecompanied Mr. Adair on a speeial mission to Constantinople, and was next year made Seeretary of Embassy, upon Mr. Adair's appointment as permanent minister. On returning to England, he resumed his academie studies, and in 1813 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Basle, where he assisted in framing the treaty whieh united the Swiss cantons in the Helvetie Confederation; and was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a special mission to Washington, to adjust certain differenees left unsettled by the treaty of Ghent; and returned in 1823, the British Government deelining to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburgh, to aseertain the intentions of the Czar respeeting Greeee. In the following year he went as Ambassador to Constantinople, when his influenee was employed with the Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greeks; but not sueeeeding, he eame to England on leave, to be present during the eonferenees of London; returning to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and he returned to England, reeeiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in acknowledgment of his valuable serviees. In 1831 Sir Stratford was sent on a speeial mission to Constantinople, and returned in the following year to undertake a special mission to Spain. In 1841 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Ponsonby, and held that important post for many years, under ministries of every political eomplexion; and his personal elucidations of Eastern politics have doubtless had great influence with British statesmen. He was the steadfast friend of Reschid Pacha, and the supporter of all his reforms; and uniformly exercised his influenee to improve the eondition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be regretted that, under the belief that the claims of Franee, Russia, and Austria respeeting the Holy Places had been adjusted, he should have left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been oeeupied by a subordinate, although an able and vigilant officer, at the time when Prinee Mensehikoff was actually menacing the Sultan in his own palaee; but it may be urged that England had no *locus standi* in the dispute until a territorial aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent from home direeted that the representative of England should not officially interfere in the matter. During the Russian war, Lord Stratford de Redeliffe supported the British Governmcnt most effieiently at the Porte. He resigned his post at Constantinople, and returned to England in the early part of the year 1858. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viseount Stratford de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Stoekbridge and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and for King's Lynn from 1835 to 1842;

and since he took his seat in the House of Lords has taken an active share in the debates on questions of foreign policy. He was created a Knight of the Garter Dec. 11, 1869. His lordship published a summary of the evidences of Christianity, under the title of "Why am I a Christian?" 1873. In 1876 he produced an original play, "Alfred the Great in Athelnay," privately printed.

STRATHNAIRN (Baron), Field-Marshal The Right Hon. Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., for many years member for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855), born in 1803, was educated at Berlin; entered the army in 1820, and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East in 1855-56. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny the command of the Central India field force was bestowed upon him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created first a K.C.B. and afterwards a G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament, and when the order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops. He resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1865, and took command of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. In 1869 he was appointed to succeed the late Lord Gough in the command of the Royal Horse Guards; and in 1870 he resigned the command in Ireland. His lordship is a General in the army, and is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in June, 1865, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, East Indies, July 28, 1866. He was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal in June, 1877.

STREET, George Edmund, R.A., F.S.A., born at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, was educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell, studied architecture for three years under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and for five years under Mr. G. G. Scott, whom he quitted about 1850, and has since been engaged in various works on his own account. His favourite style is Gothic, and all his literary efforts have tended to illustrate its history and principles, and to promote its progress. Mr. Street has written numerous essays and lectures upon architecture. His principal works are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," 1865. Among Mr. Street's numerous architectural works may be mentioned the Theological College at Cuddesden, the chapels and school-rooms at Uppingham and Bloxham Schools, and new churches at Bournemouth; Boyne Hill; Hagley; Garden Street, Westminster; SS. Philip and James, Oxford; St. John, Torquay; All Saints, Clifton; St. Saviour, Eastbourne; St. Margaret, Liverpool; and St. Mary Mag-

dalen, Paddington. Amongst his church restorations are Eccleshall; Wantage; Jesus College Chapel, Oxford; Uffington and Shottesbrook, in Berks; Stone, in Kent; and Stewkley and Wendover, Bucks. In addition to numerous other works in progress, Mr. Street is engaged upon the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' mansion, at Dunecht, N.B. In 1850 he was appointed Diocesan Architect to the diocese of Oxford, and subsequently Diocesan Architect for York, Ripon, and Winchester. Mr. Street is a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he has been Vice-President; is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects, and of other societies; was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in May, 1866, and a Royal Academician, June 29, 1871. He was elected a member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, at Vienna, in 1869, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1878. Mr. Street was appointed Architect to the New Courts of Justice, in 1868. He is now engaged in building the new nave and two western steeples of Bristol Cathedral; on the restoration of the nave and building of the new choir to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and the Synod House for the Irish Church in connection with it.

STROSSMAYER, The Right Rev. Joseph, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Essak, in Sclavonia, Feb. 4, 1815, received his education in the universities of Vienna and Padua, and on May 20, 1850, was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869-70, he was constantly represented as an earnest opponent of the dogmatization of the infallibility of the Pope. Several journals went so far as to reproduce the text of a speech alleged to have been delivered at the Council by Mgr. Strossmayer; but in 1872 the Bishop addressed to the *Français* a letter in which he says:—"Latterly several liberal, or rather self-called liberal papers, have published a pretended speech, supposed to have been made by myself at the Vatican Council. I resolutely and absolutely deny ever having made any such discourse. I never said a word during the entire Council which could in any way diminish the authority of the Holy See, or tend to promote discord in the Church."

STUART, The Right Rev. Edward Craig, was consecrated Bishop of Waiapu, Jan. 1, 1878, at Auckland, by the Metropolitan of New Zealand.

STUART, James, M.A., born at Balgonie works, Markinch, Fifeshire (of which works his father was owner) Jan. 2, 1843, was educated at home, afterwards at St. Andrews University, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became Fellow of Trinity College in 1867, Assistant-Tutor of that College in 1868, first Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics in the University of Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1875. He graduated as 3rd wrangler in 1866; M.A. of the University of Cambridge in 1869; LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews in 1876. Professor Stuart has taken a leading part in popular education. He inaugurated the system of courses of educational lectures of a University standard in connection with Cambridge and Oxford, in Nottingham, Sheffield, and many other towns, on the system indicated by his experiments, and recommended by him to the universities. He has been instrumental in the foundation and establishment of several local colleges; has taken special interest in women's education, having originated the Ladies' Lectures (in 1867), and the Cambridge Higher Examination for Women (in 1868). He has been a consistent friend of all movements for the amelioration of the condition of women, and honorary Secretary of "La Fédération Britannique Continentale et Générale pour la rélévement de la moralité publique." He has taken an active part in the orga-

nization of university education, and especially in its adaptation to the wants of the engineering profession. Prof. Stuart is the author of "Six Lectures to the Workmen of Crewe;" "Science and Religion, a Lecture;" "The New Abolitionists;" "A Letter on University Extension, addressed to the University of Cambridge," and a number of articles, speeches, and pamphlets on educational, scientific, and social questions.

STUART, JOHN, LL.D., was born at Forgue, in Aberdeenshire, in Nov., 1813. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, became a member of the Society of Advocates there, was nominated by the Treasury as one of the official searchers of the Records in H.M. Register House, Edinburgh, in 1853, and in 1873 was appointed by the Lord Clerk Register to the office of Principal Keeper of the Register of Deeds there. In conjunction with the late Mr. Joseph Robertson, Dr. Stuart originated "The Spalding Club," for the purpose of collecting and printing the historical MS. records of the northern counties of Scotland, and he acted as its secretary from its commencement in 1839 till its dissolution in 1870. During that period he edited for the Club twelve volumes, quarto, of original records and chronicles, besides the Celtic copy of the Gospels, known as "The Book of Deer," in one vol., and "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," in two vols. folio. Dr. Stuart is Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, having been elected to the office in 1854. Besides minor papers in the "Proceedings" of the Society, he has edited for the members two vols. of chartularies, viz., "The Records of the Priory of the Isle of May," and "Records of the Monastery of Kinloss." In 1869 Dr. Stuart was requested by the Historical Manuscript Commissioners to inspect and report to them on Scotch Collections of Records, and his Reports have appeared annually in the Blue Books issued by the Commission. In his examination of the papers at Dunrobin, Dr. Stuart brought to light the dispensation for the marriage of the Earl of Bothwell with Lady Jane Gordon, which disappeared in 1567, and since that time has generally been supposed to have been destroyed. A history of this dispensation is given in a volume recently published by Dr. Stuart, entitled "A Lost Chapter in the History of Mary Queen of Scots, Recovered," Besides these works he edited for the Burgh Record Society two vols. of "Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, 1625-1747." He also edited in two vols. the "Archæological Essays of the late Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart." The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Stuart by the University of Aberdeen in 1866. He is Honorary Member of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich and of the Assemblea di Storia Patria in Palermo.

STUBBS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born at Knaresborough, June 21, 1825, was educated at the Grammar School, Ripon, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics, and was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1848, became Vicar of Navestock, Essex, in 1850, and Librarian to Archbishop Longley, at Lambeth, in 1862. He was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Rochester from 1860 till 1866, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. In 1867 he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and in 1876 an honorary Fellow of Balliol. On Nov. 20, 1869, he was elected Curator of the Bodleian Library, *vice* Professor Conington, deceased; and in 1872 was chosen as a member of the Hebdomadal Council. In 1875 he was presented to the Rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. He published, in 1850, "Hymnale secundum usum Sarum;" in 1858, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" in 1860, "Tractatus de

Sancta Cruce de Waltham;" edited, in 1863, "Mosheim's Institutes of Church History;" in 1864 and 1865, "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.," published by the Master of the Rolls; in 1867, the "Chronicle," ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, in the same series; in 1868-71, the "Chronicle of Roger Hoveden;" in 1872-73, the Memorial of Walter of Coventry;" in 1874, "Memorials of S. Dunstan;" and, in 1876, the "Works of Ralph de Diceto;" in 1870, "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.;" and published, in 1874, 1875, and 1878, "The Constitutional History of England, in its Origin and Development," 3 vols. Mr. Stubbs is a perpetual delegate of the Clarendon Press, Vice-President of the Surtees and Yorkshire Archæological Society, an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, and a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen.

SULLIVAN, ALEXANDER MARTIN, M.P., second son of Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin, was born at Bantry, co. Cork, in 1830. While prosecuting his studies as an artist in Dublin and London, about 1853, he became connected with the newspaper and periodical press, and on the retirement of Mr., now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 1855, became connected with the *Nation* newspaper, of which he remained editor and proprietor up to the close of 1876. In 1857 he travelled for a few months in America, and published the result of a portion of his tour in a little work entitled "A Visit to the Valley of Wyoming." In 1868 he was twice prosecuted by the Government on two separate indictments for sedition arising out of the Manchester executions, and, being convicted on one, underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond Gaol. While in prison, notice of his nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year was made in the Municipal Council, of which he was a member; but he at once stopped the proceedings. On his release a committee was formed to present him with a National Testimonial, but he expressed his disinclination to be the recipient of any compliment pecuniarily valuable; and a sum of over £300 which had, however, been received meantime by the committee was bestowed by him as an initiatory subscription to the statue of Henry Grattan subsequently erected in College Green, executed by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., shortly previous to his decease. He was returned to Parliament, in the Home-Rule interest, as one of the members for the county of Louth at the general election of Feb., 1874. Peculiar importance was supposed to attach to his election, from the fact of his having been chosen by the Home-Rule party as the opponent of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then President of the Board of Trade, and possessed of very great personal, political, and proprietorial influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan is the author of some historical and biographical works, including "New Ireland," a series of political sketches and personal reminiscences of Irish public life, which appeared in 1877. In 1876 he was admitted to the Irish Bar, and in 1877 the Benchers of the Inner Temple conferred on him the exceptional compliment of a "special call" to the English Bar. In 1876 he terminated his connection with Irish journalism, and soon afterwards, removing to London, devoted himself to practice in the legal profession. He is one of the original founders of the Home-Rule movement, in which he acts a leading part. He takes a very active interest in all questions of social reform, and is a prominent advocate of temperance movements. He is a Vice-President of the Dublin Working Men's Club, and has been Chairman of the Executive in the Irish Permissive Bill Association since its establishment. Mr. Sullivan married, in 1861, Frances Genevieve, only

surviving daughter of the late John Donovan, Esq., of New Orleans.

SULLIVAN, ARTHUR, born in 1844, being the son of a musician, was choir boy in St. James's Chapel Royal; he then went to Germany, where he studied music. At the age of nineteen he returned to England, having become well acquainted with the works of German composers. He wrote the music for "Cox and Box," "The Prodigal Son," "Light of the World," and a musical farce, "Trial by Jury." His earliest great success was the music to Shakspere's "Tempest." This was followed by "The Prodigal Son," and "Light of the World," written for the Birmingham Musical Festival. The honorary degree of Doctor in Music was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in 1876. He was English delegate to the "Commission des Auditions Musicales" of the Paris Exhibition of 1878, when he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

SULLIVAN, BARRY, tragedian, born at Birmingham, in 1824, made his first appearance on the stage at Cork, in 1840, when his success was so great that he determined to adopt the stage as a profession. After studying for some time in Ireland, he proceeded to Scotland, and joined the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the management of the late W. H. Murray; here he remained for several seasons, studying hard and making rapid strides in his profession; he then visited Paisley, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. His reputation having reached the metropolis, he was engaged by Mr. B. Webster, and made his first appearance in London, at the Haymarket Theatre, in Nov., 1851, in the character of Hamlet, with decided success. During his continuance at that theatre he repeatedly had the honour of appearing before the Queen and the late Prince Consort. He subsequently had engagements at the St. James's, Sadler's Wells, the Standard, and Drury Lane, and after making a farewell tour of the United Kingdom, sailed for America in Nov., 1857. He met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the United States and the new Dominion of Canada. Returning to London in May, 1860, he reappeared at the St. James's, &c.; he then made a second tour of the United Kingdom, and sailed for Australia in May, 1861, his success being so great that he played nearly one thousand nights in Melbourne alone. He also held several engagements at Sydney, and after paying a visit to Queensland, sailed from Brisbane for India, and reached England in June, 1866, thus completing a tour round the world. In the following September he reappeared at Drury Lane, in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, &c. About 1869 and 1870 he was lessee of the Holborn Theatre.

SULLIVAN, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD, born at Mallow, in July, 1822, educated at Middleton School, county Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1848, obtained a silk gown in 1858, and was appointed Her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Masterships in the Irish Court of Chancery, in 1860. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861; Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 till March, 1866; and Attorney-General for Ireland from Dec., 1868, till Jan., 1870, when he was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland in succession to the late Right Hon. John Edward Walsh. He sat in the Liberal interest for Mallow from July, 1865, till his elevation to the judicial bench.

SULLY, JAMES, M.A., born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, in 1842, was educated in the Independent College, Taunton, the Regent's Park College (one of the affiliated colleges of the University of London), and the University of Göttingen. He is M.A., and Gold Medallist of the University of London, where he graduated in 1866 and 1868. He took to a lite-

rary career in 1871, beginning as a contributor to the *Saturday*, *Fortnightly*, and *Westminster Reviews*. He is the author of "Sensations and Intuition: Studies in Psychology and Æsthetics," 1874; and "Pessimism: a History and a Criticism," 1877. These works contain an exposition and a criticism of some of the leading philosophical questions of the day, devoting considerable space to German literature. He is also the author of articles on "Æsthetics" and "Dreams" in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

SUTER, THE RIGHT REV. ANDREW BURN, D.D., born Nov. 30, 1830, educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Cambridge, was Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, in 1856, incumbent of All Saints', Spitalfields, in 1860, and was consecrated Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, Aug. 24, 1866. Dr. Suter, who was for some time Secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, has published several sermons and lectures.

SUTHER, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS G., D.D., ordained in 1837, was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney in 1857.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, naturalist, born about the close of the last century, published "Zoological Illustrations," in 1820; followed by "Exotic Conchology," in 1821; and by the "Naturalist's Guide," in 1822. Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," in 1834. His later works are "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Birds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes;" "Animals in Menageries;" "The Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Flycatchers" (these two in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library); "A Treatise on Malacology;" "Ornithological Drawings;" "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson has, we believe, settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, KING OF. (*See* OSCAR II.)

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES, son of the late Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, was born in Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837. He entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, but left the university without taking a degree. He afterwards visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first productions, "The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. It was followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864; "Chastelard, a Tragedy," in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely criticised, and led to a kind of literary warfare. In 1866, Mr. W. M. Rossetti published "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews." His later works are, "A Song of Italy," 1867; "William Blake: a Critical Essay," 1867; second edition, 1868; "Siena: a Poem," 1868; the second part of "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition," 1868, the first part of which was written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, Sept. 4, 1870;" "Songs before Sunrise," 1871, in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; and "Bothwell, a Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877; "Poems and Ballads: second series," 1878.

SWINTON, WILLIAM, born in Edinburgh, April 23, 1833. He went to America in 1843; studied at Amherst College, and became a teacher, first in North Carolina, and subse-

quently in New York. During a considerable part of the civil war he was a correspondent of the *New York Times*, from the army in Virginia, and at the close of the war devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1866, he was chosen Professor of English Literature in the University of California. Besides several volumes made up from contributions to magazines, he has published "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," one of the standard authorities on the war of Secession (1864); "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War" (1870); and "History of the New York Seventh Regiment during the Rebellion" (1870). He has more recently prepared a series of educational text-books.

SYBEL, HEINRICH VON, one of the most eminent of living German historians, born at Düsseldorf, Dec. 2, 1817, studied history for four years at Berlin, under the famous Von Ranke, took his degrees at the University of Bonn, and became Extraordinary Professor there in 1844. The following year he was appointed ordinary Professor at Marburg, and in 1847 elected a member of the States of Hesse, and deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. Summoned to Bavaria in 1856, by Maximilian II., he became a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and was sent on several scientific missions. In 1861, however, he returned to Bonn as Professor, and was elected by that University a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, being more recently returned to the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. He was appointed Director of the Prussian State Archives at Berlin in 1875. His principal work is a "History of the French Revolution," which has been translated into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry, from the third German edition. He is also the author of "Origin of Royalty in Germany," 1845; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I.," 1860; and "Minor Historical Writings," 2 vols., 1863-69.

SYDNEY, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* VAUGHAN DR.)

SYDNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* BARKER, DR.)

SYME, JOHN THOMAS IRVINE BOSWELL. (*See* BOSWELL.)

T.

TAGLIONI, MARIA, dancer, of Italian descent, was born at Stockholm, in March, 1804. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera-houses on the Continent, and his daughter made her *début* in 1827 at the French Opera, where she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." She was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847, retired from the stage. Madame Taglioni, who had been left a widow, lost all her property in the late Franco-German war. She is now established in London, and occupies herself in giving to young ladies lessons in dancing and deportment.

TAILLANDIER, RENÉ GASPARD ERNEST, called SAINT-RENÉ, a member of the French Academy, was born at Paris, Dec. 16, 1817, being the son of an attorney, who had literary tastes, and who published a poem on "La Guerre d'Espagne," 1824. His education, commenced in Paris, was completed by a residence of two years in Germany, chiefly at the University of Heidelberg, where he took several degrees. In 1841 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Literature in the University of Strasburg, whence he was transferred, in 1843, to the University of Montpellier, where he became Titular Professor in 1846. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1850. At the close of the year 1863 he was summoned to Paris, to assist M. Saint-Marc Girardin in the Chair of French Poetry at the Sor-

bonne, and in 1868 he was appointed to the Profcssorship of French Eloquence there, which he still holds. M. Ségris selected M. Saint-René Taillandier to be General Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and he was also nominated a Councillor of State, and a member of the Superior Council of Special Secondary Education. He retired with M. Ségris on the 9th of Aug. following. On Jan. 17, 1873, he was elected a member of the French Academy in the place of the late Father Gratry, by fifteen votes against thirteen given to M. de Viel Castel. In April, 1875, his lectures at the Sorbonne on "French Literature and Eloquence at the time of the Revolution," led to slight disturbances on the part of some of the students, who resented the professor's remarks on Robespierre, Danton, and other Republican heroes. For more than thirty years he has been a regular contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. His works are "Béatrix," a poem, 1840; "Des Écrivains sacrés au XIX^e^ siècle," 1842; "Scott Érigène et la philosophie scolastique," 1843; "Histoire de la jeune Allemagne, études littéraires," 1849; "Etudes sur la Révolution en Allemagne," 2 vols., 1853; "La Promenade du Peyrou et la Cathédrale de Montpellier," 1854; "Allemagne et Russie, études historiques et littéraires;" "Le Poëte du Caucase, ou la Vie et les Œuvres de Michel Lermontoff," 1856; "Histoire et Philosophie Religieuse," 1860: "Littérature Étrangère, Écrivains et Poëtes Modernes," 1861; 'La Comtesse d'Albany," 1862; "Lettres Inédites de Sismondi," 1863; "Corneille et ses Contemporains," an inaugural lecture, 1864; "Maurice de Saxe," 2 vols., 1865; "Drames et Romains de la Vie Littéraire," 1869; and "La Serbie au XIX^e^ siècle: Kara George et Miloch," 1875.

TAINE, Hippolyte Adolphe, a member of the French Academy, born April 21, 1828 at Vouziers (Ardennes), pursued his studies with brilliant success in the Collége Bourbon, gaining the prize of honour for rhetoric at the general competition of 1847, and being, in the following year, first on the list of those admitted to the Normal School (Section of Literature). After having obtained, in 1853, the diploma of Doctor in Letters by two theses—"De Personis Platonicis," and "Essai sur les Fables de La Fontaine"—he renounced the career of university teaching and brought out several works. Two of these, written in a most brilliant style, contained opinions diametrically opposed to the traditional doctrines of the University, and produced a great sensation. One was an "Essai sur Tite-Live," 1854, "crowned" by the French Academy and designed by the author as an application and a demonstration of the system of Spinoza; the other, entitled "Philosophes Français du XIX^e^ siècle," 1856, 2nd edition, 1860, sharply criticized the spiritualist philosophers and religious writers. These and many of his subsequent works were received with high favour by the materialist school. In March, 1863, M. Taine was appointed Examiner in Literature at the Military school of Saint-Cyr, and, in Oct., 1864, Professor of the History of Art and Æsthetics at the École des Beaux Arts. In June, 1868, he married the daughter of M. Denuelle, a rich merchant. M. Taine was a candidate for the seat in the French Academy that had been vacated by the death of M. Thiers, but he was unsuccessful, being defeated by M. Henri Martin the historian. Martin got eighteen votes and Taine fifteen (June 13, 1878). Very soon afterwards, however, M. Taine gained the coveted seat among the forty, being elected on Nov. 14, 1878, in the place of M. de Lomenie. In addition to the works already mentioned M. Taine has written:—"Voyage aux Eaux des Pyrénées," 1855; "Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," 1857; "La Fontaine et ses Fables," 1860;

"Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," 4 vols., 1864, translated into English by H. Van Laun, a work which being sent in to the competition of the French Academy was rejected by that learned body on account of the materialist and atheistical opinions it contained; "Idéalisme Anglais," a study on Carlyle, 1864; "Positivisme Anglais," a study on John Stuart Mill. 1864, translated into English by T. D. Haye, 1870; "Nouveaux Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," 1865; "Philosophie de l'Art," 1865; "Philosophie de l'Art en Italie," 1866; "Voyage en Italie," 2 vols., 1866; "Notes sur Paris: ou Vie et Opinions de M. Frédérie Thomas Graindorge," 1867; "L'Idéal dans l'Art," lectures delivered at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1867; "Philosophie de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas," 1868; "Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce," 1870; "L'Intelligence," 1874; "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine" vol. i. "L'Ancien Régime," 1875, vol. ii. "La Révolution," 1878. M. Taine has contributed to the *Journal des Débats*, the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous and important articles, most of which have been reprinted in the volumes enumerated above.

TAIT, THE MOST REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, is the youngest son of the late Craufurd Tait, Esq., a Scotch attorney, or Writer to the Signet, of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session. He was born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811, was educated at the High School and at the Academy of Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University at Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as College tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed the late Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, brother of the late Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the then Bishop of Oxford. (She died Dec. 1, 1878.) A severe illness occasioned by over-exertion in his arduous post at Rugby, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit-service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by

the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in Aug., 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. On the death of the late Dr. Longley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was appointed his successor in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D., in 1869. Dr. Tait presided over the Pan-Anglican Synod held at Lambeth in 1867, the Church Congress at Croydon in 1877, and the Conference of Anglican Bishops at Lambeth in 1878. He has written two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith," in 1863; "Charge to the Clergy," in 1866; "Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Church of England," a charge to his clergy, 1876; and has contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Talbot, LL.D., born Nov. 22, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and graduated in due course as Senior Optime in Mathematics, and 1st class in the Classical Tripos. He was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Athlone, in Dec., 1832, and was defeated at the general election in Jan., 1835. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850, on his father's death, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1856. Lord Talbot is President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his influence and activity. He is President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin, a V.P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, of which institution indeed he was for some time President, but resigned the office in Nov., 1869. It is understood that he is collecting materials for a monograph of the noble house of Talbot, including the various Irish branches, as well as the senior branch, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury is the head. Lord Talbot is hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male descent. He has been a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen.

TAMBERLIK, Henri, tenor singer, born at Rome in 1820, made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and after visiting various parts of Europe, sang at Covent Garden Opera, London. He fulfilled engagements in North and South America, and sang at Paris in 1858, and again in 1869. In the latter year he established a large manufactory of firearms at Madrid.

TANN, General Ludwig, Baron von der, was born in 1805, at the town of Tann, in Bavaria, ceded in 1866 to Prussia. As a boy he went to Munich to receive his education, and on its completion he was entered, in 1833, as 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Bavarian artillery regiment. In 1840 he rose to be Superior Lieutenant, and was, at the same time, transferred to the General Quartermaster's staff, where, by diligence and superior culture, he succeeded in obtaining, in 1844, the rank of Captain to the Adjutant of the Crown Prince Maximilian. After Prince Maximilian had ascended the throne, and had nominated his friend a Major and Adjutant

of the wing, he approved Von der Tann's resolve to fight for the liberation of Schleswig-Holstein. Major von der Tann, with Count Fr. Bothmer and others, joined a free corps, of which he undertook the command, and not only among the Danes, but also at Hoptrup (June 7, 1848), and at the storming of the trenches at Düppel, exhibited great skill and valour. In 1850, owing to special circumstances, he forsook the service of Bavaria, but, in Nov. of the same year, returned to it with the rank of Colonel. In March, 1855, he became Major-General; in April, 1859, Commandant of the First Infantry Brigade; and in 1859 General Adjutant of the King. About a year later he was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commandant-General in Augsburg. In the war of 1866 he became chief of the general staff of Field-Marshal Prince Charles. Having, on Jan. 8, 1869, attained the rank of General of Infantry, he undertook, on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, the supreme command of the First Bavarian Army Corps, which took a prominent part in the battles of Wörth and Sedan. Gen. von. der Tann also led the march from Paris against the French forces at Artenoy and Orleans, which latter city he captured.

TASMANIA, Bishop of. (*See* Bromby, Dr.)

TAUCHNITZ (Baron), Bernhard Christian, publisher at Leipsic, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat continental editions of British authors, is a member of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics. He was born at Schleinitz near Naumburg in 1816. He founded an independent establishment in 1837, and, in 1841, began his series of English authors. At that time there was no international copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works, and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. This collection consists of upwards of 1800 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the *chefs-d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron. In 1872, on the retirement of Mr. Crowe, he was appointed British Consul General for the Kingdom of Saxony, and in 1876 for the other Saxon Principalities. In 1877 he was called by the King to the House of Peers of Saxony. His eldest son, Baron C. C. Bernhard, a Doctor of Laws, and British Vice-Consul, has been a partner in the house since 1866.

TAYLER, Frederick, painter in water-colours, born near Elstree Herts, April 30, 1804, became a contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-colour Society in 1831, his pictures being chiefly taken from subjects in Highland, rural, and sporting life; such as the "Hawking Parties" of past times; "Unkennelling" and "Calling out of Cover" of modern times; "Troopers of Two Centuries since," "Wayside Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of today. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott's works, in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account, as in the "Festival of the Popinjay," in 1854. He went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition in 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Tayler, who has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley, and many of whose etchings are to be found in the

works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member, was unanimously elected President of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1858. He resigned that office in June, 1871.

TAYLOR, ALFRED SWAINE, M.D., F.R.S., born at Northfleet, Kent, in Dec., 1806, was educated at a private school, entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and the late Mr. Jos. H. Green, in Oct., 1823, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He went to study in the chief medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy, became by examination a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1830, after having passed the Society of Apothecaries; a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and was elected Fellow of this College in 1853. Dr. Taylor, who had become a F.R.S. in Nov., 1845, received from the Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which he continues to hold. In 1832 he was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with the late Mr. A. Aikin, and occupied that chair without an associate from 1851 to 1870, when he resigned the professorship. He has been for many years consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and others of a medico-legal nature. He is the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions; and has received from the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of M.D.

TAYLOR, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., dramatist and essayist, son of George Taylor, Esq., of Witton Hall, Witton-le-Wear, co. Durham, by his marriage with Miss Eleanor Ashworth, was born at Durham in 1800. He entered the Colonial Office as assistant junior clerk in Jan., 1824, and was promoted to be a senior clerk a year later. He was made D.C.L. *honoris causâ* at Oxford; and in 1873 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in recognition of his long public services at the Colonial Office. He has written the following dramas: "Isaac Comnenus," "Philip Van Artevelde," "Edwin the Fair," "A Sicilian Summer," and "St. Clement's Eve," published respectively in 1827, 1834, 1842, 1850, 1862. "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transaction of public business, which had been suggested to the author, as he himself declares, by twelve years of official life in the civil service, was published as early as 1836. It was followed by "Notes from Life," based on his own experience, consisting of Essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage, Humility and Independence, the Life Poetic, and Children; and "Notes from Books," including an essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great;" and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, both published in 1848. A collected edition of his poetical works, in 3 vols, was published in 1863.

TAYLOR (BARON), ISIDORE SÉVÉRIN JUSTIN, traveller and author, of English descent, born at Brussels, Aug. 15, 1789, was educated at Paris. Having studied drawing at the age of eighteen he earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised to the rank of lieut. of artillery, went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff officer and as aide-de-camp of Gen. D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He has been a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home the obelisk of Luxor, which stands in the place de la Concorde at Paris. As a royal Commissioner of the Théâtre Français, he

was able to introduce some useful reforms, and he was employed for many years in making large purchases abroad of pictures, to enrich the great French collections. Baron Taylor, who actively interested himself on behalf of an institution previously unknown in France,—the Friendly Society for the Benefit of Painters, Musicians, and Artists generally, has written some dramas and several useful works on the arts ; among which may be mentioned, "Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne," 1826 ; "La Syrie," 1837 ; and "Pélerinage à Jérusalem," 1841. Baron Taylor was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1822, Officer in 1833, Commander in 1837, and Grand Officer in 1877 ; was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts in 1847, and was nominated to the Senate by an Imperial decree, dated May 6, 1869.

TAYLOR, Tom, author of nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, a tenth of them being adaptations from French plays or novels, born at Sunderland, in 1817, was educated at the Grange School, and went through two sessions at Glasgow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. From Glasgow, he proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior optime, and in the first class of the classical tripos, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor, who held for two years the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Nov., 1845, and went the Northern circuit until his appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Board of Health, in March, 1850, and on the re-construction of that board in 1854, he was appointed Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. When the board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Local Government Act Office, a department of the Home Office, Mr. Taylor was made secretary of that department which is charged with the execution of the important duties devolving on the Home Secretary under the Sanitary Act of 1866. In 1872 the functions of the Local Government Office were transferred to the Poor Law Board, under its new name of the Local Government Board. Mr. Taylor's office was subsequently abolished, and he retired on a pension from public employment after twenty-one years' service. He has since undertaken the editorship of *Punch*, and still continues his contributions to the theatres. His last play, and one of the most successful, turns on the very dramatic story of Lord and Lady Clanearty, as told by Macaulay. Among his most successful earlier comedies may be mentioned "Still Waters run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route," and the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." He has also revived the dramatic "History," in blank verse and five acts, in his "'Twixt Axe and Crown," and "Joan of Arc" produced at the New Queen's Theatre. Mr. Taylor has written many popular dramas, some in conjunction with Mr. Charles Reade, and has contributed to *Punch* in prose and verse since 1844. He compiled and edited the "Autobiography of B. R. Haydon," from the journals of that painter, published in 1853 ; the "Autobiography and Correspondence of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.," published in 1859 ; and the "Life and Times of sir Joshua Reynolds," left incomplete by the late Mr. Leslie, R.A., in 1865. Mrs. Tom Taylor is known, under her maiden name of Miss Laura Barker, as a musical composer of marked originality and power. Besides many published songs and other compositions, she has contributed an original overture and entr'acte music to her husband's "Joan of Arc."

TCHERNAIEFF, Michael Gregorovitch, a Russian general, born Oct. 24, 1828, entered the Russian military service in 1847, distin-

guished himself greatly in the Crimean war, and attained the rank of a General of Infantry. On the conclusion of the Crimean war he was first appointed chief of the staff of a division in Poland, and in 1858 he was sent to Orenburg in the capacity of Aide du Chef de la ligne du Syr Dariar. In 1859 he commanded an expedition on Lake Aral, to support the Khirgiss tribes, at war with the Khivans. After a period of service as quartermaster-general of the left flank of the line held by the army of the Caucasus, Tchernaieff for some time acted as chief of the staff of the corps at Orenburg. Next he was placed in command of an expeditionary force consisting of 1000 men, with instructions to march from Orenburg, through the passes of the mountains bounding Siberia on the south, and across the steppes of Turkestan, and to effect a junction with another detachment under Colonel Verevkin which had set out from Semipalatinsk, in Siberia. The junction occurred in the vicinity of the town of Tchemkend, then occupied by the Khokanians. This town Tchernaieff took by assault, and immediately afterwards he unsuccesfully attacked (Oct., 1864) the important city of Tashkend, some 80 miles south of Tchemkend, and also in possession of the Khokanians. Having wintered at Tchemkend, he renewed successfully the attempt on Tashkend (June 27, 1865). It is said that he had received specific instructions to content himself with the position of Tchemkend, and to refrain from any further efforts to extend the Russian domination further southward. Tchernaieff disobeyed his orders, took Tashkend, was afterwards received most enthusiatically at St. Petersburg, and received a sabre of honour from the Emperor in recognition of his military enterprise ; but from that date was not actively employed in the Russian service. After a time he retired from the army and passed a legal examination qualifying him to adopt the profession of a notary, when the Emperor begged him to re-enter the army. He did so in compliance with the Imperial request, and was reinstated in his rank. After vainly waiting a whole year for active employment, he again retired from the army and purchased the *Ruski Mir*, a journal which boldly advocated Slav interests, and of which, after he had quitted the military service altogether, in July, 1874, he became the recognised editor. When in 1875 the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out, he opened a subscription in its behalf, and afterwards, in the summer of 1876, he went to Belgrade and took the command-in-chief of the Servian army. The campaign was most disastrous to the Servians, although their army was largely reinforced by Russian volunteers. Tchernaieff's proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was much censured at the time as a rash and foolish act. Mr. Archibald Forbes, in a memoir from which most of the above facts have been derived, claims for General Tchernaieff that, after the battle of the 1st of Sept., he, single and unaided, by his force of character effected the prolongation of the unequal struggle for two months.

TECK (Prince and Duke of), His Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Count of Hohenstein, only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein, was born Aug. 27, 1837. By the German law, the marriage of his mother to Duke Alexander was only recognised as morganatic, and consequently Prince Teck and his two sisters bore the titles of Count and Countesses of Hohenstein until Dec. 1, 1863, when a royal decree of the king of Würtemberg conferred upon them the title of Prince and Princesses Teck. His Royal Highness served in the Austrian army, but resigned his commission in 1866. He married the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge June 12, and was created an hon. G.C.B. (civil division), July 6, 1866.

TEGETMEIER, WILLIAM B., F.Z.S., of German extraction, born at Colnbrook, Bucks, in 1816, and educated for the medical profession at University College, London, was formerly Lecturer on Natural and Applied Science at the Home and Colonial Training College. He has written "The Poultry Book," "Pigeons," "Manual on Principles of Domestic Economy," used as a text-book in the Government training colleges; and numerous papers read before the Royal, Entomological, and Zoological Societies, and the British Association. He has devoted much attention to the variation of species, and assisted Mr. Charles Darwin in the preparation of his volumes on "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and other works. Mr. Tegetmeier is editor of several departments in the *Field* newspaper.

TEMPLE, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, son of an officer in the army, born Nov. 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar-school at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who was a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868, Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the Premier nominated him to the bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts,—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place Dec. 8, 1869, at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple, because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster, Dec. 21, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands. Dr. Temple published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel, in 1858-60," in 1861.

TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., G.C.S.I., entered the third class of the Bengal civil service in 1846, and eventually was appointed Political Resident at Hyderabad. He was Foreign Secretary and a Member of Council to the Governor-General of India from 1868 to 1874. He was appointed President of the Statistical Committee in 1868; also Secretary to the Order of the Star of India. In Jan. 1874, he was appointed to superintend the relief operations in the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1875; was created a baronet in Aug. 1876; and was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Jan., 1877. He was nominated an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Jan. 1, 1878.

TENNANT, JAMES, F.G.S., Professor of Geology at King's College, London, was born early in the century. He has compiled "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), published in 1857; "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved

in the Jewel-house at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" and "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities.

TENNIEL, JOHN, artist, son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, born in London, in 1820, was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and whilst a boy his first picture was exhibited, and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and has only produced a few pictures since, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch's* "staff," and from that time has contributed to the illustration of that periodical. He has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works; amongst which may be mentioned "Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and *Once a Week*.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, D.C.L., F.R.S., Poet Laureate, third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems chiefly Lyrical" appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a "matter of course," upon the death of Wordsworth, in 1851, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral; and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850; "Maude, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864; "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," published Dec. 15, 1869; "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," in 1870; and "Gareth and Lynette," in 1872. "A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson," published in 1869, is a remarkable proof of the Laureate's wondrous popularity. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of D.C.L., and the fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an honorary fellow of the college. Mr. Tennyson is now (Dec., 1878), engaged in the composition of a new

drama, the subject being "Thomas à Becket."

THEED, WILLIAM, an eminent sculptor, was born at Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1804, and received his education at Ealing. His principal works are a marble group of the Queen and Prince Consort, life size, at Windsor Castle; a colossal bronze statue of the Prince Consort at Coburg, and a replica for Sydney, New South Wales; a third colossal bronze of the Prince at Balmoral, also one the natural size of life, in marble, at Balmoral Castle; a marble statue of the Duchess of Kent, life size, at Frogmore; a monument in marble, to the memory of the Duchess af Gloucester, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; a colossal bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected at Grantham, 12 feet in height; a life-size sitting statue of Sir Humphrey Cheetham in the Cathedral in Manchester; twelve bronze reliefs, subjects from English history, in the House of Lords; Burke, in marble, heroic size; Hallam, the historian, in St. Paul's; Mackintosh, the historian's monument in Westminster Abbey; and a marble mural monumental bust and allegorical figures to the memory of Sir Herbert Edwards, in Westminster Abbey; a marble statue, heroic size, of Sir William Peel, of the Naval Brigade, in Greenwich Hospital; another colossal statue in marble, of Sir William Peel, at Calcutta; and a third in Sandy Church, Bedfordshire; a statue of the late Lord Derby in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and one in the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall; and a colossal marble statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, erected at Huddersfield. Mr. Theed recently erected the very colossal marble group of "Africa," being one of the principal corners of the Albert Memorial, and has now in progress a statue of the late Henry Booth for Liverpool, one of Mr. Villiers for the New Town Hall, Manchester; and a marble group of Hagar and Ishmael being driven out into the Wilderness by Abraham.

THESIGER, THE RIGHT HON. ALFRED HENRY, third son of the late Lord Chelmsford, by Anne Maria, youngest daughter of William Tinling, Esq., of Southampton, was born in 1838, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1860). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in 1862, and was for some time "postman" of the Court of Exchequer. He rapidly gained a large practice and high reputation; was created a Q.C. in 1873; and was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. In 1877 he was appointed to succeed Sir Richard Amphlett as one of the Lord Justices of Appeals, and on that occasion was added to the Privy Council. He married in 1863 Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. George Handcock, a son of the late Lord Castlemaine.

THOMAS, CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE, a French musical composer, born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811, son of a distinguished professor of music, he was already far advanced in his artistic studies, and had acquired some skill as a player on the piano and the violin, when he entered the Conservatoire in 1828. There he studied the piano under Zimmerman, harmony and accompaniment under Dourlen, and composition under Lesueur. He carried off the first prize for the piano in 1829, the first prize for harmony in 1830, and the grand prize of Rome, at the competition of 1832. After his return from Italy, he produced in succession, at the Opéra Comique, the following works:—"La Double Échelle, 1837; "Le Perruquier de la Régence," 1838; "Le Panier Fleuri;" and at the Opéra: "La Gipsy," ballet, composed conjointly with Benoist, 1839; "Carline," 1840; "Le Comte de Carmagnola," 1841; "Le Guerillero," 1842; "Angélique et Médor," 1843; "Le Caïd," his first great success, 1849; "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," 1850; "Raymond," 1851; "La Tonelli," 1853; "La Cour de Célimène," 1855; "Psyche," 1856; "Le Carnaval de Venise," 1857; "Le

Roman d'Elvine," 1860; "Mignon," 1866; "Hamlet," a grand opera, represented for the first time on the stage March 9, 1868, and the hundredth repetition of which was prevented by the burning of the old Opéra House in the Rue Lepeletier, Oct. 23, 1873; "Mignon," altered into a grand opera for the Baden Theatre, 1869; "Gilles et Gilletin," a comic opera in one act, produced successfully at the Opéra Comique in April, 1874, in spite of the opposition of the composer; and "Françoise de Rimini," another grand opera, 1877. M. Ambroise Thomas has also composed a Requiem Mass, fantasias, nocturns, rondos, &c. He was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in succession to Spontini, in 1851; was appointed "Officier d'Instruction Publique" in Dec., 1869; and replaced Auber as Director of the Conservatoire de Musique in 1871. He has been a Commander of the Legion of Honour since 1868.

THOMAS, The Rev. David, D.D., is a native of Tenby, South Wales, born Feb. 1, 1813, and was educated at Newport Pagnel. He entered upon his work as a Congregationalist minister in 1841. Having accepted a charge at Stockwell, he started *The Homilist*, a monthly periodical, of which thirty-five volumes have been issued. On the motion of Dr. Baird, the College of Waynesburgh, in the United States, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*. Dr. Thomas is the author of "The Philosophy of Happiness;" "A Biblical Liturgy;" "Resurrections: Thoughts on Duty and Destiny," 1862; "The Genius of the Gospel, a Homiletic Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 1864; "A Homiletic Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 1870; and "The Practical Philosopher: a Daily Monitor for the Business Men of England," 1873. He is the editor of "The Augustine Hymn Book." He originated the University for Wales, also the Working Man's Club and Institute Union, of which the late Lord Brougham was the President. Dr. Thomas took a prominent part in the movement for the cheapening and improvement of the daily press.

THOMAS, Edward, F.R.S., born in London, Dec. 31, 1813, is son of the eminent surgeon, H. L. Thomas, F.R.S., and grandson of the distinguished Scotchman, William Cruikshank, F.R.S., the associate in science with the great John Hunter. The traditions of the family pointed preferentially to a medical career, but an offer of a Writership in the East India Company's Service, in those days, charmed many a youth to seek the glories of the far East. In the ordinary course Mr. Thomas went through the full four terms of that excellent institution, Haileybury, and passed on to his higher duties in India in 1832. By the kind consideration of Lord William Bentinck he was appointed to learn his early lessons in administration, under that most experienced officer and warm friend of the natives, Mr. G. W. Trail, Commissioner in Kumaon. Mr. Thomas's service in India was interrupted by frequent failures of health, which involved temporary returns to England. He had an opportunity, however, of serving in the Punjab, under Lord Dalhousie, to whom he so commended himself, that on the departure of Sir Henry Elliot to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1852, Mr. Thomas was invited to accept the responsibilities of the Foreign Office — "the Blue Ribband" of the Indian Civil Service—a temptation and a risk his medical advisers refused to sanction. After a brief visit to England, Mr. Thomas returned to India to complete the period required for an invalid pension, and was for a short time Judge of Delhi—before the Mutiny—and latterly superintending Judge of the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories. Since his retirement from the service, Mr. Thomas has occupied himself with his favourite studies on the history and antiquities of India and

the East, for which his previous training had, in a measure, prepared him: studies which are perhaps better appreciated abroad, but Mr. Thomas has the satisfaction both of their warm acceptance on the Continent, and their recognition at home by the Royal Society, which but seldom accords its favours to literary or antiquarian work. He has written "On the Epoch of the Gupta Dynasty" in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1855; "Essays on Indian Antiquities, primarily devoted to the reproduction of the discoveries of James Prinsep, with ample additions and original contributions by the Editor," 2 vols, 1858; "Indian Numerals" in the *Journal Asiatique de Paris*, 1863; "Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins," 1868; "The Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi," 1871; and "Ancient Indian Weights," forming the introductory essay of "The International Numismata Orientalia," 1877; besides a large number of articles, chiefly numismatic, in the journals of learned societies. In Jan., 1873, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute, for his contributions to Oriental numismatic archæology. He is also a corresponding member of the German Oriental Society, and an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THOMAS, The Right Rev. Mesac, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn (Australia), was born at Typoeth, Cardiganshire, in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, D.D. 1863). After officiating as a curate at Birmingham, he became Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk, 1843-45; incumbent of Attleborough, Warwickshire, 1845-51; and was secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society from the latter date until 1863, when he was consecrated first Bishop of Goulburn. His diocese, erected in 1863, out of a portion of the Sydney diocese, is bounded on the north by the 34° of south latitude, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by Victoria.

THOMPSON, Edward Maunde, born May 4, 1840, in Jamaica, was educated at Rugby. He was appointed an Assistant in the British Museum in May, 1861, became Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in 1871, and was appointed Keeper of the MSS. in succession to Mr. Bond, in 1878. Mr. Thompson, who is a Barrister of the Middle Temple, has edited "Chronicon Angliæ, 1328-1388" (in the Rolls' Series), 1874; "Letters of Humphrey Prideaux" (for the Camden Society), 1875; "Chronicon Adæ de Usk, 1377-1404" (for the Royal Society of Literature), 1876. He is joint editor of the publications of the Palæographical Society.

THOMPSON, The Rev. Henry, M.A., born in 1797, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1825. He obtained Sir W. Browne's medal for the Latin ode during his undergraduate course, and was a successful competitor with a Latin essay, for the first Members' Prize. He has written "The Life of Hannah More," published in 1838; "Davidica, Sermons on the Life of David," in 1826; "Pastoralia, a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy," in 1830; "Concionalia, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use throughout the Year," in 1853; "Concionalia," second series, 1871; translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (to which he has prefixed a critical preface) in 1848; and contributed largely to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," having edited, and, for the most part, written, "The History of Roman Literature," as well as a portion of "The History of Greek Literature." He published "Original Ballads by Living Authors" (1850), translated several German ballads, wrote various pieces in "Lyra Messianica," "Lyra Mystica," "Lyra Eucharistica," "Lyra Sanctorum," &c.; has contributed to various periodicals, religious and secular; and has published various separate sermons and tracts. Having

been for some years curate of Wrington, Somerset, he was appointed to the Vicarage of Chard in 1853.

THOMPSON, Sir Henry, F.R.C.S., born at Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital, London, in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866. He gained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, with his essay on "The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," and the same prize in 1860, with an essay on "The Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland," both of which have been published. He is the author of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," published in 1863, and was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the late King of the Belgians in 1863, and to the present King in 1866. He was made a corresponding member of the Society of Surgery in Paris in 1859, honorary member of l'Accademia de' Quiriti at Rome, an Officer of the Order of Leopold, in 1864, and a Commander of the same Order in 1876. He was knighted in 1867. An article written by him in the *Contemporary Review*, in 1873, drew public attention to the subject of cremation. Sir Henry has since written other articles on the same subject.

THOMPSON, The Rev. William Hepworth, D.D., F.S.A., born at York, March 27, 1810, was educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1830, a Fellow in 1834, Assistant Tutor in 1837, and Tutor in 1844. He was elected Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University, and made a Canon of Ely in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Whewell in 1866 was appointed to the mastership of Trinity College. In addition to editing Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy, he is the author of papers on Plato and Isocrates read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society; of a "Sermon preached in Trinity College Chapel at the Commemoration;" of editions of the Phædrus and Gorgias of Plato (1871), with dissertations and notes. He was appointed a member of the Public Schools Commission in 1861, and is a member of the governing bodies of Eton and Westminster Schools, and of Cheltenham College, and an honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

THOMS, William John, F.S.A., son of the late N. Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and is a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and was from 1838 to 1873 Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication, "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," appeared in 1828, and reached a second edition. He has compiled "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," published in 1834; "Book of the Court," in 1838; "Three Notelets on Shakspere," in 1865; and "Hannah Lightfoot, Queen Charlotte, and the Chevalier D'Eon, Dr. Wilmot's Polish Princess, &c.," in 1867; and has edited "Anecdotes and Traditions," published in 1839; "Stow's Survey of London," in 1842; and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," in 1844. Mr. Thoms was the projector and editor of *Notes and Queries*, which he was enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends, who on his retirement from it in Oct., 1873, not only presented him with an elegant silver tea-service, but honoured him with a complimentary dinner. Mr. Thoms has lately paid much attention to ultra-Centenarianism, and, in 1873, published his

"Longevity of Man," the first book in which it was shown that cases of extreme old age, like all other matters of fact, should not be accepted except upon satisfactory evidence. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords; and in 1863, without any application on his part, was appointed Deputy-Librarian.

THOMSON, ALLEN, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., born at Edinburgh, April 2, 1809, is a son of Professor John Thomson, M.D., one of the ablest and most learned physicians of his time, and of Margaret Millar, daughter of Professor John Millar of Glasgow University. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and at Paris; graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1830, and became Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1831. He established himself as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in company with Dr. Sharpey in 1831, in the Extra Academical School of Edinburgh. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy to the newly instituted Chair of that branch in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen in 1839. In 1841 he resigned that office, and resumed the position of a Teacher of Anatomy in the Extra Academical School of Edinburgh. He was appointed to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine (or Physiology) in the University of Edinburgh in 1842, and held that office for six years. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow in 1848, and held that office till 1877, when he resigned it, and became a resident in London. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1871, and from the University of Glasgow in 1877. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1838, and of the Royal Society of London in 1848, of which last he is at present a Councillor and one of the Vice-Presidents. Dr. Thomson was President of the Philosophical and Medico-Chirurgical Societies of Glasgow, and he presided at the first meeting of the Local Branch of the British Medical Association in Glasgow in 1876. He was President of the Glasgow Science Lectures Association during four years previous to his leaving that city. He was member of the Medical Council of Education, &c., for the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, jointly, from 1859 to 1877. He was President of the Biological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the Edinburgh Meeting in 1871; was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association at the Glasgow Meeting in 1876; and was President for the year of the British Association which met at Plymouth in 1877, when he delivered an inaugural address on "The Development of the Forms of Natural Life." Dr. Thomson has been mainly occupied during the 47 years of his scientific life, as a public teacher, and as an investigator and writer on anatomy and physiology; taking at the same time an active part in the public business of the institutions with which he has been connected, as well as in medical education, and the general progress of science. Besides many addresses, speeches, and occasional writings, he is the author of numerous published papers on anatomical and physiological subjects which have appeared in various medical and scientific journals. Among these his memoirs "On the Development of the Vascular System in the Fœtus of Vertebrated Animals," in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, 1830-31, and his paper "On the Early Stages of Development of the Human Embryo," in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1839, together with his memoir "On the Origin of Double Monsters," in the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, 1844, brought him reputation as an embryologist. In connection with the same subject he is the author of the articles "Genera-

tion" and "Ovum" in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology" (1838 and 1854). The article "Circulation" in the same work (1836) is also by him. He is the author of "Outlines of Physiology" (unfinished), 2 parts, 1847; was principal editor of the descriptive part of the seventh and eighth editions of Quain's "System of Human Anatomy," to which he contributed much new matter (1867 and 1876), and, as part of this, "An Outline of the Development of the Fœtus" in the 8th edition. As Chairman of the Removal and Building Committees of the University of Glasgow, he took a leading part from 1863 to 1874 in the establishment of the New Buildings for the University, and in the construction of the Western Infirmary in connection with the University Medical School.

THOMSON, Sir Charles Wyville, LL.D., F.R.S., only son of the late Mr. Andrew Thomson, H.E.I.C.S., of Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, by Sarah Ann Drummond, only daughter of Dr. Wyville Smyth, Inspector of Military Hospitals, was born at Bonsyde, March 5, 1830, and educated at Merchiston Castle School and at the University of Edinburgh, of which he is LL.D. In 1850 he was appointed Lecturer on Botany in King's College, Aberdeen, and the next year he became Lecturer on Botany in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. On the resignation of Mr. Hincks, Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, which occurred in 1853, Mr. Thomson was appointed his successor, but his stay at Cork was short, for the professorship of Mineralogy and Geology in the Queen's College, Belfast, becoming vacant in 1854, Mr. Thomson was transferred from Cork to fill that chair. In 1868 and 1869 he went on scientific dredging expeditions in the "Lightning" and the "Porcupine," which vessels had been lent by the Admiralty for this purpose. Many new forms of animal life were discovered, and much information obtained regarding ocean temperatures and currents. In Nov., 1870, Mr. Thomson was elected Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. He was afterwards placed at the head of the scientific department of the famous "Challenger" deep-sea exploring expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the British Government. The "Challenger" left Sheerness, Dec. 7, 1872. During 1873 she made four voyages across the Atlantic, the distance travelled being nearly 20,000 miles. In 1874 she penetrated to the Antarctic regions, remaining as long within the Antarctic circle as the weather would permit, and afterwards proceeded through the seas of Australia and New Zealand, visiting many of the islands in the Malay Archipelago. On Nov. 10 she reached Hong Kong, after a course of nearly 17,000 miles. The year 1875 was devoted to an examination of the Pacific Ocean, in making which upwards of 20,000 miles were traversed. On her homeward route the Atlantic was crossed a fifth time. Altogether her cruise extended to about 68,000 miles. After an absence of nearly three years and a half the "Challenger" cast anchor at Sheerness, May 27, 1876. On the 27th of the following month Professor Thomson received the honour of knighthood. In 1877 he was appointed to deliver the Rede lecture at Cambridge. He presided over the Geographical Section of the British Association at the meeting held at Dublin in Aug., 1878, when the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He is the author of "Depths of the Sea," 1872, containing an account of the cruises in the "Lightning" and the "Porcupine;" and "The Voyage of the 'Challenger.' — The Atlantic: a preliminary account of the general results of the voyage, during the year 1875 and the early part of the year 1876," published in Nov., 1877.

THOMSON, The Most Rev. William, D.D., Archbishop of York,

son of the late John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he became tutor of his College, and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." He continued at Oxford until his marriage (1855), with Zoë, daughter of James Henry Skene, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Aleppo. He was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855; and the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, he was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time; in 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench; and in 1859 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. On the translation of Dr. Baring to the bishopric of Durham, Dr. Thomson was, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, appointed to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol (Dec. 1861). He did not remain long in that diocese, for on the death of Archbishop Sumner, Dr. Longley was translated to Canterbury, the archiepiscopal see of York became vacant, and after some delay the appointment was, contrary to all precedent, conferred (Nov., 1862) on Dr. Thomson, who had not been a twelvemonth bishop. The enthronization was celebrated in York Minster, Feb. 24, 1863. His Grace took an active part in promoting the Public Worship Regulation Act, and had charge of that measure in the House of Peers; and at his instance the Government, in Feb., 1878, consented to the appointment of a Royal Commission on Church Patronage. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. He is the author of "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought; a treatise on pure and applied logic" (2nd ed., 1849), which is used in several universities in this country and in America as a text book; "The Atoning Work of Christ viewed in relation to some current Theories," being the Bampton Lectures for 1853; "Crime and its Excuses," in the "Oxford Essays," 1855; "Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel." 1861; "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Province of York," in reference to the recent decision of the Privy Council on two of the "Essays and Reviews," 1864; "Life in the Light of God's Word," sermons, 1868; "The Limits of Philosophical Inquiry," an address delivered to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, 1868; "Seven Years," a charge to the clergy of the diocese of York, 1870; "Design in Nature," a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society, 5th ed., 1871; articles on "Jesus Christ" and the "Gospels" in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" and numerous single sermons. He also edited "Aids to Faith" (1861), a series of theological essays, by several writers, in reply to the "Essays and Reviews;" and he was the projector of "The Speaker's Commentary." His Grace is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.

THOMSON, Sir William, F.R.S.,

LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Belfast in June, 1824. His father, the late James Thomson, LL.D., was lecturer on mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute in Belfast, but on his appointment to the professorship of that science in the University of Glasgow, he removed thither with his family. At the early age of eleven William entered the College, and shortly after completing his course at Glasgow he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second wrangler, being immediately afterwards elected to a fellowship. In 1846 he was made Professor of Natural Philsosophy in the University of Glasgow, and still occupies that post. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*. To this magazine, which he continued to edit for about seven years, he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity, and among the principal of these was his paper on the "Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors," published in 1848. In 1855 Mr. Thomson delivered the Bakerian Lecture. It was entitled "Electrodynamic Properties of Metals," and contained a series of experimental investigations of the highest value. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers, owing to their diversities of application and extreme delicacy and accuracy, have been of the greatest service; a modification of the former has been very successfully used at the Kew Observatory, to indicate and self-register changes in the electric state of the atmosphere. But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Mr. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the Mirror Galvanometer and the Siphon-Recorder, which, owing to their extreme delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism also Sir W. Thomson has made important additions, but it is in the investigation of the nature of heat that his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to their abstruse nature, it is impossible to give in this work a detailed account of the results of his experiments, but the following may be mentioned as the principal:— The conversion of water at the freezing point into ice without expenditure of force; the specific heat of substances; the heating of indiarubber by sudden stretching; the relation between the force expended and the heat produced in the compression of a gas; and the universal tendency in nature to the dissipation of mechanical energy. The last of these is in many respects one of the most extraordinary generalizations of modern science. Sir William Thomson's views on the subject were published in 1852 in the *Philosophical Magazine*. The limits of this notice do not allow any reference to many other papers by this distinguished worker in science: we can only mention those on "Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion;" the "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity;" the "Rigidity of the Earth;" the "Determination of a Ship's Place at Sea from Observation of Altitudes;" and on "Approach caused by Vibration." On the successful completion of the Atlantic Cable in 1866 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow. For his profound and extensive attainments Sir William has received many acknowledgments. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him successively by the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford. He is a Fellow of both the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, from the former of which he received the Royal Medal, and from

the latter the Keith Prize. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge in 1866; was President of the British Association at its meeting at Edinburgh in 1871; and was elected President of the Geological Society of Glasgow for the year 1872. On Oct. 29, 1872, he was elected a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, under the provisions of the College statutes, empowering the Master and Fellows to elect men eminent for science or learning. In Dec., 1877, he was elected by the Paris Academy of Sciences to fill the place of the late Von Baer as Foreign Associate.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., miniature-painter, born at Dumfries, in 1818, studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh, under Sir W. Allen; won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, repaired to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and the full number admissible, viz., eight, in 1838. In a few years he began to dispute supremacy, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, with the established favourites of the day, Ross and Newton, especially in female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; in 1847, portraits of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. He has continued to advance in reputation, and his groups of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," and of "The Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott and Balfour," excited especial admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures, a tendency which has been carried out in most of Mr. Thorburn's portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1848, gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Within the last few years Mr. Thorburn has practised portrait-painting in oil-colours with great success.

THORNTON, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, K.C.B., is the son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., who was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, and upon whom the title of Count de Cassilhas, in that kingdom, had been conferred by King John VI. of Portugal. Sir Edward Thornton, who succeeded to the title of Count de Cassilhas (in the kingdom of Portugal) on the death of his father about 1850, entered the diplomatic service in 1842, when he was attached to the mission at Turin. He was appointed paid attaché at Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico in 1851. From April, 1852, till Oct., 1853, he acted as Secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. He was appointed Chargé d'affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada in May, 1854, but was transferred to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in Sept. of the same year. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation in 1859; in July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and in the following month he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. He retained this post until Sept., 1867, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the court of the King of Portugal. He, however, did not proceed thither, but was appointed in the following Dec. to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in the place of the late Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G.C.B. In recognition of his diplomatic services he was made a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Feb., 1863; and a Knight Commander of the same order, Aug. 9,

1870. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 19, 1871.

THORNTON, The Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., born in London in 1835, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he gained a fellowship (B.A. 1856 ; M.A. 1858). He became a missionary of the London Diocesan Home Mission in 1858 ; was appointed incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, in 1860 ; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, in 1864 ; and Bishop of Ballarat, Australia, on its being taken out of the diocese of Melbourne and constituted a separate see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, May 1, 1875.

THORNTON, William Thomas, C.B., youngest son of Thomas Thornton, Esq., President of the Levant Company's establishment at Constantinople, and of his wife, Sophie Zohrab, was born Feb. 14, 1813, at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and educated at the Moravian Settlement at Ockbrook, near Derby. From 1827 to 1830 he was domiciled at Malta with his cousin, Sir W. H. Thornton, Auditor-General in that island, and from 1830 to 1835, with Mr. Cartwright, H.M.'s Consul-General at Constantinople. In Aug., 1836, he obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in 1856 he was placed in charge of the Public Works Department, and in 1858, on the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, was appointed Secretary for Public Works in the India Office, which position he still holds. In 1873, on the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Thornton was made a Companion of the Bath. His published works are "Overpopulation and its Remedy," 1845 ; "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," 1848, second edit. 1873 ; "On Labour," 1869, second edit. ; "Old-fashioned Ethics and Common-Sense Metaphysics ;" "Zohrab, and other Poems," 1854 ; and "Modern Manicheism and other Poems," 1856.

THORNYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, settled in London, was born in 1814, at Thornham, in Norfolk. From an early age she was admitted to his studio, and began to carry on her favourite experiments with the clay. This "waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and she became an exhibitor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy, having previously made her first essay in imaginative sculpture by a figure of "Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog." The work which first attracted the attention of the public was a life-sized statue called the "Flower-Girl." Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1840, accompanied him on a tour through Italy in 1842, and at Rome derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson. The latter was struck with her models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The "Sleeping Child" made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind that, when asked by the Queen to point out the best artist to model the portraits of the royal children, he at once mentioned its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received Her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and engraved. The Queen continued to patronize her, and she executed other works for the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

THOROLD, The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson, D.D., younger son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Grantham, was born at Hougham, June 13, 1825, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1847; M.A. 1850; D.D., by diploma, 1877). He was rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, from 1857 to 1867; a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1864; minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, in 1868; and was elected on the first School Board for London in 1870. He became vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and rural dean, in 1869; canon residentiary of York in 1874; examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York the same year; also provincial chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Rochester, in succession to Dr. Claughton, who had been translated to the newly-constituted see of St. Albans. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, July 25, 1877. He is the author of a work on "The Presence of Christ," which has gone through nine editions.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones, born at New Lebanon, New York, Feb. 9, 1814. He graduated at Yale College; then studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar, and acquired a large fortune in his profession. He entered into politics at an early age, and while not seeking office, became prominent as a leader of the Democratic party, and for many years was chairman of the State Democratic Committee, a position of large political influence. In 1871 he took a prominent part in exposing and bringing to punishment a band of corrupt officials, known as the "Tammany Ring," who had for years plundered the treasury of the city of New York. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of the State, and although at the previous election two years before, the Republican candidate succeeded by a majority of 50,000, Mr. Tilden now was chosen by a majority nearly as large. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, receiving a large majority of all the popular votes cast. But when the electoral vote came to be finally counted, it was adjudged that Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, had a majority of one over Mr. Tilden, and so became President. For the details of this election, see the article "Hayes, Rutherford B."

TINDAL, Mrs. Acton Isabella Euphemia, daughter and heiress of the late Rev. John Harrison, of Ramsey, in Essex, Vicar of Dinton, Bucks. Miss Harrison was married in 1846 to Acton Tindal, Esq., of the Manor House, Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. She has contributed in verse or prose to various magazines, and is also the author of "The Heirs of Blackridge Manor," a novel, and of "Lives and Leaves," a small volume of early verses. Her poem, "The Infant Bridal," was reprinted, with a notice of the author in "Recollections of a Literary Life," by Mary Russell Mitford. A few copies of her poem, "The Eve of All Souls," were printed for private circulation; but this, and others of her fugitive pieces, have found their way into several collections of modern verse.

TITCOMB, The Right Rev. Jonathan Holt, D.D., born in London in 1819, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1841; M.A. 1843; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877), was vicar of St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, 1845-59; secretary to the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India 1859-61; vicar of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth, 1861-76; and honorary canon of Winchester and vicar of Woking, Surrey, 1876-77. Having been appointed by the Crown to the bishopric of Rangoon, in British Burmah, he

was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877.

TODHUNTER, ISAAC, M.A., F.R.S., son of a dissenting minister, of Scotch extraction, born at Rye, in 1820, after studying at University College, London, went as tutor in a school at Wimbledon, in order to obtain funds to defray the expenses of a three years' residence at Cambridge, and then entered at St. John's College, in that university, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, as Senior Wrangler. He became Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and has written treatises on "The Differential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Plane Co-ordinate Geometry," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Plane Trigonometry," "Spherical Trigonometry," "History of Progress of Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century," published in 1861; "Trigonometry for Beginners," "Mensuration for Beginners," 1869; "Researches on the Calculus of Variations," 1872, an essay which gained the Adams Prize in the University of Cambridge for 1871; and "A History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction and the Figure of the Earth, from the time of Newton to that of Laplace," 2 vols., 1873.

TODLEBEN, GEN. FRANCIS EDWARD, son of a shopkeeper, was born at Mitau, in Courland, May 8, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under Gen. Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjut.-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and compelled to retire. He was intrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. For many years after the peace of 1856 he had no active employment, but devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and in 1865 visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception. After the defeat of the Russian army before Plevna (Sept. 11, 1877) General Todleben, who appears previously not to have enjoyed Court favour, was invited to undertake the reduction of that stronghold. On his arrival at the Russian head-quarters (Sept. 28) the famous engineer at once proceeded to direct regular siege operations by sap and mine against the Turkish fortifications. Soon the place was completely invested, and after a contest which worthily ended an heroic defence, Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander, was at last compelled to surrender at discretion. In April, 1878, General Todleben was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army before Constantinople in the place of the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who had to give up that post in consequence, it was alleged, of ill-health.

TOOLE, JOHN LAURENCE, comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the civic toast-master, born in London, Mar. 12, 1830, was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having been smitten with

the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognized, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having successfully passed this ordeal, he resolved to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. C. Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. This was followed by an engagement with his old manager, Mr. C. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, and, on the opening of the new Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole became the leading comedian. His style of acting is marked by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate; such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama "Through Fire and Water." For several years Mr. Toole has been in the habit of making a professional tour in the provinces, where he is as great a favourite as in the metropolis. In July, 1874, he went on a "starring" tour to the United States, and made his American *début* at Wallack's Theatre, New York (Aug. 17). He reappeared at the Gaiety Theatre, London, Nov. 8, 1875.

TORRENS, Sir Robert Richard, K.C.M.G., is a son of the late Colonel Robert Torrens, formerly M.P. for Ashburton and Bolton, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, but his name does not appear in the list of Dublin graduates. He was appointed in 1841 Collector of Customs in South Australia, and a non-elective member of the Legislative Council of that colony. In 1852 he became Treasurer of South Australia, and was elected the first member for Adelaide under the new Constitution. He was subsequently appointed Chief Secretary and Registrar-General of the colony, with the interests of which he had been so long identified. He was chosen in the Liberal interest as member for the borough of Cambridge at the general election of Dec., 1868, but lost his seat at the general election of Feb., 1874. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1872, in recognition of his colonial services, and more especially in connection with the Registration of Titles to Land Act first enacted in South Australia. Sir Robert is the author of several published works more or less bearing upon our Colonies, including the questions of "Transportation," "The Effects of the Gold Discoveries on the Currency," and "Condition of South Australia."

TORRENS, William Torrens McCullagh, M.P., eldest son of James McCullagh, Esq., of Greenfield, co. Dublin, born in Oct., 1813, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1834 and LL.B. in 1840, was called to the Irish bar in 1836, afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practised at the Common Law bar. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835, Private Secretary to Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) in 1846, represented Dundalk in the advanced Liberal interest from March, 1848, till the general election in July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth, for which he was returned at the general election in March, 1857, but was unseated on petition, and he was returned for Finsbury at the general election in July, 1865. In 1863 he assumed, for family reasons,

his maternal name. In 1867 he was a prominent member of the advanced Liberal party, who secured by their support Mr. Disraeli's proposal of household suffrage, and in committee on the Reform Bill he proposed and carried the lodger franchise. In the following year he brought in the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, which, after protracted debates, passed both Houses. In 1869 he obtained the adoption of the system for London of boarding children by Poor Law Guardians; and in 1870 an Act to amend the laws regarding extradition was passed in accordance with the recommendations of a committee, for which Mr. Torrens had moved two years before. The School Board for London was suggested and proposed to Parliament by him as an amendment to Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Bill; and he was himself elected a member of the School Board for Finsbury. Mr. Torrens has written "Lectures on the Study of History;" "The Life of R. L. Shiel;" "Life and Times of Sir James Graham;" "Industrial History of Free Nations;" "Empire in Asia, How we came by it; a Book of Confessions," 1872; and "Memoirs of William, second Viscount Melbourne," 2 vols. 1877.

TOULMIN, CAMILLA. (*See* CROSLAND.)

TOURGÉNEFF. (*See* TURGENEV.)

TOWSON, JOHN THOMAS, was born at Devonport in 1804. His father was a chronometer and watch maker, and the son was intended by his parents to follow the same business. His inclinations caused him, however, to turn to the study of scientific subjects. He was the first to direct the attention of photographers to the fact that the luminous and chemical foci were not of the same length, a knowledge of which fact at a later period enabled Dr. Draper of New York to take the first photograph from life. He was also the first to devise the means of taking a photographic picture on glass and of using the reflecting camera. In 1846 he devoted his thoughts to navigation, especially to determining the quickest routes across the ocean to distant countries. With this object he constructed a set of tables for facilitating the practice of great circle sailing, and invented and brought into practice composite and windward great circle sailing. Mr. James Ashbury, M.P., fully proved the value of windward great circle sailing by the Anglo-American Atlantic race between his yacht the *Cambria* and the American yacht *Dauntless*. By the adoption of this sailing the *Cambria* made more than 200 knots less than the *Dauntless* between Cork and Sandy Hook. Mr. Towson subsequently invented and constructed tables for the reduction of ex-meridian altitudes, a work highly valued in the mercantile marine. The copyrights of these works he presented to the Admiralty, who ordered them to be printed for the use of all mariners. For these services the shipowners, principally of Liverpool, on Jan. 9, 1857, presented him, as a testimonial, with a Dock Bond of the value of £1,000, and an additional gratuity of more than £100. In 1850 Mr. Towson was appointed Scientific Examiner of Masters and Mates for the port of Liverpool, from which situation he retired in 1873, still holding that of Chief Examiner in Compasses. At the meeting of the British Association in 1854, Mr. Towson aided Dr. Scoresby in directing the attention of the scientific section to the importance of investigating more fully the subject of the deviation of the compasses on board iron ships. The result of this discussion was the formation of the Liverpool Compass Committee. The observations and the deductions resulting from them were embodied in three reports "presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty." In 1863 Mr. Towson was instructed by the Board of Trade to prepare a manual on the deviation of the compass, which was subsequently published at the expense of the Board, under the title of "Practical Information on the Deviation of the Compass; for the use of

Masters and Mates of Iron Ships." In 1864 Dr. Woolley adopted this work as a text book for the examinations conducted in the department of Science and Art, South Kensington, and in 1870 Mr. Towson prepared a syllabus, which the Board of Trade adopted, for the examination of masters and mates in compass deviation.

TOZER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GEORGE, D.D., was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1851, M.A. in 1854, and received the degree of D.D., *dignitatis jure*, in 1863, when he was consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar. His health having completely given way under the climate at Zanzibar, he resigned the bishoprie in 1874.

TRELAWNY, SIR JOHN SALUSBURY, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, Bart., formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, and later Lord Lieut. for Cornwall, born June 2, 1816, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became B.A.; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1841, and succeeded his father as ninth baronet, Nov. 15, 1856. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, was appointed in 1840 captain of the Cornwall Rangers Militia, and was some time Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Cornwall Rifles Militia. He was one of the members for Tavistock in the Liberal interest from March 1843, till April, 1852, when he retired. Subsequently standing in 1852, he was unsuccessful, but was again elected in March, 1857, and retired at the general election in July, 1865. He was well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and for several years proposed a motion on that subject. He was elected for East Cornwall in 1868, and held that seat till Feb., 1874. In 1870 Sir J. S. Trelawny was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into and report upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

TRENCH, THE REV. FRANCIS, brother of the Archbishop of Dublin, born in July, 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. Having been curate of St. Giles's, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, he was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, in 1857. He has written "Sermons at Reading," in 1843; "Travels in France and Spain," in 1845; "Scotland, its Faith and Features," and "Portrait of Charity, Exposition of 1 Corinth. xiii.," in 1846; "Walk Round Mont Blane," in 1848; "Life and Character of St. John the Evangelist," in 1850; "Job's Testimony to Jesus, and Resurrection of the Body," in 1853; "Few Notes from Past Life," in 1862; "Notes on the Greek of the New Testament, for English Readers," 1864; "Four Sermons preached in York Minster," in 1865; and a series of miscellaneous papers, "Islipiana," issued for the years 1869 and 1870. An edition of his theological works, in three volumes, appeared in 1857.

TRENCH, THE MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, is the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was ordained to a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that Mr. Trench first became known. About 1837, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he published two volumes of poems, entitled "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and the "Story of Justyn Martyr," somewhat in the style of Wordsworth. These poems, which were favourably received, were followed by "Genoveva," "Elegiae Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then rector of Alverstoke, to

whom he became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and he was presented to the rectory of Itchen Stoke, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. About 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till he was appointed Dean of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin Jan. 1, 1864, after the decease of Dr. Whately. His chief publications are "Notes on the Miracles;" "Notes on the Parables" (12th edit., 1874); "The Lessons in Proverbs;" "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine;" "Sacred Latin Poetry;" "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture;" "Synonyms of the New Testament;" "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor;" "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon;" "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries;" "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses;" a work "On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision;" a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College; and "Lectures on Mediæval Church History," 1878. In 1832 he married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.

TREVELYAN, Sir CHARLES EDWARD, Bart., K.C.B., a son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), was born in 1807, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College, on leaving which he entered the East India Company's Civil Service, and was employed under Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland in several important posts. The report submitted by him on the transit and town duties, noticed in McCulloch's "Literature of Political Economy," led to the abolition of those imposts; and his exertions in the cause of native education resulted in the resolution of the Government of India, whereby the promotion of European literature and science among the Indian natives was declared to be a great object of the Government. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1848 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath for his exertions for the relief of the distress caused by the Irish famine. He was long engaged with Sir Stafford Northcote and others in the revision of the civil establishments, and was mainly instrumental in throwing open the Civil Service to public competition. In Jan., 1859, he was appointed Governor of Madras, from which post he was recalled in May, 1860, for publishing his protest against the new taxes proposed by the Government of India, but Her Majesty's Government recorded at the same time "their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration," and that "no servant of the Crown has more earnestly endeavoured to carry out the great principles of government which were promulgated to the Princes and People of India in Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation. For these valuable services the thanks of Her Majesty's Government are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan." In October, 1862, Sir C. Trevelyan was appointed Financial Minister in India, which office he resigned on account of ill-health in April, 1865. During his financial administration important reforms were made in the system of accounts, and the re-

sources of India were developed by a great extension of public works. After his return home, Sir C. Trevelyan resumed the subject of army purchase, upon which he had given evidence before the Royal Commission of 1857, and published two pamphlets, which had much influence on the settlement of the question. Since then he has directed his principal attention to the reform of the charities and the mitigation of the pauperism of the metropolis. He was created a Baronet in 1874. Sir Charles married in 1834, Miss Hannah More Macaulay, sister of the late Lord Macaulay. He is author of books on the "Education of the People of India," of an account of the Irish Famine, under the title of the "Irish Crisis," and of other publications.

TREVELYAN, GEORGE OTTO, M.P., born July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, is son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865; and for the Border burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in Mr. Gladstone's Government, in Dec., 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, on a point of conscience connected with the Government Education Bill. He advocated a sweeping reform of the army, including the abolition of the purchase of commissions, both in and out of Parliament. He wrote from India "Letters of a Competition Wallah," republished from *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864; "Cawnpore," in 1865; "The Ladies in Parliament, and other pieces," collected and published in 1869; and "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," 2 vols., 1876, 2nd edit., 1877.

TREVELYAN, SIR WALTER CALVERLEY, Bart., born March 31, 1797, educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, succeeded his father as sixth baronet, May 23, 1846. He has for many years contributed articles on geology, botany, and other scientific and general subjects, to the Transactions of various societies and to periodicals. In 1821 he visited the Faroe Islands, and wrote notices on their vegetation, geology, and climate, and has presented the herbarium which he formed there, and other collections, to the Botanical Museum at Kew. He is an opponent of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the President of the United Kingdom Alliance.

TREVOR, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., born in 1809, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated S.C.L. in 1836, taking an honorary fourth class in classics, and has since proceeded B.A. and M.A. He was a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the East Indies, from 1836 till 1845, and was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, in 1847, and a non-residentiary Canon of that cathedral. He was Chaplain to the High-Sheriff of Yorkshire the same year, and in 1850 his reputation as a preacher caused him to be elected one of the Chaplains of the parish church at Sheffield by the capital burgesses of that town. The Vicar's opposition to the choice of the laity occasioned proceedings in Chancery and in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Canon Trevor was successful in establishing his right to the office and endowment, but we believe he never officiated in the church, the dispute being at last compromised by the appointment of a curate. In 1868 Canon Trevor accepted from the Dean and Chapter of York the restored Rectory of Burton Pidsea, in the liberty of S. Peter's, a village in Holderness. This living he resigned in 1871, when he was collated to the rectory of Beeford-with-Lisset, near Hull. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the functions of the northern House of Convocation. He sat as Proctor for the Chapter of York in 1847, and was the first to

move the election of a Prolocutor in order to proceed to business. He was afterwards returned by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, and under Archbishop Longley, accepted the office of Actuary of the Lower House. Archbishop Thomson has appointed him Synodal Secretary, in which capacity he attends the two Houses when united in full synod. He supported Mr. Gladstone's candidature for the University of Oxford in 1847, and continued on his committee at his rejection in 1865, but opposed the Irish Church Bill. Canon Trevor has written "Christ in His Passion," published in 1847; "Sermons on Doctrines and Means of Grace," in 1851; "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," in 1852; "Types and the Anti-type," in 1864; and "The Story of the Cross," in 1866; and in 1869 "The Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrifice and Participation of the Holy Eucharist," a publication expressing the orthodox Anglican doctrine, and encouraged by the subscriptions of the English and Irish Primates, with a large number of prelates. He has written for the Religious Tract Society, "India, an Historical Sketch," published in 1858; "India, its Natives and Missions;" "Russia, Ancient and Modern," in 1862; "Ancient Egypt" (in reply to Baron Bunsen); "Egypt from the Conquest of Alexander to Napoleon," in 1866; and in 1869 "Rome from the Fall of the Western Empire," containing a history of the Papacy.

TRINIDAD, Bishop of. (*See* Rawle.)

TROCHU, Louis Jules, a French general, was born in Bretagne, March 12, 1815, and received his education in the Military Academy of St. Cyr. In 1837 he entered an artillery regiment as Lieutenant. His talents soon attracted attention, and in particular that of Marshal Bugeaud, who, in recognition of his bravery displayed in the battles of Sidi-Yussuf and Isly, made him his Adjutant, and intrusted him with most important commissions. His services, circumspection, and bravery in the Crimean war, gained for him the rank of a General of Division. In this capacity he received a command in the Italian campaign of 1859. On the conclusion of peace he was relegated to the Ministry of War, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Niel had intended him for his successor as Minister of War, but the latter's celebrated *brochure* on French military affairs had drawn down upon him the displeasure of the Imperial Court. Before the war of 1870-71, General Trochu held command of the Army Division in Toulouse, which Niel and Lebœuf had held before him. In the crisis which followed the battle of Sedan, he was made Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces destined for the defence of the capital, which position he held until the city surrendered to the German hosts. In Oct., 1871, he was elected President of the Council-General for Morbihan, but he afterwards resigned this post, and he has lived in retirement since Jan. 1873. His pamphlet on "L'Armée Française en 1867" reached its 20th edition in 1870. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," in justification of the Government of the National Defence.

TROLLOPE, Anthony, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born April 24, 1815, was educated at Winchester and at Harrow. For many years he held an appointment in the Post Office, and he has been sent on several important missions to establish postal conventions with other countries. He has written "The Macdermotts of Ballycloran," 1847; "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," 1848; "La Vendée, an Historical Romance," 1850; "The Warden, a Novel," 1855; "Barchester Towers, a Novel," 1857; "The Three Clerks, a Novel," 1857; "Dr. Thorne," 1858; "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," 1859; "The

Bertrams, a Novel," 1859; "Castle Richmond, a Novel," 1860; "Framley Parsonage," 1861; "Tales of all Countries, two Series," 1861; "North America," 1862; "Orley Farm," 1862; "Rachel Ray," 1863; "Can You Forgive Her," 1864; "The Small House at Allington," 1864; "Miss Mackenzie," 1865; three volumes of reprints from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, entitled respectively "Hunting Sketches," 1865, "Travelling Sketches," 1866, and "Clergymen of the Church of England," 1866; "The Belton Estate," 1866; "The Last Chronicle of Barset," 1867; "The Claverings," 1867; "Lotta Schmidt and other Stories," 1867, being a volume of reprints from *Good Words* and other magazines; "British Sports and Pastimes," 1868, reprinted from the *St. Pauls Magazine*, of which Mr. Trollope was for some time the editor; "Phineas Phinn, the Irish Member," 1868; "He Knew He was Right," 1869; "An Editor's Tales," 1870; "The Vicar of Bullhampton," 1870; "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," 1870; "The Commentaries of Cæsar," 1870, contributed to a series entitled "Ancient Classics for English Readers;" "Ralph the Heir," 1871; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," 1871; "The Golden Lion of Grandpère," 1872; "The Eustace Diamonds," 1873; "Australia and New Zealand," 2 vols. 1873; "Phineas Redux," 1873; "Harry Heathcote of Gangoil," a tale of Australian bush life, 1874; "Lady Anna," 1874; "The Way We Live Now," 1875; "The Prime Minister," 1876; "The American Senator," 1877; and "South Africa." 2 vols. 1878.

TROLLOPE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, D.D., F.S.A., son of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1839; M.A. 1855; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877). He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and appointed Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Liddington in 1867. Having been appointed by Royal Letters Patent to be Bishop Suffragan of the see of Nottingham in the room of Dr. Henry Mackenzie, resigned, he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877. The following is a list of his works: "Illustrations of Ancient Art," 1854; "Life of Pope Adrian IV.," 1856; "The Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerton Castle," "Handbook of Lincoln," "Temple Bruer and the Templars," "Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire," 1857; "Labyrinths, Ancient and Mediæval," "Sepulchral Memorials," 1858; "Fens and Submarine Forests," "The Danes in Lincolnshire," "Memorabilia of Grimsby," "The Use and Abuse of Red Bricks," "The Roman House at Apethorpe," 1859; "The History of Worksop," "Monastic Gatehouses," 1860; "Life of Hereward the Saxon Patriot," 1861; "History of Anne Askewe," "Battle of Bosworth Field," 1862; "Shadows of the Past," 1863; "The Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham," 1864; "Spilsby and other Churches," 1865; "Gainsborough and other Churches," "Norman Sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral," 1866; "Grantham and other Churches," 1867; "The Roman Ermine Street," 1868; "The Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic Architecture," 1869; "Boston and other Churches," 1870; and "Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardham," 1872; "Holbeach and other Churches," 1872; "Louth Park Abbey, Louth and other Churches," 1873; "Churches in the neighbourhood of Grantham," 1874; "Church Spires," 1874.

TROLLOPE, THOMAS ADOLPHUS, son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born April 29, 1810, was educated at Winchester and at Alban Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Whately, afterwards Archbishop of

Dublin. About 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed by two on Western Francc in 1841, when he took up his residence at Florencc, and has producecd a series of works connected with the history of that country. His "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy" appeared in 1850; "Girlhood of Catherine de Medici, a Tale," "A Decade of Italian Womcn," and "Tuscany in 1849," in 1859; "Filippo Strozzi: a History of the Last Days of Old Italian Liberty," and a volume on the celebratcd Venetian Interdict, entitled "Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar," in 1860; "La Beata, a Novcl," in 1861; "Lcnten Journey in Umbria and the Marches," and "Marietta, a Novcl," in 1862; "Giulio Malatesta, a Novel," in 1863; "Bcppo the Conscript, a Novcl," and "Lindisfarn Chase, a Novel," in 1864; "History of the Commonwcalth of Florence from the Earlicst Independence of the Commune to the Fall of the Republic in 1531," in four vols., 1865; "Gemma, a Novel," in 1866; "Artingall Castle, a Novel," in 1867; "The Dream Numbers, a Novel," and "Leonora Casoloni, a Novcl," in 1868; "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange," in 1869; "Durnton Abbey," in 1871; and "The Story of the Life of Pius IX., 2 vols., in 1877. Mr. Trollope, who married Miss Garrow, authorcss of several works on Italy, and was left a widower in 1865, contractcd a sccond marriage with a daughter of Thomas L. Ternan in Oct., 1866.

TRURO, Bishop of. (*See* Benson.)

TUAM, Archbishop of. (*See* McHale.)

TUAM, Bishop of. (*See* Bernard.)

TUFNELL, The Right Rev. Edward Wyndham, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, born at Bath, in 1814; proceeded from Eton to Wadham Collcge, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842, D.D. 1859); becamc Rector of Beechingstoke, Wilts, in 1846; Prebendary of Salisbury in 1850; Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough, in 1858; and first Bishop of Brisbane, in Queensland, in 1859. He resigned his sec in 1873. At present he is curate in charge of the parish of Charing, near Ashford, Kent.

TULLOCH, The Rev. John, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrcws, born in 1823, ncar Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister, entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in 1837, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is the Principal, and studied theology. He received a licencc as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1845 ordained a minister. During a visit to Germany, he madc himself thoroughly acquainted with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, and rcceived the degree of D.D. He first attracted attention as a writer in the *British Quarterly Review*, and the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and "Vynct," in the *North British Review*, are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the sccond of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600, and his Essay was published under the title "Theism." The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay "Christian Theism," published in 1855. He has written "Leaders of the Reformation," published in 1859; "English Puritanism and its Leaders, Cromwell, Milton, &c.," "Beginning Life: Chapters for Young Mcn," in 1861; and "Christ of the Gospels, and Christ of Modern Criticism; Lectures," in 1864; and "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century," 2 vols., 1872. He has since contributed various articles to the *Edinburgh Review*,

especially, it is understood, the important articles on "The Positive Philosophy" (April, 1868), and on "Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent" (Oct., 1870), and also a series of papers in the *Contemporary Review* on "Liberal Churchmen," and the "Cambridge Platonists of the 17th Century." He published "Religion and Theology: a Sermon for the Times," in 1875; and "Pascal" in 1878.

TUPPER, MARTIN FARQUHAR, son of a surgeon, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, born in London, in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He was called to the bar, but never practised, and has written "Geraldine and other Poems," published in 1838; "Proverbial Philosophy," in 1839-44; "Modern Pyramid," 1839; "An Author's Mind," and "The Twins, a Tale," in 1841; "Crock of Gold," 1844; "Hactenus: a Budget of Lyrics," 1848; "Surrey: a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places," 1849; "King Alfred's Poems in English Metre," 1850; "Farley Heath, Record of its Remains," and "Hymn for all Nations, in Thirty Languages," in 1851; "Ballads for the Times and other Poems," 1852; "Heart, a Tale," 1853; "Probabilities: an Aid to Faith," 1854; "Lyrics," 1855; "Stephen Langton: or, the Days of King John," 1858; "Three Hundred Sonnets," 1860; "Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith," 1861; "Cithara, Lyrics," 1863; and a variety of fugitive pieces in prose and verse.

TURGENEV, IVAN SERGYEEVICH, a Russian novelist, born at Orel, Nov. 9, 1818, pursued his studies at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and the University of Berlin. He obtained a situation in the office of the Minister of the Interior, after his return to Russia, and from that time he became known by the publication of national poems, and next by a "study" on Nicholas Gogol, which led to his exile in 1847. The decree of banishment was, thanks to the intervention of the Czarewitch, now the Emperor Alexander II., rescinded three years later. Turgenev passed his exile in France and Germany. Most of his novels have been translated into French, and the following have appeared in English:—"Russian Life in the Interior, or the Experiences of a Sportsman," 1855; "Fathers and Sons," New York, 1867: "Smoke, or Life at Baden," a novel, 2 vols., Lond., 1868; "Liza," translated by W. R. S. Ralston, 2 vols., 1869; "On the Eve," Lond., 1871; "Dimitri Roudine," New York, 1873; "Spring Floods, translated from the Russian by Mrs. S. Michell Butts, and a Lear of the Steppe, translated from the French by W. H. Browne," New York, 1874; and "Virgin Soil," New York, 1877. died 1883

TURKEY, SULTAN OF. (*See* ABDUL-HAMID II.)

TURNER, THE REV. DAWSON WILLIAM, D.C.L., educated at Rugby, was Demy and Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was appointed Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. He has written "Notes to Herodotus," 1848; "Analysis of Grecian History," and "Analysis of Roman History," 1853; "Analysis of English and French History," 1859; "History of Germany," 1865; and "Rules of Simple Hygiene, and Hints and Remedies for the treatment of common Accidents and Diseases."

TURNER, GODFREY WORDSWORTH, was born in London, in 1825. His family traditions, both on his father's and his mother's side, being literary, he acquired at an early age a thorough knowledge of all the great English poets and prose writers, on whose works he continued, throughout boyhood and youth, to exercise a naturally good verbal memory. In his favourite studies he was constantly encouraged and assisted by his parents, and he also owed in very great degree the soundest part of a private education to his grand-uncle, Edward

Wollstonecroft. Having some aptitude for art, he became a pupil of Mr. Leigh, to whom not a few distinguished painters of the present day are indebted for their training. Mr. Turner, indeed, began his married life as an artist, but by the advice of his father's friend, Leigh Hunt, he relinquished a vocation to which he had no decided call, and entered on newspaper work with determination, and ultimate success. His first engagement was, in conjunction with Mr. Thornton Hunt, on the *Spectator*. At the same time he wrote for the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Leader;* afterwards, from being fine art critic of the *John Bull*, he accepted a more onerous position in the conduct of that paper; whence he transferred his services to the *Daily News*, during the editorship of Mr. Thomas Walker. In Dec., 1860, he joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, and has continued to serve that journal down to the present time, in various literary capacities, but chiefly as a special correspondent in many parts of the world. On the outbreak in Jamaica, he was despatched with the Royal Commission to that island. He has been an industrious contributor to the magazines and periodicals, and he is the author of "Jest and Earnest," "Homely Scenes from Great Painters," "Art Studies," and other books.

TURNER, The Right Rev. James Francis, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, in Australia, is a son of the late Sir George James Turner, for many years one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He received his academical education at the Charterhouse and Durham, was for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, in that University, and held the rectory of North Tedworth, Wilts, from 1859 till 1868, when he was appointed Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. His consecration was solemnized in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869.

TURNER, The Very Rev. Sydney, M.A., youngest son of the eminent historian, the late Mr. Sharon Turner, born April 2, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, as eighteenth Wrangler. He was ordained deacon in 1837, and priest in 1838. After serving for four years as curate of the large suburban parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars, he was invited to undertake the management of the Philanthropic Society's Reformatory Schools, then in St. George's-fields, now established at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey. In Jan., 1857, Mr. Turner was appointed to the office of Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain, in which capacity he had the supervision for nearly nineteen years of the important work which these institutions have done for the repression and prevention of juvenile crime. He was collated to the rectory of Hempstead, near Gloucester, in 1867; and appointed by the Crown, in Dec., 1875, to the deanery of Ripon, vacant by the resignation of Dr. McNeile. He resigned the deanery, in consequence of ill-health at the commencement of March, 1876. Mr. Turner is the author of "Mettray," 1846, and of a pamphlet on Reformatory Schools, in the form of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., in 1855.

TÜRR, Gen. Stephen, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his rooted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon all Hungarians serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in Jan., 1849, and was appointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place, and throughout the struggle Colonel Türr commanded not only the remnant of his legion,

but also three Baden battalions. After the insurrection had been put down, the Hungarians took refuge in Switzerland, and the Federal Government aided many of them to start for the United States, but Colonel Türr being too ill to go, lived for four years on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian war, he vainly endeavoured to serve under Omer Pasha, but succeeded in taking part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya, and received a commission from Colonel McMurdo, the officer in command of the British transport service. While engaged in the performance of his duty and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1855, he was arrested at Bucharest by the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to perpetual banishment. In the Italian war in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff, with the rank of colonel, and was always at the general's side during this campaign until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his Sicilian expedition, Colonel Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and before Palermo was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy in 1861, and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. He married the Princess Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., Sept. 10, 1861, and took up his residence at Pallanza. Since his marriage he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Colonel Türr resigned his commission in 1864. He is the author of "Arrestation, Procès, et Condamnation du Général Türr," 1863; and also of "The House of Austria and Hungary," 1865.

TUSCANY, EX-GRAND-DUKE OF. (*See* FERDINAND IV.)

TWISS, SIR TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, born in Westminster about 1810, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 till 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics; from 1842 till 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford; from 1852 till 1855, Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which office he resigned upon being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1849 he was appointed Commissary-General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury, in 1852 Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, on the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeal of his Province, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, became Advocate-General in Aug., and was knighted

in Nov., 1867. He has written various works; amongst which may be mentioned "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," 1837; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," 1846; "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century," 1847; "The Relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation," 1848; "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe," 1851; "Lectures on the Science of International Law," 1856; "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities," 1861, 2nd ed., 1875; "Law of Nations in Times of War," 1863; "The Black Book of the Admiralty," 1874. In 1872, a legal investigation of an extremely painful nature, involving serious imputations on the character of Lady Twiss, led Sir Travers Twiss to throw up all his appointments.

TYLOR, EDWARD BURNETT, F.R.S., was born at Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1832, and educated at the school of the Society of Friends, Grove House, Tottenham. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1871; and received the honorary degree of LL.D., from the University of St. Andrews in 1873. Mr. Tylor is the author of "Anahuacs, or Mexico and the Mexicans," 1861; "Researches into the History of Mankind," 1865; and "Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom," 2 vols, 1871.

TYNDALL, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., was born about 1820, in the village of Leighlin-bridge, near Carlow, in Ireland. His parents were in very humble circumstances, but they gave him the best education in their power, and sent him to a school where he acquired a sound knowledge of mathematics. At the age of nineteen he joined in the capacity of "civil assistant" a division of the Ordnance Survey which was stationed in his native town. In 1844 he was engaged by a firm in Manchester, and for about three years he was employed in engineering operations in connection with railways. In 1847 he accepted an appointment as teacher in Queenwood College, in Hampshire, a new institution, devoted partly to a junior school and partly to the preliminary technical education of agriculturists and engineers. Here he became acquainted with Mr. (now Dr.) Frankland, who was resident chemist to the College, and here he commenced those original investigations which have placed him in the foremost rank among the explorers of science. In 1848 the two friends quitted England together and repaired to the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, where they studied under Bunsen and other eminent professors. Afterwards Mr. Tyndall prosecuted his researches in the laboratory of Magnus, at Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. He has recently published a volume on these subjects. In 1853, having been previously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as Superintendent. The publication of an essay on the clearage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and pursued his investigations, reaching Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where he remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and

determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which have disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. Numerous memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions," are devoted to this subject. In one of them a ray-filter is described, by means of which the luminous rays of the sun, the electric light, and the limelight are detached from the non-luminous ones, combustion and vivid incandescence being effected at foci absolutely dark. Mr. Tyndal is a Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University. In 1872 Professor Tyndall went on a lecturing tour in the United States; in the course of it he delivered thirty-five lectures, which returned him $23,100. After paying expenses, a fund of over $13,000 remained, and this, before leaving for Europe, the Professor placed in the hands of a committee, who were authorized "to expend the interest in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." On the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873, Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity, protested against the proceeding, on the ground that Professor Tyndall "had signalized himself by writing against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer, thus contravening the whole tenour of that book, which, with its open page, inscribed 'Dominus Illuminatio mea,' the University still bears as her device, and therefore still professes to acknowledge as her guide." Professor Tyndall presided at the annual meeting of the British Association held at Belfast, in Aug., 1874. He accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the year 1877. He has written "The Glaciers of the Alps," 1860; "Mountaineering," 1861; "A Vacation Tour," 1862; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," published in 1865; a volume on "Sound;" "Faraday as a Discoverer;" "Fragments of Science;" "Notes on Electricity," 1870; "Notes on Light," 1871; "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871; "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers," 1872; "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with Additions and a Preface," 1874; and "Fragments of Science: a Series of Detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews," 5th edit., 1876. He married, Feb. 29, 1876, Louisa Claud Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton.

TYRRELL, The Right Rev. William, D.D., formerly Bishop of Newcastle (Australia), son of a former remembrancer of the city of London, by a daughter of Dollond, the celebrated optician, born in 1807, was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and graduated as fourth Senior Optime. Having held some parochial preferments in England, he was, on the division of the bishopric of Australasia in 1847, appointed first bishop of Newcastle. He resigned his see at the close of the year 1878.

U.

UHRICH, Joseph Alexis, a French general of German extraction, born at Pfalsburg, Feb. 15, 1802, was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, whence he passed as Sub-Lieutenant into the 3rd Light Infantry. In this capacity he shared in the campaign of 1823 in Spain. In Sept., 1831, he became a Captain, and was transferred to the African army, and remained in that country for some twenty years. In 1841 he became

Major, and in 1848 Colonel of the 3rd Regiment, and on Jan. 3, 1852, attained the rank of Brigadier-General. In this capacity he commanded in the Crimean War with great distinction, and was during the campaign promoted to be a General of Division. He also received several Orders. During the Italian campaign of 1859, he commanded an infantry division, and was in 1862 named a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1867 he was transferred to the Army Reserve, or, in other words, pensioned. At the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia in 1870, he resumed active service, undertaking the command of a division of the Alsace and Lorraine troops. After the battle of Wörth, he became Commandant of Strasburg, a by no means enviable post, that fortress not being properly provided with either arms or provisions. He nevertheless bravely defended it for seven long weeks of merciless bombardment, winning the sincere admiration even of his enemies. Subsequently his bombardment of the open town of Kehl has been allowed by Prussian military critics to have been under the circumstances a military necessity. No French general has more thoroughly inspired respect in the German mind than Uhrich, the calumniated commandant of Strasburg. The report, made in May, 1872, by the committee appointed to report on the capitulations during the late war blamed General Uhrich, the Commandant of Strasburg, on all points, and severely censured him for separating the officers from the men, and making special conditions for the former and himself, profiting thereby, and also for going to Tours under a specious pretext, instead of sharing the lot of his soldiers.

ULBACH, Louis, author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education in Paris, where, in 1840, he carried off the first prize at the general competition. His first production, "Gloriana," a volume of poems, appeared in 1844, and a series of political letters, written for the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, under the signature "Jacques Souffrant, workman," one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but exposed him to a government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre saved him from unpleasant consequences. After the *coup d'état* he joined the literary staff of the *Revue de Paris*, and in 1853 assumed the direction of that journal, which was suppressed in 1858. Among the papers he was subsequently connected with was the *Temps*, to which he contributed the dramatic *feuilleton*, and *Figaro*, in whose columns he published, under the *nom de plume* of "Ferragus," a series of letters that gained for him great notoriety as a satirical writer. In 1868 he started *La Cloche*, which on its first appearance was a weekly pamphlet, though in Dec., 1869, it became a daily newspaper, and one of the leading organs of the radical opposition. Tried before the third Council of War, on a charge of having been favourable to the Commune, he was condemned to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 6000 francs, but on appeal to the fourth Council the sentence was reduced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs (Jan., 1872). In Dec., 1872, M. Ulbach sold *La Cloche*, which changed its named and soon disappeared. For some time past he has contributed a weekly Paris letter to the *Indépendance Belge*. M. Ulbach has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent, and some dramas. His reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour Feb. 7, 1877.

ULLATHORNE, The Right Rev. William Bernard, D.D., O.S.B., a prelate of the Roman Church, was born at Pocklington, Yorkshire, May 7, 1806, and educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. After being admitted to the priesthood he became a missionary to Australia in

1832, and was appointed Vicar-General there, being well known for his zealous labours among the convict population. Father Ullathorne was the first Catholic priest who visited Norfolk Island, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Catholic bishop for the colony; was influential, through evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee in 1838, in putting a stop to transportation to the penal settlements. Having returned to England, he was stationed at Coventry, where he built a large church in the Gothic style. He was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated Bishop of Hetalona, *in partibus*, June 21, 1846; was transferred to the Central District July 28, 1848; and translated to the see of Birmingham Sept. 29, 1850, on the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in obtaining which he bore a prominent part. Among his published works are a "Reply to Judge Burton," 1836; "Horrors of Transportation," and "The Australian Mission," 1838; "Pilgrimage to La Salette," 1854; "The Immaculate Conception," 1854; "Pilgrimage to the Monastery of Subiaco and the Grotto of St. Benedict," 1856; "Letters on the Association for Promoting the Union of Christendom," 1865; "Lectures on the Conventual Life," 1868; "Letters on the Council and Papal Infallibility," 1870; "Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation Unravelled," 1875; "History of the Restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy," 1875.

UTTERTON, The Right Rev. John Sutton, D.D., son of Colonel Utterton, born at Ipswich, Sept. 7, 1814, was educated at Oxford, became a Scholar of Oriel College, and graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class in classics, and being for two years afterwards a most successful private tutor, numbering Bishop Waldegrave, Dr. Goulburn, Dr. J. S. Hodson, and many other distinguished men among his pupils. He was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holmwood, near Dorking, in 1838; Rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, in 1851; Vicar of Farnham, Surrey, in 1853; Archdeacon of Surrey, in 1859; Canon of Winchester, in 1860; and was consecrated the first Bishop of Guildford as Suffragan to the Bishop of Winchester, March 15, 1874. He was presented with an honorary D.D. by the University of Oxford. The Bishop of Guildford, as Archdeacon of Surrey, was the founder of the Surrey Church Association, in 1860, of which the South London Fund is a branch. He has devoted himself with peculiar interest to the dense and spiritually destitute population in that locality, and has resigned the important and valuable living of Farnham (after holding it for twenty-one years) that he may give himself up more entirely to episcopal duties in South London. During his incumbency at Farnham, the Bishop has raised and expended £21,000 in the erection and improvement of churches, schools, &c., in the parish. He is the editor of a volume of Parochial Sermons written by various distinguished authors, and has also published several charges, sermons, and different treatises, especially on the ministry.

V.

VAMBÉRY, Arminius, born in Hungary, in 1832, was at an early age expelled by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, visited many parts of the East, and travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand, in 1861-4. His "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia" appeared in London in 1864. He has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth. His more recent works are an account of his "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," 1867; "Sketches of

Central Asia," 1868; "History of Bokhara from the Earliest Period down to the Present," 1873; and "Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question," 1874.

VAPEREAU, LOUIS GUSTAVE, author, born at Orleans, April 4, 1819, studied at the seminary and college of his native city, and, in 1838, carried off, at a competition between all the colleges of France, the prize for Philosophy, established by M. de Salvandy. Admitted into the Normal School, he applied himself to various studies, with a special view to teaching philosophy. On quitting this establishment he remained a year in Paris, and in 1842 became Private Secretary to M. Victor Cousin, whom he assisted in his "Pensées de Pascal." He presided over a class on Philosophy at the College of Tours in 1843, and defended philosophy, violently attacked in a treatise entitled "Du Caractère Libéral, Morale, et Religieux de la Philosophie Moderne," published in 1844. Though his course of lectures was frequently denounced, he retained his professional chair for ten years, and, in addition, presided over the German course at the same college for five years, and commenced the study of law. In consequence of the restrictions with which the teaching of philosophy was fettered, in 1852, M. Vapereau repaired to Paris, completed his law studies, and became avocat in 1854. About this time Messrs. Hachette intrusted to him the direction of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," which occupied his whole attention for four years, the first edition appearing in 1858. M. Vapereau continued to labour at this great undertaking, and the "Supplement" was published in 1859; a new edition of the work, revised and considerably augmented, in 1861, the "Supplement" to the new edition in 1863, the third edition, in a great measure rewritten, in 1865, and the fourth edition in 1870. Since 1859, M. Vapereau has issued yearly "L'Année Littéraire et Dramatique," an annual review of the principal productions of French literature, and the tenth volume contains a general table of the ten previous years. M. Vapereau subsequently brought out another important work, a "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures." He was nominated Prefect of the Cantal by the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870.

VAUGHAN, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., son of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, born in 1816, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant career by taking his B.A. degree in 1838 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, being bracketed with Lord Lyttelton. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in 1839, and having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for three years, became Head Master of Harrow School in 1844; held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to the Mastership of the Temple. Dr. Vaughan has published "Last Words in the Parish Church of Doncaster," 1869; "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," 1871; and "The Solidity of True Religion, and other Sermons, preached in London during the General Election and Mission Week, 1874."

VAUGHAN, THE RIGHT REV. HERBERT, D.D., Bishop of Salford, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832, received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome. He founded and is still President-General of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College (Catholic), Mill Hill, Middlesex, and towards the

close of the year 1871 accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the coloured population of the United States. On the death of the late Bishop Turner, he was elected Bishop of Salford, and consecrated in his Cathedral by the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Oct. 28, 1872. Since that time a series of well-written pastoral letters has issued from his pen, addressed to the members of his flock, and notably his 'Submission to a Divine Teacher," being an able answer to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation." Bishop Vaughan, who has acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, has published several pamphlets and is the proprietor of two newspapers, the *Tablet* and *Catholic Opinion*.

VAUGHAN, The Most Rev. Roger Bede, D.D., O.S.B., Archbishop of Sydney, second son of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, and brother of the Bishop of Salford, born Jan. 9, 1834, at Courtfield, near Ross, Herefordshire, was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and at Rome. He became a Clerk Regular of the Benedictine Order, was appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy at the Benedictine Gymnasium of St. Michael, near Belmont, Hereford, in 1861; and the year after was appointed Principal of the same Priory of St. Michael, under the title of Cathedral Prior of Newport and Menevia. Having been nominated by the Pope Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, with the title of Archbishop of Nazianzus, *i.p.i.*, he was consecrated by the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in the church of Saint Vincent de Paul, Liverpool, Mar. 19, 1873. He succeeded to the Archbishopric of Sydney March 16, 1877, on the death of Archbishop Polding. Archbishop Vaughan, who is an eloquent and powerful preacher, has acquired a high literary reputation by his "Life and Labours of S. Thomas of Aquin," 2 vols., 1871-2. He has also published "Views on Catholic Education;" "Ecclesia Christi: Words spoken at the opening of the second session of the Fourth Provincial Council of Westminster," 1873; "Higher Education," 1874; "Oration on O'Connell," delivered on the occasion of the Centenary, 1875; "Advent Conferences," 1876; "Hidden Springs: or Perils of the Future and how to meet them," 1876; "Lenten Exercises," 1877; "Pius IX. and the Revolution," 1877. He has contributed to various Catholic periodicals.

VAUGHAN, The Right Rev. William, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born in London, Feb. 14, 1814, was consecrated Bishop of Plymouth, Sep. 16, 1855.

VAUX, William Sandys Wright, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. W. Vaux, B.D., Prebendary of Winchester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, born in 1818, was educated at Westminster School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was employed in the department of Antiquities in the British Museum in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals in Jan., 1861. This office he resigned Oct., 1870, from ill-health. He has written "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an Account of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum," published in 1851; edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society; and in 1863 edited and deciphered, for the Trustees of the British Museum, a collection of ninety Phœnician inscriptions recently found at Carthage. In 1875 he wrote for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the series called "Ancient History from the Monuments," "Persia, from the Earliest Period to the Arab Conquest;" in 1877, for the same society and series, "Greek Cities and

Islands of Asia Minor;" and, in 1876, a "Catalogue of the Castellani Collection of Antiquities in the University Galleries at Oxford." He has also contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Numismatic Society, and of the New Zealand Institute. From 1871 to 1876 he was engaged on a Catalogue of the Coins in the Bodleian Library, for the University of Oxford, and is, at the present time, Secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, and to the Royal Asiatic Society.

VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar School, and in 1845 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the nature of the Cartesian philosophy, and in 1853 a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855-6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successor, Professor Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrews. Professor Veitch, who in 1857 was presented with the honorary degree of M.A. by the University of Edinburgh, acted as joint editor with Professor Mansel of Oxford, in superintending the publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.," published in 1859-60. He wrote the "Memoir of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death, after which this publication was superintended by Professor Veitch, at the request of the Stewart trustees. In 1864 Mr. Veitch was appointed to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow. He has recently written a "Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton," 1869. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of "The Tweed and other Poems," 1875; "Lucretius and the Atomic Theory," 1875; and "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," 1877.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, composer, son of an innkeeper,, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814,. received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied dilligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known operas are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Louisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos" (performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1867). The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved a failure in London, though it has since been successful in Italy. The "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. Signor Verdi's more recent operas are "Giovanno d'Arco," in 1868; "La Forza del Destino," in 1869; and "Aïda," performed at the Scala, Milan, in 1872. His celebrated "Requiem Mass," composed in honour of his great countryman Manzoni, was first performed in the Church of San Marco at Milan, May 23, 1874. He was elected a member of the

Italian Parliament in 1861, and in 1871 he went to Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, for the improvement and reorganization of the Italian Musical Institute. M. Verdi, who is a member of the Legion of Honour, was elected corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 10, 1859 ; was made Grand Cross of the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1862 ; Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts, June 15, 1864 ; and Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1872, in which year the Viceroy of Egypt conferred on him the Order of Osmani. King Victor Emmanuel by a decree dated Nov. 22, 1874, created Signor Verdi an Italian Senator. In May, 1875, he was nominated a Commander of the Legion of Honour and the Italian Minister at Paris was charged to present him with the insignia of the order, accompanied by a flattering letter from the Duc Decazes. In the same year he was decorated with the Cross of Commander and Star of the Austrian Order of Franz-Joseph. Signor Verdi has just completed (1878) a new opera in 5 acts, entitled "Montezuma," which is to be given for the first time at La Scala, Milan.

VERDON, Sir George Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Verdon, B.A. perpetual curate of St. Anne's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, born Jan. 21, 1834, and educated at Rossall College, went to Melbourne in Sept., 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He afterwards studied law, and was called to the bar at Melbourne in 1863, was elected to the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and appointed Chairman of the Municipal Conference held at Melbourne for the consideration of the laws relating to municipal institutions. He was one of the first members of the Volunteer force established in 1854 for the defence of the colony, and at the head of his company was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of convicts in 1857. For this service he received the thanks of the Government, and was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1858 he accepted the office of honorary assistant in the Astronomical Observatory, and was engaged in the commencement of the geodetic and magnetic surveys of Victoria under Mr. Ellery and Dr. Neumayer. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and in the following year became a Minister of the Crown, having been appointed treasurer, which office he held with little interruption until 1868. Having carried a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Board of Visitors to the Observatory, he was invited by the Government to act as honorary secretary, Sir Henry Barkly, the then governor, being president. In this position, and as a member of the Government, he was enabled to secure the satisfactory establishment of the Observatory on a permanent footing, and to aid in the acquisition of a complete set of instruments, of which the Great Melbourne Telescope forms part. In 1866 the Government and Legislature of Victoria resolved upon sending a Minister of the Crown to England for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of the colony before the Home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful, having obtained a contribution of £100,000 from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of a Monitor for the defence of Port Philip, together with the line-of-battle ship *Nelson*. He was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, and was made C.B. (civil division), Nov. 23, 1866. Shortly after his return to Victoria, Mr. Verdon was appointed the permanent representative of that colony in England as agent-general, with the consent of all political parties. Upon his departure, he received presentations and addresses from his Williamstown constituents, and from the local forces. He was elected F.R.S.

in 1870, and is an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. on the occasion of his retiring from the office of Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria in 1872.

VERNE, JULES, a popular French writer, born at Nantes, Feb. 8, 1828, was educated in his native town, and afterwards studied law in Paris. Turning his attention to dramatic literature, he wrote a comedy in verse, entitled "Les Pailles Rompues," which was performed at the Gymnase in 1850. This was followed by "Onze Jours de Siège," a three-act comedy, brought out at the Vaudeville, and by several comic operas. But his fame rests chiefly on his scientific romances, the first of which appeared in 1863, under the title of "Cinq Semaines en Ballon." Its success led the author to produce a number of similar works, of which the following have been translated into English: "Five Weeks in a Balloon; a Voyage of Exploration and Discovery in Central Africa," 1870, 2nd edit., 1874; "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," 1872; "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," 1873; "Meridiana; the Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa," 1873; "From the Earth to the Moon direct in Ninety-Seven Hours Twenty Minutes; and a Trip Round it," 1873; "The Fur Country; or Seventy Degrees North Lattitude," 1874; "Around the World in Eighty Days," 1874; "A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners," "The English at the North Pole," "Dr. Ox's Experiment," 1874; "Adventures of Captain Hatteras," "The Mysterious Island," "The Survivors of the *Chancellor*," 1875; "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," 1876; "The Child of the Cavern," "Hector Servadac, or the Career of a Comet," 1877; "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain," 1878.

VEUILLOT, LOUIS, author and journalist, son of a cooper, born at Boynes en Gatinais (Loiret), in 1813, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a lawyer. He set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsistence by his pen at the age of nineteen, and he held various appointments on the provincial press, where the stinging vivacity of his style involved him in several duels. Before going to Rome, in 1838, he was, he avows, almost devoid of faith, religious or political; but he returned an altered man, and in the *Univers*, which he was selected to edit, became the uncompromising champion of the Church, dealing blows right and left in defence of the papacy. In 1842 M. Veuillot went to Africa as Secretary to Gen. Bugeaud, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior as Chief Secretary. The Revolution of 1848 was at first hailed by him as a providential event, though he afterwards took a different view. His polemics in the *Univers*, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent, that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Paris, and in 1853 the Bishop of Orleans expressly forbade his clergy to read that journal. He is sincere in his opinions, and writes with great precision, but his style is often disfigured by offensive personality. The *Univers*, after having been thrice warned by the Government, ceased to appear in Jan., 1860, and was replaced by the *Monde*, which was written in a more placable spirit. In April, 1867, the *Univers* was revived, and from that time to the present it has been the leading representative in the press of the advanced section of French Catholics. M. Veuillot has composed novels, polemical pieces, and hymns, a large collection of articles under the title of "Mélanges Religieux, Historiques, et Littéraires," published in 1857-9, and "Jésus-Christ," 1875, a beautifully illustrated work on the life of our Saviour. Perhaps the most brilliant productions of his pen are "Le Parfum de Rome," and "Les Odeurs de Paris," published respec-

tively in 1865 and 1866. A collection of the most striking passages in his works was published in 1868 by the Abbé Charbonnell, under the title of "Pensées de M. Louis Veuillot."

VEZIN, HERMANN, actor, born in Philadelphia, U.S., of German parents, his father being a distinguished merchant of that city. He was intended for the legal profession, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania. Having a passion for the stage, he came to England, and obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Charles Kean, an engagement in the Theatre Royal, York. He made his London *dèbut* at the Princess's Theatre under Mr. Charles Kean's management; and two years later he "starred" through the provinces. Having visited America professionally in 1857, he returned to England a year later, and after a few provincial engagements, appeared at the Surrey Theatre, London (1859), in Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Shylock, King John, and Louis XI. During Mr. Phelps's management of Sadler's Wells (1860), Mr. Vezin appeared in Orlando, Marc Antony, Romeo, and Cassio. In 1863 he married Mrs. Charles Young, and Mr. Vezin and his wife "starred" through the provinces. In 1864 they produced Westland Marston's comedy of "Donna Diana," at the Princess's Theatre, London. Two years later Mr. Vezin made a great success in "Dr. Davey." In 1860 he appeared as James Harebell, in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "The Man o' Airlie;" in 1868 as Sir Grey de Malpas in "The Rightful Heir;" in 1869 as Murdock in "Life for Life;" and in 1870 he alternated Othello and Iago with Mr. Phelps. Later he produced Mr. W. G. Wills's romantic drama "Hinko," at the Queen's Theatre. In 1873 Mr. Vezin played with Phelps, Toole, and Mathews, at the Gaiety Theatre, and in Feb., 1875, he won great applause by his impersonation of the melancholy Jacques in "As You Like It," at the Opera Comique. His next Shaksperian essay was in Benedict, at the Gaiety Theatre. At Drury Lane (Feb. 4, 1876) he played Macbeth for the benefit of the Philadelphia Centennial, and won a genuine success. On the production at the Crystal Palace (June 13, 1876) of Sophocles' "Œdipus Colonos," the title part was assigned to Mr. Vezin, who gained distinction by the performances. On Sept. 11, 1876, he made his first appearance at the Haymarket, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's drama of "Dan'l Druce." After acting Dan'l Druce 106 times, he created the character of De Taldé in an English adaptation of "The Danicheffs," produced at the St. James's Theatre, Jan. 6, 1877. In April he appeared at the same theatre in Sir Giles Overreach. After playing Dan'l Druce in the provinces Mr. Vezin returned to London, and created the part of Schelm in "Russia," an adaptation of "Les Exilées," produced at the Queen's Theatre, Oct. 27, 1877. Subsequently he represented the Duke of Alva in "Fatherland," a version of Sardou's "Patrie;" and on March 2, 1878, there was a revival of "Othello," in which Mr. Vezin's Iago was in all respects masterly. On March 30, 1878, he first played, at the Court Theatre, Dr. Primrose in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "Olivia," founded on the "Vicar of Wakefield."

VEZIN, MRS. HERMANN, an actress, *née* Jane Thomson, formerly known as Mrs. Charles Young, is the second daughter of the late Mr. George Thomson, a merchant of Liverpool, her mother being a daughter of Mr. James Cook, who for thirty years was a bass singer at Drury Lane Theatre. She left England with her parents when quite an infant for Australia, and in childhood evinced many qualities for the stage, which her mother, through reverse of fortune, had been compelled to adopt a second time. At the age of eight she was engaged, with her mother, at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, where she played juvenile characters. Be-

fore reaching the age of eleven she lost her father, and soon afterwards she accompanied her mother to Hobart Town, where she made her first appearance as a dancer with immense success. Subsequently she performed at Launceston and Melbourne, and became one of the greatest favourites on the Australian stage. Coming to England, she made her *début* at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Sept. 15, 1857, as Julia in "The Hunchback," and was highly applauded. During the season at Sadler's Wells, she played several of Shakespere's heroines—Rosalind, Juliet, Portia, &c. She next appeared at the Haymarket, where she made an equally favourable impression, as Rosalind, in "As You Like it;" Julia, in "The Hunchback;" Viola, in "Twelfth Night;" Beatrice, in "Much Ado About Nothing," &c. From the Haymarket she transferred her services to the Lyceum, and from that time to the present she has held the position of leading actress at one or other of the theatres devoted to legitimate drama. In Feb. 1863, she was married to Mr. Hermann Vezin, and the following year they acted together at the Princess's in a comedy written expressly for them by Mr. Westland Marston, entitled "Donna Diana," the success of which must be attributed in no small degree to Mrs. Vezin's clever acting. In 1865 she migrated to Drury Lane, where she remained for four seasons, and during that time her greatest successes were as Mrs. Oakley in Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife," as Constance in the tragedy of "King John," and as Margaret in "Faust." From Drury Lane Mrs. Vezin went to the Lyceum to act in Lord Lytton's new play of "The Rightful Heir," which was produced Aug. 3, 1868. Subsequently she appeared at the Queen's, winning the most favourable opinions as Marie in "Plot and Passion;" at the Holborn, where she achieved fresh success as Clara Douglas in "Money," and Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal;" at the St. James's, where she further added to her reputation by her admirable representation of Clotilda in "Fernande," Oct., 1871; and more recently at the Charing Cross Theatre.

VIARDOT-GARCIA, MADAME MICHELLE PAULINE, vocalist, daughter of the great tenor, Emanuel Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame Malibran, born in Paris, July 18, 1821, at four years of age spoke four languages, and at seven was able to play the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to the United States, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility on the piano, she became one of Listz's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on professional tours, her studies, which included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing, were directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother. She made her first appearance in London at the Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of the season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and was equally successful. In April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera, and in 1841 reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and Rubini, on forming an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, selected her for his prima donna. She afterwards appeared at Berlin, and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire*, which she greatly extended. Her

name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine, and of "Le Prophète," in which she performed the part of Fides, an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress, Jenny Lind. For some years Madame Viardot has not accepted any engagements in opera, though she has often appeared at concerts, more particularly those given for charitable purposes.

VICTORIA - ALEXANDRINA (Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India), only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819 ; her parents, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The Duke of Kent died Jan. 23, 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third Duke. Until within a few weeks of her elevation to the throne her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through different parts of the United Kingdom. Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she had issue : 1. H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederiek William of Prussia ; 2. H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark ; 3. H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (she died Dec. 14, 1878) ; 4. H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866, married Jan. 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia ; 5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein ; 6. H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871 ; 7. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850 ; 8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853 ; and 9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first domestic grief which she suffered was the loss of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, after a short illness, March 16, 1861, followed by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, Dec. 14. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in a great degree disqualified her from appearing in public, and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people ; nor caused her to relax her efforts to encourage and reward subjects distinguished for their talents and merits ; especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for the zealous co-operation

with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but throughout the civilized world, her name is never mentioned save in terms of sympathy, admiration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy much more space than our limits admit to give even a brief outline of the political events of Her Majesty's reign, and we can therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. On succeeding to the throne, Her Majesty found the Whig and Conservative parties nearly evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold office until Sept., 1841, when, owing to their increasing unpopularity, arising mainly from a want of financial ability, or at least of financial success, they were obliged to give place to the late Sir Robert Peel. Although he was pledged to maintain the corn-laws, he found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in 1846. The effect of this change in Sir Robert Peel's policy caused a disruption in the Conservative party, and led to the accession to power of Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in Jan. 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following Dec., the Conservative party, beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which, in Feb., 1855, was dismissed for having mismanaged the Russian war. It was succeeded by Lord Palmerston's first administration, which was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in March, 1858, and Lord Derby held power for the second time, until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston formed his second Cabinet. On his death, Nov., 1865, the ministry was remodelled, Earl Russell assuming the post of premier. His ministry having decided upon introducing a Reform Bill, the duty of conducting it through the House of Commons devolved upon Mr. Gladstone. Having been defeated on an important clause in June, 1866, ministers resigned. Lord Derby formed his third administration, and during the session of 1867 carried a Reform Bill, thereby settling a question which had long been a stumbling-block impeding the progress of legislation. The Conservatives being placed in a minority at the general election of 1868, Mr. Disraeli resigned office, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Gladstone. The chief events of Mr. Gladstone's administration were the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passing of the Irish Land Act and the Elementary Education Act, the abolition of purchase in the army, the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims, and the passing of the Ballot Act. At the general election of Feb., 1874, the Conservatives again came into power, and a new administration was formed by Mr. Disraeli, who has continued in office to the present time. By virtue of the power conferred by an Act of Parliament passed in the previous session Her Majesty was, on Jan. 1, 1877, proclaimed Empress of India, by the Governor-General, at the camp of Delhi, before an imperial assemblage of all the governors, lieutenant-governors, heads of Government, princes, chiefs, and nobles of India. "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty, by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, was published in July, 1867, and was followed, in 1869, by "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands;" and, in 1874, by the first volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of H.R.H. the Prince Consort," of which the third volume appeared in 1877.

VIEIL-CASTEL (COMTE DE), LOUIS, statesman and author, born in

France, Oct. 14, 1800, entered the Foreign Office at Paris in 1818, was an attaché at the French embassy in Spain in 1821, became Secretary of Legation, and acted in the same capacity at Vienna in 1828. After holding some other appointments, he retired in 1853. He was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1849, held several foreign orders, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and written "Histoire de la Restauration," commenced in 1860, for which the grand prix Gobert of 10,000 francs was awarded to him in 1867. The fifteenth volume was published in 1873, in which year its author was elected a member of the French Academy.

VILLIERS, The Right Hon. Charles Pelham, M.P., brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, born Jan. 19, 1802, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He has been an Examiner in the Court of Chancery and a Poor-Law Commissioner, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has been one of the members in the House of Commons for Wolverhampton since 1835. He joined the Liberal Government, and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1853, was President of the Poor-Law Board and became a member of Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, and to the triumph of the cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament contributed. Having been at the general election in 1847 returned for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton, he refused to abandon his old constituents. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the Poor-law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through Parliament and has become law. He resigned the Presidency of the Poor-law Board in July, 1866.

VILLIERS, Frederic, born in London in 1850, was educated in the north of France. Afterwards he studied in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1870. In 1876, as special artist and correspondent to the *Graphic*, he went through the Servian campaign with Mr. Archibald Forbes. He was with the armies of the Tirnok, Drina, Eber, and with Tchernaieff on the Morava. He was recalled in Nov. to Constantinople. He then travelled in Roumelia and Bulgaria, examined the Turkish army, re-crossed the Servian lines, and returned with Turkish troops to Constantinople. Having been ordered to go into Russia, he, in January, started for Kisheniff, and saw the mobilization of the Russian troops in Bessarabia. Mr. Villiers returned to England in Feb., 1877. The day war was declared between Turkey and Russia, he started for Bucharest, where he joined Mr. Forbes. He saw the first shot fired across the Danube at Brila; was present at the crossing at Simnitza on the 27th of June, followed the Army of the Lom; was at the occupation of Biela and Tirnova, and was present with Mr. Forbes at the great battle and defeat of the Russians at Plevna on the 31st of July. Mr. Villiers was present at the battle of the Balkans in August, and saw the investment of Plevna in October. He was taken ill with Danubian fever during that month and ordered to return to England. In November he started again for the front, re-crossed the Danube over the ice, and marched over the Shipka Pass on to Adrianople. He arrived when the armistice was declared. He was the third correspondent to enter Constantinople. Lastly, he was present at St. Stefano when peace was signed and announced to the Russian Guard by the Grand Duke Nicholas on Sunday, March 3, 1878.

VIOLLET LE DUC, Eugène Emanuel, architect, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814, made Gothic architec-

ture his special study, not neglecting, however, the Greek and Roman styles. He has undertaken the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, of Notre-Dame of Paris. Among his works are "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIme au XVIme Siècle," 1853; "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age," 1854; and "Mémoire sur la Defense de Paris," 1871. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1834, one of the second in 1838, and of the first in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1849, promoted Grand Officer July 30, 1858, and was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. English translations of some of his latest works have been published under the titles of "How to Build a House," Lond., 1874; "Annals of a Fortress," 1875; and "The Habitations of Man in all Ages," 1876.

VIRCHOW, RUDOLPH, Professor, known as a man of science and as a politician, was born in Pomerania, in 1821. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, became the editor of the periodical *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie, und für klinsche Medicin*, and is the author of voluminous works on his special branches of medical science, which have acquired a European reputation. His "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," and his eulogy on Professor Johann Müller, have been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work on Goethe as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He is Public Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Pathological Institute. As an extreme Liberal, in the session of 1865 he defeated the Minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine of London in 1856, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine in 1859.

VOELCKER, AUGUSTUS, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1823, and educated at a private school and at the University of Göttingen, was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston of Edinburgh in 1849, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1852, which post he resigned in 1862, and became Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker has written "Chemistry of Food," "Chemistry of Manures," "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," and numerous papers on theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland Society, Chemical Society, &c.

VOGT, KARL, M.D., philosopher and author, born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, was educated there under Liebig, and removing to Berne in 1835, studied physiology and graduated M.D. He devoted his attention to geology and zoology under Agassiz, and became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. Having distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, and delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some able lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation, and in the History of the Earth," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent. They have been translated into English, and published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vogt, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropolo-

gical Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, has published several works.

VOYSEY, The Rev. Charles, B.A., was born in London, March 18, 1828, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Annesly Voysey, architect. He was educated partly by private tuition, partly at Stockwell Grammar School, and afterwards at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. From 1852 to 1859 he held the curacy of Hessle, near Hull, after which he was curate (under the Crown) of Craigton, Jamaica, for fifteen months. In 1861 he was appointed curate of Great Yarmouth, but in the same year was transferred to St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Being ejected from that curacy in consequence of a sermon against endless punishment, the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) recommended him to the curacy of the well-known Victoria Dock parish, under the Rev. H. Boyd, Vicar. After six months' service there he was invited by the patron and vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, to accept the curacy of that parish, and at the expiration of six months the vicar resigned and presented Mr. Voysey to the benefice (1864). Mr. Voysey began his career as a religious reformer by the publication of a sermon entitled, "Is every Statement in the Bible about our Heavenly Father strictly true?" in reference to the two Old Testament lessons for the day, viz., those containing the stories of the Famine in the Days of David and the Numbering of the People (2 Sam. xxi and xxiv). A clergyman who had been implicated in the publication of that sermon got into trouble on account of it, and Mr. Voysey consequently withdrew it from circulation after it had reached a third edition. This was, however, soon followed, in 1865, by *The Sling and the Stone*, which appeared in monthly parts, each part containing two sermons, which had been preached by Mr. Voysey to his congregation at Healaugh. The work was continued through six years. The opinions expressed were denounced as heretical by the ultra-orthodox parties in the Anglican Church, and eventually in the spring of 1869 legal proceedings were instituted by the Archbishop of York's secretary against Mr. Voysey, who was charged with having stated opinions at variance with the Articles of Religion, Holy Scripture, and the formularies of the Church of England, in regard to the doctrines of the Atonement, Justification, the Incarnation, and the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. The case was heard in the first instance in the Chancery Court, York Minster, Dec. 1, 1869, when judgment was pronounced against Mr. Voysey, who thereupon appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which august body confirmed the decision and sentenced the appellant to be deprived of his living, and to pay the costs, Feb. 11, 1871. A week however was allowed, in order to give Mr. Voysey an opportunity of retracting, of which permission he declined to avail himself. Since that period he has delivered sermons and lectures chiefly in St. George's Hall, London, explanatory of his theological views, and that he has a large number of wealthy supporters and sympathisers, is evident from the list of subscribers to the Voysey Establishment Fund. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Voysey has published a Letter to Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Decalogue; "Dogma *versus* Morality, a Reply to Church Congress," 1866; and "Humanity *versus* Barbarism in our Thanksgivings," 1868. For three years Mr. Voysey's sermons appeared regularly in the *Eastern Post*, and are now printed and published every week.

W.

WADDINGTON, John, D.D., born Dec. 10, 1810, at Leeds, was educated at Airedale College, and ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church,

Orchard Street, Stockport, May 23, 1833. He introduced Congregational Sunday Schools into Stockport, and conducted an inquiry into the distress of Stockport, published by Parliament in a Blue Book. He removed to Southwark in 1846, and was pastor of the oldest Congregational Church until 1871; promoted the erection of the Memorial Church; and offered the dedication prayer at the erection of the monument on Plymouth Rock, in 1859. His works are, "Hebrew Martyrs," 1846; "Emmaus," 1846; "Life of John Penry, 1854; "Surrey Congregational History," 1860; "Historical Papers," 1861; "Black Bartholomew," 1862; "American Crisis," 1862; "Bicentenary Prize Essay," 1862; "Track of the Hidden Church," 1863; "Wolf in the Fold," 1867; "Congregational History 1200-1567," 1869; "Congregational History 1567-1850," 4 vols., 1874-78. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Williamstown, U.S.

WADDINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1826. His father, a rich Englishman, established cotton works in France, and became naturalized, but the son was educated in England. He went to Rugby school in Feb., 1841, and remained there till June, 1845, when he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, with an exhibition from the school. He became scholar of his college, and graduated in 1849 as second in the first-class of the classical tripos, and was bracketed equal as Chancellor's Medallist. At Rugby he was distinguished for his prowess at football, and his contemporaries at Cambridge remember Waddington the sculler, member of the Second Trinity Boat Club, and No. 6 in the Cambridge boat in the University race in 1849, when Cambridge won. Soon after leaving the University he settled in France, having, on attaining his majority, personally chosen the nationality adopted by his father. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and in the pursuit of his favourite studies relating to ancient coins and inscriptions, he visited Asia Minor (in 1850 and 1862), England, and Germany. His valuable contributions towards the history and archæology of France led to his being elected, in 1865, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In that year he endeavoured at a bye-election to enter the Corps Législatif, as member for the fourth circonscription of the department of the Aisne, but his candidature was unsuccessful. However, on Feb. 8, 1871, he was sent as a representative of that department to the National Assembly. At first he sat in the Left Centre, but at the close of the year he withdrew from the constitutional monarchical party and allied himself to the republicans, giving a hearty support to the policy of M. Thiers. He was a member of numerous commissions, and was the reporter of the law relating to the Conseils Généraux (Aug., 1871). Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in the place of M. Jules Simon, May 19, 1873, M. Waddington retired, five days later, with M. Thiers, and resumed his seat on the benches of the Left Centre. Except on some questions of detail, or rather of procedure, M. Waddington voted regularly with the Republicans. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator for the department of the Aisne, together with M. Henri Martin and M. Saint-Vallier: his term of office will expire in 1885. He was recalled to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of March 10, 1866, in succession to M. Wallon, and he retained his portfolio under the administration of M. Jules Simon, with whom he resigned office May 17, 1877. On the formation of the Dufaure cabinet in Dec., 1877, M. Waddington became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was the first plenipotentiary of France at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. He is President of the General Council of the department of the Aisne. He is a Protestant, and related to the Bunsens, whose late mother, the wife of the

Chevalier, was a Waddington. M. Waddington has published:—"Voyage en Asie Mineure au point de vue numismatique," 1852; a continuation of Lebas' "Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," 1862; and "L'Édit de Dioclétien," with new fragments and a commentary, 1864. The King of the Belgians conferred the Grand Riband of the Order of Leopold on M. Waddington in April, 1878.

WADE, Sir Thomas Francis, K.C.B., elder son of Colonel Thomas Wade, C.B., born about 1820, entered the army as Ensign in the 81st Foot in 1838, and served afterwards in China and elsewhere in the 42nd Highlanders and the 98th Foot, from which he retired as Lieutenant in 1847. In 1843 he was appointed Interpreter to the garrison of Hong Kong, and in 1847 Assistant Chinese Secretary; in 1852 he was made Vice-Consul at Shanghai, where he acted as Inspector of Customs for the Chinese Government. In 1855 he was appointed Chinese Secretary at Hong Kong, and in the same year he was sent by the late Sir John Bowring on a special mission to Cochin China. Owing to his familiarity with the native character and language he was attached to Lord Elgin's Mission to China in 1857-59, and in the last-named year he was appointed Chinese Secretary to our Mission in China. In this capacity he accompanied Lord Elgin's Special Mission to Pekin in Oct., 1860. In 1861 he was nominated a C.B. (Civil Division); in the following year he became Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation in China, and was acting Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin from June, 1864, to Nov., 1865, and again from Nov., 1869, to July, 1871, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. He was advanced to the rank of K.C.B. in Nov., 1875, for his exertions in negotiating important treaties with the Chinese Government, and obtaining trading facilities in that empire. Sir Thomas Wade is the author of "Tzü-Erh Chi" (Progressive Course), 1867, which deals with both colloquial and documentary Chinese, and is of great value to students of the Chinese language.

WAGNER, Richard, composer, born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813, received his education at Dresden and in the University of Leipsic. At an early age he began to write for the lyrical stage, and was appointed Musical Director of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," were produced. Professing Liberal principles he became involved in the political troubles of Saxony in 1848, and being compelled to flee, took refuge in Zurich. In 1865 he accepted the invitation of the London Philharmonic Society to undertake the direction of their concerts for that season. He has contributed to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, have become the subjects of controversy; one party representing him as a musical reformer of great and original genius, and the other as a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. Wagner, who is a poet and critic, has written his own librettos, and has defended his private theories by his pen on several occasions. His pamphlet, "Judaism in Music" (1869), gave rise to an animated controversy. One of his supporters, Herr Nohl, of Munich, wrote two books in his defence. The majority, however, were on the other side; and pamphlets on "Wagner and Judaism," "Wagner the Musical Saviour (of the Future)," "Wagner the Jew Devourer," were an index to the general feeling. In 1869 Wagner published some reflections on Devrient's book about Mendelssohn, and in 1870 "La Conduite d'un Orchestre." On May 22, 1872, he laid, at Baireuth, a small town of Central Germany, the foundation-

stone of a theatre in which his works were performed before a select audience of sympathising friends in 1876.

WAIAPU, BISHOP OF. (*See* STUART, E. C.)

WAITE, MORRISON R., LL.D., born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1816. He graduated at Yale College, in 1837, and removing to Ohio entered upon the practice of law to which he gave almost undivided attention. He was one of the arbitrators of the Geneva arbitrational tribunal in 1872. In 1873, the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been vacated by the death of Justice Chase, and several candidates nominated by the President having been rejected, or withdrawn in anticipation of their rejection by the Senate, the name of Mr. Waite was sent in by the President, and he was confirmed without opposition. Mr. Waite, although belonging to the Republican party, has never taken an active part in politics, and from the moment when he became the head of the Judiciary, he gave it to be understood that he had definitely withdrawn from any connection with mere politics, considering that, having accepted a judicial office the tenure of which was for life, he must do nothing which could by any possibility stand in the way of the impartial execution of the duties of that office. He promptly declined to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876; and subsequently gave it to be understood that he could not serve on the Electoral Commission to count the electoral vote for the Presidency.

WALCOTT, THE REV. MACKENZIE EDWARD CHARLES, B.D., F.S.A., son of Admiral Walcott, M.P. for Christchurch, Hants, born at Bath in 1822, and educated at Winchester and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduated in honours in 1844. He was for some years Curate of St. Margaret's, evening lecturer of St. James's, Westminster, was appointed Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral in 1863, and was Minister of Berkeley Chapel 1866-9. He has written "The History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster," 1847; "Memorials of Westminster," 1849; "Handbook for St. James's, Westminster," 1850; "History, Validity, and Catholicity of the English Ordinal," 1851; "Plain Persuasive to Holy Communion," 1849; "William of Wykeham and his Colleges," 1852; "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," 1858; "Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom," 1860; "History of Christchurch Priory, Hants;" "Church and Conventual Arrangement," 1861; "History of Battle Abbey," 1866; "Memorials of Stamford," 1867; "The Double Choir," 1869; the "Precinct" and "Interior of a Gothic Minster," two lectures at the South Kensington Museum, 1864; "Cathedralia, a Constitutional History of the Cathedrals of the Western Church," 1865; Plume's "Life of Bishop Hacket," with large additions; and in parts "The Cathedral Cities of England and Wales," 1865; "Sacred Archæology: a Popular Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Art and Institutions from Primitive to Modern Times," 1869; "The Ancient Church of Scotland: a History of all the Cathedral, Conventual, and Collegiate Churches and Hospitals of Scotland," 1874; "The Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England referred to their original sources and illustrated with Explanatory Notes," 1874; "The Four Minsters round the Wrekin," 1877; several poems and sermons; papers in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, British Archæological Association, and of the Royal Society of Literature; and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Churchman's Family Magazine*, *Archæologia*, *Once a Week*, *Literary Gazette*, *Church of England Quarterly Review*, *Ecclesiologist*, *John Bull*, *English Churchman*, *Builder*, *Building News*, *Notes and Queries*, *Sacristy*, *Reli-*

quary, *Academy*, *Church Review*, the "Annotated Book of Common Prayer," "Dictionary of Doctrinal Theology," and the Reports of many Archæological Societies, including "The Inventory of Westminster Abbey at the time of the Dissolution," "Inventories St. Alban's and Waltham;" "Inventories and Valuations of Religious Houses at the time of the Dissolution;" "The Cartulary of Lanercost Priory;" "Fasti Ciccstrenses, a list of all the dignitaries and canons of Chichester Cathedral from the earliest dates, with biographical notes;" a "Documentary History of English Cathedrals;" "Cleeve Abbey, Somerset, with illustrations of Cistercian Ritual and Arrangement;" and "The Early Statutes of Chichester Cathedral, with observations on its history and constitution." He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Corresponding Member of La Société Française d'Archéologie, La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, &c. Mr. Walcott has recently given to the British Museum several volumes of manuscript materials for a history of Cathedrals and Conventual Foundations in England, together with a series of drawings and ground-plans.

WALES (PRINCE OF), H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, heir-apparent to the British crown, eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, and joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb., 1863), in the Peerage of England; Duke of Rothsay, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland; and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the Duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867; Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July, 1868; and Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869. The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867. Towards the close of the year 1871, his Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of; but he slowly recovered, and was able to take part in the memorable "Thanksgiving Service" in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872. He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in England in succession to the Marquis of Ripon in 1874, and on April 28, 1875, was admitted to the office at a Lodge held in the Albert Hall, South Kensington. On May 5, 1875, he was installed at the Freemasons' Hall as First Principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons. In 1875-76 His Royal Highness visited India. The great interest he took in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 contributed in no slight degree to render it a success.

WALKER, GEORGE ALFRED, whose denunciation for years of the

pestilential graveyards of London and other large towns mainly led to the passing of the Extramural Interment Act, was born at Nottingham on Feb. 27, 1807. He became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1829, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831. He studied for a long time at the Aldersgate-street School, and in 1835 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His professional education was afterwards pursued for a while at Paris. While sojourning in the French capital he visited many of its principal cemeteries for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, his attention as a youth having been frequently arrested by the sight of shocking mutilations and upturnings of human remains in the graveyards of his native place. Settling down at last, in 1836, in London, he found time in the midst of his energetic practice of his profession from his surgery at 101, Drury-lane, to carry on, with purse and brain, with tongue and pen, his resolute labours as a practical philanthropist. His way of life lay, like Allan Woodcourt's, among the squalid streets and pestilential alleys and fœtid back slums of a densely peopled neighbourhood, festering in the midst of which were several of the most revolting gravepits in the metropolis. One of these, close by the Strand, the notorious Enon Chapel in Clement's-lane, he contrived eventually, though only at the cost of great labour and expenditure, to shut up and clear out completely. Another, the Spa Fields Burial Grounds, he was also the means of closing. His principal works on sanatory questions generally, but chiefly on the subject of intramural interments, were the following :—"Gatherings from Graveyards: Particularly those of London; with a Concise History of the Modes of Interment among Different Nations, from the Earliest Periods—and a detail of Dangerous and Fatal Results produced by the Unwise and Revolting Custom of Inhuming the Dead in the Midst of the Living," 1839 ; "The Graveyards of London ;" "Interment and Disinterment," 1843; "Burial Ground Incendiarism—the Last Fire in the 'Bone House' : in the Spa Fields Golgotha, or the Minute Anatomy of Grave-Digging in London," 1846 ; "A Series of Lectures on the Actual Condition of the Metropolitan Grave Yards," 1846 ; "Practical Suggestions for the Establishment of National Extramural Cemeteries," 1849 ; "On the Past and Present State of Intramural Burying Places," 1851 ; and "Grave Reminiscences : Some Experiences of a Sanatory Reformer," 1875.

WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL, F.L.S., born at Usk, Monmouthshire, Jan. 8, 1822, was educated at the Grammar School, Hertford, and articled with an elder brother as land surveyor and architect, but gave up this profession in order to travel and study nature. In 1848 he visited the Amazon with Mr. Bates. Returning in 1852, he published his "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," and a small volume on "Palm Trees of the Amazon, and their Uses." In 1854 he visited the Malay Islands, where he remained eight years. He has since published "The Malay Archipelago," 2 vols., 2nd edit., 1869, and a volume of essays entitled "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," 1870, as well as a large number of papers in the publications of the Linnæan, Zoological, Ethnological, Anthropological, and Entomological Societies. In 1868 he was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and in 1870, the Gold Medal of the Société de Géographie of Paris. In 1875 he printed a small volume "On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism." His elaborate work, in two volumes, on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals" was published in 1876, in which year he was president of the Biological Section at the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow. In the spring of the present year (1878) he published a volume on

"Tropical Nature," containing his latest views on the colours of natural objects, on sexual selection, the geographical distribution of animals and plants, and allied topics.

WALLACE, ROBERT, editor of the *Scotsman* newspaper, was born in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, June 24, 1831, and educated at Geddes Institution, Culross, the High School, Edinburgh, and the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, graduating M.A. in the former in 1853. He entered the Church, and became successively Minister of Newton-upon-Ayr, in Dec., 1857 ; Minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1860; Examiner in Philosophy, in the University of St. Andrews, in April, 1866 ; Minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1868 ; D.D. of the University of Glasgow in 1869 ; and Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, in Dec., 1872. He quitted the clerical profession in Aug., 1876, when he became editor of the *Scotsman* in succession to the late Dr. Russel.

WALLON, HENRI ALEXANDRE, was born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812. In 1840 he became a Professor with M. Guizot at the Sorbonne, where he lectured on history and geography. In 1860 he gained the Golibert Prize of the French Academy for a work on Joan of Arc. He was returned to the National Assembly in Feb., 1871, as a moderate Conservative by the department of the Nord, but he joined the Lavergne group on the question of the Constitutional Laws. To his moderation and vigour was due the definitive establishment of the Republic, and accordingly M. Buffet, on forming his administration in March, 1875, nominated him Minister of Public Instruction. It was he who proposed the clause which first gave constitutional shape to the Republic. M. Wallon is a member of the Institute. He was a candidate for the seat in the French Academy that had been vacated by M. Claude Bernard, but M. Renan defeated him by 19 to 15 (June 13, 1878).

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, M.P., born in 1806, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for English declamation, and another for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the bar in 1831, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery, and became a Q.C. in 1846. He was returned in the Conservative interest for Midhurst in Jan., 1846, and represented that borough till Feb., 1856, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws ; and in the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway. He held the seals of the Home Office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned in March, 1859, owing to a difference in opinion with his colleagues with regard to the Reform Bill. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet, without office. He retired with his colleagues in 1868.

WALSH, WALTER HAYLE, M.D., born in Dublin, in 1816, was educated at Paris, and at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, London, having filled that chair, which he resigned in 1862, for thirteen years. He has written

"Practical Treatise on the Lungs," published in 1842; "Nature and Treatment of Cancer," in 1846; and "Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," of which a third edition appeared in 1862. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and an associate of several foreign medical colleges.

WALSH, The Right Rev. William Pakenham, D.D., Dean of Cashel, was, on Aug. 30, 1878, elected Bishop of the united see of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the room of Dr. Samuel Gregg, who resigned the bishopric on his election to the see of Cork. For many years he was the minister of Sandford, a suburban district of Dublin.

WALTER, John, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London, in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in Aug., 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868 and 1874. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate," his grandfather having published the first number of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press.

WANKLYN, James Alfred, M.R.C.S., chemist; lecturer on Chemistry and Physics at St. George's Hospital, public analyst for the county of Bucks, and the towns of Buckingham, High Wycombe, Peterborough, and Shrewsbury (formerly Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution), was born in 1834; studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen, and, in 1858, prepared Propionic acid by the action of Carbonic acid on Sodium-Ethyl, being the first example of the artificial production of an organic substance directly from Carbonic acid. In 1861, in conjunction with Dr. Lyon Playfair, he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper "On a mode of taking the density of vapours of volatile liquids at temperatures below the boiling point." Subsequently he pursued conjointly with Dr. Emil Erlenmeyer a series of researches which, besides settling the formula of Mannite and the relation of the sugar group to the alcoholic series, afforded one of the earliest and most complete studies of isomerism among the alcohols. In 1867, he prepared Propione, by the action of Carbonic acid on Sodium-Ethyl, and, together with the late Mr. E. T. Chapman and Mr. Miles H. Smith, invented the well-known Ammonia process of Water Analysis. In 1871, he conducted for the Government an investigation into the quality of the milk supplied to the London workhouses. Mr. Wanklyn is the author of three text books for Chemists and Medical Officers of Health, viz.: "A Treatise on Water Analysis;" a "Treatise on Milk Analysis," 1873; and a "Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa," 1874. In 1869, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

WARD, Edward Matthew, R.A., painter, the nephew, on the mother's side, of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses," was born at Pimlico, in 1816. To the judgment and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy, under th e

auspices of Wilkie, who advised him in his studies, and the true bent of his mind was shown in his preference for original composition and colour to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," was exhibited in 1834. He went to Rome in 1836, remained there nearly three years, gained the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke in 1838, and devoted a few months in Munich to the study of fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and Giotto," painted at Rome, was the first picture exhibited on his return in 1839. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed but little promise, and in the Cartoon competition of 1843, his "Boadicea," although much approved by the council, did not obtain a premium. His picture of "Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield," in 1843, brought him into notice, and he added to his fame by "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," in 1844. "Dr. Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield," in 1845, purchased by Mr. Vernon, raised his reputation to a very high standard. In 1846 Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. The direction permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by a list of his subsequent pictures: "The Fall of Clarendon," in 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery; "The South-Sea Bubble," in 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire;" and "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," in 1848; "De Foe and the MS. of Robinson Crusoe," and "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle," in 1849; "James II. receiving tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," in 1850; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," in 1851; and "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," in 1852; in which year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the new House of Commons. These frescoes are "Charles II. assisted in his Escape by Jane Lane," "The Executioner tying Wishart's Book round the neck of Montrose," "Landing of Charles II. at Dover," "Monk declaring for a Free Parliament," "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops," "The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary," "The Sleep of Argyle," and "Alice Lisle concealing the Fugitives after the Battle of Sedgemoor." Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to Mr. J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. The following works have been executed since the frescoes: "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin in Prison," in 1856; "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon," "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter" (painted for Her Majesty), and "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation," in 1859; "Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II.," in 1861; "Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth, to see the Portrait of Captain Coram," and "Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait before her Execution," in 1863; and "The Night of Rizzio's Murder," in 1865; two pictures, "Jeannie Deans" and the "Duke of Argyll," at the Winter Exhibition of 1865; and "Johnson and Wilkes," and "The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart," at the Exhibition of 1866; "Juliet and the Friar," at the Royal Academy in 1867; "A Royal Marriage," in 1868; "Grinling Gibbons' First Introduction at Court," and "Luther's First Study of the Bible," in 1869; "Baxter and Jeffreys," and "The Daughter of a King," in 1870; "Queen Anne Boleyn at the Tower Stairs," and "Doctor Goldsmith," in 1871; "Scene from the Comedy of 'The Rivals';" "The Return from flight," and "Louis XIV. and his family returning from Vincennes" in 1872; "The Eve of St. Bartholo-

mew," and "Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny," in 1873; "Charles II. and Lady Rachel Russell," and "Marie Antoinette's Last Sleep," in 1874; "The Orphan of the Temple," and "Lady Teazle's Spinster Days," in 1875; "A Year after the Battle: in memento: Scene at Dinan, Brittany," "The Portrait," "Being Sketched: Rue Jezuil, Dinan," "Jour Maigre: the fishmarket, Caen, Normandy," and "A Summer's Morning," in 1876; "Forbidden Fruit." "William III. at Windsor," "The last Interview between Napoleon I. and Queen Louisa of Prussia (mother of the present Emperor of Prussia) at Tilsit, 1807," "The Fruit Market, Caen, Normandy," and "Forgotten: Court of Charles II.," in 1877. Mr. Ward married a grand-daughter of the late Mr. James Ward, R.A. (who died in 1860). This lady is a painter of considerable ability, and has been since 1850 a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

WARD, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. His boyhood was passed on a farm, but he early manifested an artistic genius. He studied medicine, acquired a thorough knowledge of anatomy, and in 1850 entered the studio of H. K. Brown, an eminent sculptor, where he remained six years. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York, where he made the models of several of his best works. He spent some months in the Far West, studying the characteristics of the Indians in order to perfect the model for his "Indian Hunter." The clay model was finished in 1864, and was purchased for the Central Park in New York, for which it was cast in bronze. Several other of his bronze statues are in the Park, among which are: "A Private of the Seventh Regiment," "Fitz Greene Halleck," and "Shakspere," the latter being among the best of modern statues. Among his other works are "The Good Samaritan," a monument to commemorate the discovery of anæsthetics; a statue of Commodore Perry; and many bas-reliefs, groups, and medallions. In 1871 he was elected President of the National Academy of Design.

WASHBURNE, ELIHU BENJAMIN, born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816. He was early apprenticed to the printer's trade. After coming of age he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and removed in 1842 to Galena, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected at every biennial election until 1869. He became acquainted with General Grant, then an ex-captain, residing in Galena, shortly before the war. When Grant was elected President, he appointed Mr. Washburne Secretary of State. The latter finding his health inadequate for the severe duties of the position, soon resigned, and was appointed Minister to France, a position which he held until 1877, when he was recalled at his own earnest request. When the war broke out between France and Germany, he was requested by the German Government to act as its representative in France; and during the siege of Paris, and the rule of the Commune, he remained in the city, and exerted his influence for the protection of citizens of other nations who were at times in great peril there; and also did much to ameliorate the condition of the wounded and starving Parisians during the siege. His own Government, together with those of France and Germany, amply recognized the fidelity and tact which he manifested during this trying period.

WATERHOUSE, ALFRED, A.R.A., was born July 19, 1830, at Liverpool, and educated at Grove House School, Tottenham. Afterwards he studied architecture in Manchester, being the pupil of Mr. Richard Lane. In Manchester also he commenced practising his profession, after travelling chiefly in Italy. His first considerable work was the Manchester Assize Courts, the result of a hardly contested competition. In this city he has also been the architect of the County

Gaol, the Owens College, and the Town Hall. In Liverpool his works comprise the London and North-Western Hotels and the Seamen's Orphanage; in London the Natural History Museums, the Prudential Assurance Company's Offices in Holborn, and the New University Club. Balliol College at Oxford, and Caius and Pembroke at Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs. Among mansions may be mentioned Heythrop, Oxon, and Eaton Hall, Cheshire, as his most conspicuous works. Mr. Waterhouse was honoured by receiving a Grand Prize for architecture at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and a "Rappel" at that of 1878. He is a member of the Royal and Imperial Academy of Vienna, and he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 16, 1878. He has designed his buildings in the Gothic and Romanesque styles, adapting them to modern purposes.

WATKIN, SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Absalom Watkin, who was born in London, but settled in Manchester, in 1800, and carried on business as a merchant in that town, from 1809 till his death in 1861. His son, Mr. Edward William Watkin, was first employed in his father's counting-house (with whom he ultimately became a partner), until the year 1845, when he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Trent Valley Railway. This led to his joining the London and North Western Co., and to his various positions as General Manager, and afterwards as a Director and Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Chairman of the South Eastern Railway, and Director of the Great Western and Great Eastern Companies. In 1839-40 he became one of the directors of the Manchester Athenæum, and was one of the secretaries of the committee which was organized to extricate the institution from its pecuniary embarrassments. He suggested and carried out the great literary soirées of that institution, which were held in the Free Trade Hall, and presided over by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. B. Disraeli, and Serjeant Talfourd, in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Public Parks," and became one of the honorary secretaries of the committee which followed, and through whose efforts the three existing parks (viz., the "Queen's," "Peel," and "Philip's"), were obtained for Manchester and Salford, and presented to the inhabitants, at a cost of £45,000, all of which (except £3,000 voted out of the parliamentary grant), was raised by subscription. In 1843, he and a few other members of the Manchester Athenæum commenced the "Saturday half-holiday" in Manchester, which resulted in the general closing of the warehouses for business at two p.m. every Saturday. In 1845, Mr. Watkin was one of the originators of the *Manchester Examiner* newspaper. His colleagues in this enterprise were Mr. John Bright, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. McKerrow. In 1851 he visited the American Continent, and on his return wrote a book, entitled a "Trip to the United States and Canada." In 1861 he undertook a private mission to Canada, at the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of bringing the five British Provinces into union, and the establishment of a connection between Canada and the Atlantic, by an independent railway system (on the Canadian gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.), passing through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At the same time he undertook, on the advice of the duke, the charge of the Grand Trunk Railway (1,000 miles), which was then on the eve of stoppage, and which he succeeded in keeping open in the winter of 1861-2 for the passage of troops, when war was threatened (on the Trent affair), with the United States. The Con-

federation, and its adjunct, the Intercolonial Railway, were mainly in Mr. Watkin's charge for some years, and in 1867 Acts of Parliament were passed securing both their projects, as well as the attainment of another object of his labours, viz., the opening up of the Hudson's Bay territory, which is now becoming part of the Canadian "Dominion." In the passing of the Confederation Act of 1867, he was offered the honour of knighthood by the Disraeli government. He declined it on the ground that his friend the Hon. G. E. Cartier, ex-Premier of Lower Canada, had been overlooked in the distribution of honours, and because he did not desire to receive such a recognition through the medium of a party to which he was politically opposed. In 1868, Mr. Cartier was made a baronet, and the knighthood was again offered to Mr. Watkin, who was advised that he could not again refuse it, as the reason which constituted his former objection had been satisfied. Sir Edward's late father was one of the earliest friends of the late Richard Cobden; and Sir Edward (then Mr.) Watkin himself became intimate with Cobden, and attached himself to the Free Trade agitation as a member of the Anti-Corn Law League from its commencement till the final triumph of Free Trade in 1846. Mr. Watkin was first elected to Parliament in 1857, but was afterwards unseated. He was returned to Parliament unopposed for Stockport, in 1864, and again returned at the head of the poll in 1865. He was defeated, however, by a narrow majority in 1868, and contested East Cheshire unsuccessfully in 1869. Whilst in Parliament, in 1866-67, he obtained, as the chairman of two Select Committees, important alterations in the laws affecting railways, and especially the change in the law of limited liability, which enabled companies to reduce their capital by mere resolution, and without winding up. It was estimated at the time that this change in the law liberated a capital, then locked up in unsalcable securities of nearly sixteen millions sterling, at a critical period in our commercial history. Sir E. Watkin was again returned to parliament at the general election of Feb., 1874, for the united boroughs of Hythe and Folkestone.

WATSON, HEWETT COTTRELL, botanist and author, born in May, 1804, son of Holland Watson, a country gentleman, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster, known in his time as an antiquary. As a seceder from the Church of England, he completed his education by attending the courses of lectures for four years in the University of Edinburgh. This locality, and intimate acquaintanceship with George and Andrew Combe, had a lasting effect on the character of his writings; which have differed much from those of most other botanists. For some years he edited the *Phrenological Journal*, but eventually withdrew from it, on finding that grave offence was given to more zealous advocates of that study, through his too freely pointing out the imperfect character of its evidences and definitions, and the need of more exact investigations. From that time he has devoted himself more exclusively to botany. His works are: "Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," for private circulation only, printed in 1832; "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," published in 1835; "New Botanist's Guide," in 1835-7; "The Statistics of Phrenology," in 1836; "The Geographical Distribution of British Plants," of which only Part I. appeared in 1843; "Cybele Britannica," 4 vols., in 1847-59; and "Supplement to the Cybele Britannica," printed for private circulation only, in 1863; "Compendium of the Cybele Britannica," in 1870. In a phrenological pamphlet published in 1836, Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species was foreshadowed. He has published nu-

merous pamphlets and papers, among which the best known is "The London Catalogue of British Plants," the sixth edition of which bears the date of 1867.

WATSON, JOHN DAWSON, artist, was born May 20, 1832, at Sedbergh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was educated at the Edward VI. Grammar School at Sedbergh, entered the School of Design at Manchester in 1847, came to London in 1851, and became a pupil of Alexander Davis Cooper and a student of the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first picture, "The Wounded Cavalier," at the Royal Institution, Manchester, in 1851. He exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1853, "An Artist's Studio," and has continued to exhibit to the present time, his principal works being—"Thinking it Out;" "The Poisoned Cup," which obtained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873; "The Student;" "The Parting;" "Saved;" "Black to Move;" and "Women's Work." In 1860 he illustrated for Messrs. Routledge their Christmas edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," followed by "Robinson Crusoe," in 1873, and contributed wood-drawings to most of the illustrated books, papers, and magazines of the time. In 1865 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and a Member of the same Society in 1870. Of his drawings contributed to the Society the principal are "The Duct," "Book-Lore," "Carrying in the Peacock," and "The Stolen Marriage."

WATSON, SIR THOMAS, BART., M.D., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Watson, of Thorpe, Essex, was born at Kentisbeare, Devonshire, in 1792, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 10th wrangler, 1815; M.A. 1818; M.D. 1825). He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1826, and has been President of that College since 1862. He was one of the physicians to the Middlesex Hospital from 1827 to 1840; was for some time Professor of the Practice of Physic in King's College, London; was for several years physician-extraordinary to the Queen; and was appointed one of the physicians-in-ordinary to her Majesty July 12, 1870. Sir Thomas Watson, who was created a Baronet in 1866, is the author of "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, delivered at King's College, London," 5th edit., 2 vols., 1871.

WATSON, THOMAS HENRY, architect, born Nov. 1, 1839, obtained three silver medals offered in architecture by the Royal Academy of Arts in 1860, and the gold medal, with "The Lectures of the Professors," and "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," for his Design of an Exchange in 1861. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; was awarded the first annual travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, Dec. 10, 1863; and the Soane medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, March 15, 1864. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1871.

WATSON, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, M.P., is the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson, minister of Covington, Lanarkshire, where he was born in 1828. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1851. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1875. In Nov., 1876, he was elected M.P. in the Conservative interest, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Mr. Watson was Solicitor-General for Scotland from July, 1874, till Oct., 1876, when he was appointed Lord Advocate. He was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, April 2, 1878.

WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, R.A., painter, born in London, in 1820, first exhibited at the Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he

made some historical attempts, such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio, in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline," in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in triumph through the Streets of Rome," obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500, were, with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee-rooms of the new Parliament Houses. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paola and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," at the British Institution, in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed in 1850 by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town-hall of Manchester. For the new Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall, "St. George welcomes the Dragon," from Spenser, finished in 1853, and has painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For some time he has not exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and his principal productions have been portraits. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Feb., 1867, and a Royal Academician in 1871.

WAUGH, Edwin, born Jan. 29, 1818, at Rochdale, is descended from a Northumbrian family long settled upon their own land at Coan Wood, near Haltwhistle. He was educated at Davenport's Commercial Academy, at Rochdale; was apprenticed to a bookseller and printer; and after his apprenticeship worked as a printer and bookseller for nearly ten years. He was then appointed secretary to the Lancashire Public School Association, for the promotion of a national plan of secular education. He was connected with this association for nearly five years; since then he has devoted himself entirely to literature. He is the author of "Lancashire Sketches;" "Poems and Lancashire Songs;" "Tufts of Heather," a series of tales; "Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine;" "Rambles in the Lake Country;" "Snowed Up, and other Tales;" "Rambles and Reveries;" "Sancho's Wallet," a series of Northern anecdotes; and "The Chimney Corner," a series of country tales.

WEATHERS, The Right Rev. William, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1814, was educated at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, where he was ordained priest in 1838; and became professor, vice-president, and finally president in 1851, which office he continued to hold until 1869, when he was removed to Hammersmith to become the first President of St. Thomas's Theological Seminary. Dr. Weathers was the theologian nominated by the English Bishops to assist in Rome at the preparations for the Vatican Council. He was made a domestic prelate by the Pope in 1868; and in 1872 was appointed Bishop of Amyela, *i.p.i.*, and nominated Bishop Auxiliary for the diocese of Westminster.

WEBB, The Right Rev. Allan Beecher, Bishop of Bloemfontein, was educated at Rugby, and gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1858, becoming subsequently a Fellow of University College. Shortly after his ordination he was nominated to the Vice-Principalship of Cuddesdon Theological College, but this he left for duties connected with his fellowship. In 1867 he was presented to the rec-

tory of Avon Dassett, near Leamington, which he resigned in 1870 on being nominated Bishop of the Orange River Free State, or Bloemfontein, in succession to Dr. Edward Twells. He was consecrated at Inverness, Nov. 30, 1870.

WEBB, EDWARD BRAINERD, civil engineer, born in 1820. He was engaged for several years in the construction of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, and carried out successfully the great blasting operation at the Downhill Tunnels. This blast, which was second only in importance to the great explosion of the chalk cliffs at the Shakspere Tunnel, on the Dover Railway, took place on the 6th June, 1846, when a mass of the hard basaltic stone, with which the coast of Londonderry and Antrim abounds, weighing upwards of thirty thousand tons, was instantaneously torn from its bed and hurled into the sea. In 1852 Mr. Webb went to Brazil and carried to completion the first railway on the Eastern coast of South America. Since then he has been engaged in other great public works in Brazil. He was for many years the strenuous advocate for uniting the 3500 miles of the Brazilian coast-line by submarine telegraphic cables in opposition to those who advocated land lines, and ultimately obtained a concession for the object he had in view. The cables are now laid and are working with complete success. He also took a prominent part in introducing railways into the United States of Columbia. In the island of Porto Rico an important work is now being carried out on his recommendation and plans—viz., the turning of a river through a tunnel in the Sierra from the Northern side to water the parched sugar lands of the Southern coast. In 1862 Mr. Webb wrote a monogram upon the durability of cast iron in sea water. He is now engineer in chief to two railways on the River Plate. For important services rendered to the Empire of Brazil he was created by the Emperor a Knight of the Order of the Rose.

WEBER, WILHELM EDOUARD, physicist, born at Wittenberg, Oct. 24, 1804, began his scientific studies at an early age, and published his work on "The Theory of Waves" in 1825. He has experimented in the science of acoustics, though he is best known by his researches, made in concert with the illustrious Gauss, in terrestrial magnetism. In 1837, for having protested against the violation of the constitution he was dismissed from a professorship he held in Göttingen, at the same time that a number of his colleagues were treated in a similar manner for the same offence. From 1845 till 1849 he was Professor of Physics at Leipsic, and in the latter year was restored to his chair at Göttingen. He has contributed a number of articles to the scientific journals of Germany, and has written several works.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN, comedian, born at Bath, Sept. 3, 1800, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly establishing his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent,—Bulwer-Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre, at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Matthews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of

British plays; and, on one occasion, gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, was long under his management, and in 1866 he undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic. His name is necessarily associated with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster was formerly President of the new Dramatic College. He retired from the management of the Adelphi Theatre in 1874.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, R.A. (retired), was born March 20, 1800, in Ranelagh Street, Pimlico. His father being attached to the household of George III., took the child in its infancy to Windsor, where he remained till the death of that monarch. Young Webster was educated in the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, his father desiring to make a chorister of him, but he preferred painting to music. His wishes being acquiesced in he entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1820, exhibited in 1823 a portrait group, and in 1825 obtained the first medal in the School of Painting. In the same year he exhibited at the gallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, a little picture entitled "Rebels Shooting a Prisoner" (a scene of boy mischief), which at once brought him into notice. In 1827 he sent to the Royal Academy a portrait picture, "Children of T. Drane, Esq." The next year he contributed "The Gunpowder Plot" to the Academy, and in 1829 "The Prisoner" and "A Foraging Party roused" to the British Institution. In 1830 he sent to the British Institution "The Sick Child;" in 1831 he exhibited nothing; but in 1832 he hung on the walls of the British Institution "The Card Players," a "Sketch of a Cottage," "The Effects of Intemperance," and "The Love Letter;" and on those of the Academy "The Smugglers." In 1833 he had at the Academy "The Lantern" and "A Village School." In 1835 he exhibited "Late at School" and "Reading the Scriptures," at the British Institution, and "Bird-catchers" and "Intercepted Letters" at the Academy, where also in 1836 he sent a pair of subjects, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School"; in 1837, "Returning from the Fair"; and in 1838 "Breakfast." In 1839 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Rat-trap" and "Anticipation" (a baker's boy bringing home a pie, which a hungry-looking boy at the door eyes with expectant satisfaction); and at the Academy "Football" which was considered one of the best pictures he had hitherto painted. In 1840—in which year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy—he produced "Punch," a picture full of grotesque incident and individual character; in 1841 two pictures which perhaps the artist has never surpassed, "The Smile" and "The Frown" (so well known by the engravings made for the Art Union of London), and "The Boy with many Friends." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Wanderer," representing a young Italian boy with a box of white mice; and at the Royal Academy "The Grandmother," "Going to School," and "The Impenitent." "Sickness and Health" was produced in 1843. In 1844 he exhibited at the British Institution "Contrary Winds" (a boy sailing a boat in a washing-tub): and at the Royal Academy "The Pedlar." In 1845 appeared "The Dame's School"; and in 1846 "Please to remember the Grotto" and "Only once a Year." In the latter year Mr. Webster was elected a full member of the Academy. Subsequently to that date he exhibited many pictures, including:—"Good Night," "A Village Choir," "Instruction," 1847; "The Internal Economy of Dotheboy's Hall," "A Rub-

ber," 1848 ; "A See-saw," "A Slide," 1849 ; "A Study from Nature," "A Cherry Seller," "A Peasant's Home," "A Farm-house Kitchen," 1850 ; "A Chimney Corner," "Attraction," 1851; "A School Playground," "A. B. C.," "A Letter from the Colonies," 1852 ; "The Race," 1855 ; "Hide and Seek," 1856 ; "Autumn and Winter," 1860 ; "Roast Pig," 1862 ; "A Tea Party," 1863 ; "The Battle of Waterloo," "A Game at Draughts," 1864 ; "Village Gossips," "My Back Kitchen," 1865 ; "Volunteers at Artillery Practice," 1871 ; "The Prompter," "The Wreck Ashore," 1874 ; "Waiting for the Bone," "Youth and Age," "A Birthday Tea-party," 1876 ; "The Letter," 1877 ; portrait of himself, 1878. Mr. Webster resigned his membership in the Royal Academy in June, 1876, and was placed on the list of Honorary Retired Academicians.

WEIL, GUSTAV, orientalist and historian, born at Saltzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the Rabbi of Metz, who introduced him to the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, where he mastered the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, taught in the public schools, and made himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany in 1836 he received an appointment in the Library of Heidelberg, and was made Professor of Oriental Languages in the University in 1845. He has published many important works on the poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, on the Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans, &c., all distinguished by ingenious criticisms, and an exact knowledge of Oriental sources. He published a new German translation of "The Arabian Nights" in 1837-41, a "Life of Mohammed" in 1843, a "History of the Caliphs" in 1846-51, a "History of the Mussulman Peoples, from Mahomet to Selim," in 1866, and a biographical sketch of the celebrated philosopher Levi-ben-Gerson in 1869.

WEILL, ALEXANDRE, novelist and journalist, born in Alsace in 1813, of a Jewish family, at an early age acquired the Hebrew language. He went in 1828 to pursue his studies in Germany, where he had to suffer great vicissitudes, and on his return to France in 1838, contributed articles to various political and literary journals. He first came into notice when director of that portion of *La Presse* devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, and in March, 1848, the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledru-Rollin caused a great sensation. He is author of the work "République et Monarchie," published in 1848, which passed through six editions ; of "Les Français du XIX.e Siècle," 1872 ; and of several successful novels.

WEIR, HARRISON WILLIAM, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824, at an early age showed a great inclination for studying natural history, and was, in 1837 articled to Mr. George Baxter, to learn designing on wood, colour-printing, and wood-engraving. Having in vain endeavoured to get released from his engagement, he was elected a member of the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Feb., 1849, and some time before exhibited at the British Institution. His first picture, the "Dead Shot," was afterwards exhibited in Suffolk Street and at the Royal Academy. Mr. Weir's first wood drawings appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Amongst his best-known works are "Poetry of Nature," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," and "The Adventures of a Bear." He has furnished illustrations for the *Band of Hope Review* and the *Children's Friend*, has laboured to improve children's books and books for the poorer classes ; and is best known by his pictures of birds, fruit, and animals, and has also been successful in his engravings of fish and flowers.

WELBY, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS EARLE, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, younger son of the late Sir William

Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton House, Lincolnshire, born in July, 1811, was educated at Cambridge. Having held some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George Town, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, May 8, 1862, to the bishopric of St. Helena, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

WELLESLEY, The Hon. and Very Reverend Gerald Valerian, Dean of Windsor, third son of the late, and brother of the second Lord Cowley, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the late Duke of Wellington), from 1836 till 1855, was nominated Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, Dean of Windsor in 1854, and Lord High Almoner to the Queen in 1870.

WELLINGTON, Bishop of. (*See* Hadfield.)

WELLS, Henry Tanworth, R.A., born in London in Dec., 1828. His first practice in art was as a miniature painter. When only sixteen years of age he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait of "Master Arthur Prinsep," a brother of Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the painter. At this date (1845), and for some years later, Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn were painting their best works, and nowhere in the Academy Exhibition was the crowd so dense as before the little portraits in the famous "Miniature Room" of former days. Steadily, if at first slowly, the young artist advanced in this difficult branch of art. Before many years had elapsed, he was a worthy competitor for public favour with Ross and Thorburn; and ultimately, after the death of the former, and the retirement of the latter from this particular field, Mr. Wells became indisputably the first miniature painter of the day. From the year in which he first exhibited till 1866 he never ceased to be represented as a miniaturist on the walls of the Academy; and down to 1860 he usually exhibited eight works annually—the largest number allowed. In this long series were a portrait of Princess Mary of Cambridge, painted for Her Majesty (1853); a charming group of the painter himself in tourist costume, his wife mounted on an ass, and a peasant boy-guide on the ground above Amalfi (1860); together with full lengths of the Duchess of Sutherland, Frances Countess of Waldegrave, and Mrs. Popham. Since 1861 Mr. Wells has devoted his energies to oil-painting. It was in the Academy Exhibition of 1861 that he made his first appearance as an oil-painter, his largest contribution being a portrait of Lord Ranelagh, as Colonel of the South Middlesex Volunteers. Next year his principal work was a portrait-group, including the painter and his wife, and one or two friends, at an unostentatious dinner-table, the fruit and glass of the dessert still upon the white cloth. Mrs. Wells (*née* Johanna Mary Boyce) herein represented as reading aloud, whose death had occurred suddenly and under distressing circumstances on July 15, 1861, was herself a most accomplished artist. Since 1862 Mr. Wells has been a constant contributor to the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy. A prominent place was awarded in 1865 to his "Preparing a Tableau Vivant"—a portrait group of three sisters; and he also contributed a landscape entitled "Outskirt of a Farmyard at Twilight." In 1866 he painted his large picture of "Volunteers at a Firing Point," and in May that year he was elected A.R.A. Since that time he has been a constant exhibitor of portrait pictures, some of which are large compositions; as, "The Rifle Ranges at Wimbledon" (1867); "The Earl and Countess Spencer and their Friends at Wimbledon" (1868); "Letters and News at the Loch Side" (1868); "Lord Chancellor Hatherley, with his Attendants in Procession through the

House of Lords," painted on a large scale for the Fishmongers' Company; "Lord Chancellor Selborne," for the Mercers' Company; and a large hunt-picture, entitled "A November Morning at Birdsall House, Yorkshire" (1875). Mr. Wells was elected a Royal Academician in June, 1870.

WELLS, SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON, second son of the late Samuel Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law, born in 1817, was educated at the Foundation Grammar School at Huntingdon. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and after going the Norfolk circuit for several years, became a Serjeant-at-law in 1855, was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1856, was promoted to a Judgeship at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood in Dec., 1858. He became a member of the Legislative Council of India in 1860. In 1862 he received a fresh appointment to the bench as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, but resigned in the following year.

WERDER, AUGUST VON, a Prussian general, was born Sept. 12, 1808, and entered in 1825 as a volunteer into the regiment of the Gardes-du-Corps, and was on account of his special qualifications appointed Second Lieutenant in the first regiment of Infantry Guards. From 1833 to 1836 he was ordered to the General Military Academy, in order to qualify himself for the post of a general staff officer. As such he held an appointment from 1838 to 1839 in the 8th Pioneer Division, acting from 1839 to 1840 as Instructor in the Corps of Cadets, and was from 1840 to 1841 joined to the Topographical Bureau. After he had in 1842 received his promotion as First Lieutenant, he took part, by permission of the Prussian War Minister, and of the War Office of Russia, in the war in the Caucasus (1842-43), when he proved extremely serviceable as an engineer officer, and received a wound in the affair at Kefar. In recognition of his services, he received the order of St. John and the Russian Vladimir order of the fourth class. In March, 1846, he was made captain, and in March, 1851, major in the 33rd Infantry Regiment. In 1853 he became Commandant of the Landwehr Battalion of the 43rd Infantry Regiment, and in 1856, Superior Lieutenant. In 1857 he was transferred as Commander to the 2nd regiment of Foot Guards as Commander of the Fusilier Battalion; in 1858 was intrusted with the duty of inspector of the Jägers, and the command of the Field Jäger Corps, and in 1859 became Colonel. Some months later followed his nomination as a member of the Direction of the Central Military Turn Institute in Berlin. In March, 1860, he became a Major-General, and on June 8, 1866, Lieutenant-General, in which latter capacity he took part in the campaign in Bohemia in the army of Prince Frederick Charles. The 3rd Infantry Division, which he commanded, took an important part in the battles of Gitschin and Königgrätz, and the services which it rendered won for its commandant the order *pour le mérite*. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Lieutenant-General von Werder was attached to the superior command of the Third Army Corps of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was engaged before Strasburg, and also in the battles near Belfort.

WESTCOTT, THE REV. BROOKE FOSS, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was born near Birmingham, in Jan., 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he took his B.A. degree in Jan., 1848, as 23rd wrangler in Mathematical honours, was bracketed first (with Dr. Scott of Westminster) in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and was second Chancellor's Medallist. His university career was more than ordinarily distinguished, as he obtained the Battic University Scholarship in 1846; carried off Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek Ode

in 1846, and again in the following year; and obtained the Bachelor's Prize for Latin Essay in 1847, and again in 1849. He obtained the Norrisian Prize in 1850, and was ordained deacon and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Manchester. He was elected a Fellow of his college in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, B.D. in 1865, and D.D. in 1870. He held an Assistant-Mastership in Harrow School from 1852 to 1869, under Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Montague Butler. In 1868 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, and was promoted to a canonry of Peterborough Cathedral in 1869, when he left Harrow. He was elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1870, on the retirement of Dr. Jeremie. Dr. Westcott was nominated honorary chaplain to the Queen in April, 1875. He is one of the Company for the Revision of the authorized version of the New Testament. He is the author of the "Elements of Gospel Harmony," being the Norrisian Essay for 1851; the "History of the Canon of the New Testament," 1855; the "Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles," being sermons preached before the University af Cambridge in 1859; "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," 1860; the Bible and the Church," 1864; the "Gospel of the Resurrection," 1866; the "History of the English Bible," 1869; "The Christian Life Manifold and One," six sermons preached in Peterborough Cathedral, 1869; "On the Religious Office of the Universities," 1873: and contributions to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and "The Speaker's Commentary."

WESTROPP, Sir Michael Roberts, son of Capt. Henry Bruen Westropp of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was born in 1817. He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1840, and subsequently joined the Bombay bar, where he soon acquired a large practice. In due course he became Advocate-General, and was appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court in August, 1863. He succeeded Sir Richard Couch as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in 1870, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

WESTWOOD, John Obadiah, entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, born in that town in 1805, and educated at Lichfield, was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He has written "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," "Entomologist's Text Book," published in 1838; "British Butterflies and their Transformations," in 1841; "Arcana Entomologica," "British Moths and their Transformations," and "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," in 1845; "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," in 1848; "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible," in 1849, and other entomological works. Mr. Westwood has contributed to archæological science.

WHITE, Richard Grant, born in New York, May 23, 1822. He graduated at the University of New York in 1839; studied medicine and law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, but soon gave up practice for literature and journalism. His "Shakspere's Scholar" appeared in 1854; the "Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of King Henry VI." in 1859; his critical edition with essays, &c., of Shakspere's works, 12 vols., in 1857-64; "The Life and Genius of Shakspere," 1865. Besides philological and critical essays in *Harper's Magazine*, *Putnam's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Galaxy*, and other periodicals, he has published "Handbook of Christian Art" (1853); "National Hymns" (1861); an edition, with notes, of "The Book

Hunter" (1863); "Poetry of the Civil War" (1866); "Words and their Uses" (1870); and, anonymously, "The New Gospel of Peace," a humorous political and social satire on the events of the Civil War (1863-64-66). He is also the author of the "Yankee" letters in the London *Spectator*, 1863-7. For many years he has occupied an important position in the New York Custom-house, which he still holds in 1878.

WHITE, WALTER, born at Reading, Berks, early in the century, has written "To Switzerland and Back," published in 1854; "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," 1855; "On Foot through the Tyrol," in 1856; "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," in 1857; "A Month in Yorkshire," in 1858; "Northumberland and the Border," in 1859; "All Round the Wrekin," in 1860; "Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber," 2 vols., in 1865, and other works. He entered the service of the Royal Society in 1844, as clerk, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1861.

WHITE-MARIO, JESSIE MERITON, daughter of Mr. T. White, shipbuilder, born at Gosport, Hants, May 9, 1832, was educated at Birmingham, and afterwards became a contributor to *Eliza Cook's Journal*. She was first brought into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other republican leaders during a tour in Italy in 1854, and on her return to England edited Orsini's Memoirs and Adventures, lectured on Italy, wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians:" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she was married, Dec. 19, 1857, to Captain Alberto Mario, aide-de-camp to General Garibaldi. She has supported Garibaldi and his party, accompanied that general in his expeditions against Sicily and Rome, and nursed his wounded soldiers in the hospital. When Garibaldi assumed the command of the Army of the Vosges during the Franco-Prussian war, she resumed her old duties at his head-quarters as superintendent of the ambulances and as a correspondent for American and English newspapers.

WHITEHOUSE, EDWARD ORANGE WILDMAN, M.R.C.S., born near Bristol, about 1815, was House Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and practised medicine with success in Brighton till 1855, when he retired, partly from ill-health and partly for the purpose of devoting himself to scientific pursuits, and more especially to the carrying out of an electric telegraph between England and America. He laboured constantly, night and day, for more than three years, at the solution of this problem, and was so far successful that he carried the electrical current through 3,000 miles of wire immersed in the Thames off Woolwich, overcoming the difficulty which electricians had been unable to surmount —the absorption of the electrical current by the water. On account of ill-health he was prevented from taking any part in the attempt to lay the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Cape Valentia.

WHITEING, RICHARD, born in London, July 27, 1840. On completing the ordinary course of education, he was sent to the School of Design, then at Marlborough House, and became a pupil of the late Benjamin Wyon, Medallist, and Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals. Having little taste for this calling, he made his first essay in literature at the beginning of the year 1866, by contributing a series of papers to the *Evening Star*, afterwards republished as the "Opinions of Mr. Sprout." Thus introduced to journalism, he has ever since maintained his connection with it, by contributions to some of the leading metropolitan, provincial, and American newspapers. He represented the New York *World* at Geneva, and the New York *Tribune* in Spain after the abdication of Ama-

deus; and he was for some time on the editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian*. Since 1875 he has lived in Paris, where he now acts as correspondent of two well-known journals of London and New York. Mr. Whiteing is the author of "The Democracy," a novel (1876), and of several other works of minor importance.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, Dec. 17, 1807. Until the age of 18 he worked on a farm and occasionally as a shoemaker. In 1825 he entered a school of the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, and in 1829 went to Boston as editor of a newspaper, the *American Manufacturer*, and in the following year became editor of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut; but in 1832 returned to Haverhill to edit the *Haverhill Gazette* and work upon his farm. He remained there till 1836, being twice a representative in the Legislature of the State. In 1836 he became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he edited for four years the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he returned to Massachusetts, and settled at Amesbury, where he has since resided, being for some years corresponding editor of the *National Era*, published at Washington. Mr. Whittier's works are, "Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse" (1831); "Moll Pitcher," a poem (1833); "Mogg Megone," a poem (1836); "Ballads" (1838); "Lays of My Home, and other Poems" (1843); "The Stranger in Lervill," prose essays (1845); "Supernaturalism in New England" (1847); "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal" (1849); "The Voices of Freedom" (1849); "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" (1850); "Songs of Labour, and other Poems" (1850); "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems" (1853); "A Sabbath Verse" (1853); "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies" (1854); "The Panorama" (1856); "Home Ballads and Poems" (1860); "In War Time, and other Poems" (1863); "National Lyrics" (2 vols., 1865-66); "Snow-bound: a Water Idyl" (1866); "The Tent on the Beach" (1867); "Among the Hills, and other Poems" (1868); "Ballads of New England" (1870); "Miriam, and other Poems" (1870); "Child Life" (1870); "The Pennsylvania Pilgrims, and other Poems" (1872); and a "Centennial Hymn" (1876). In 1869 was published a uniform edition of his poems up to that date. The 70th anniversary of his birthday was publicly celebrated in Boston in Dec., 1877.

WHITWORTH, SIR JOSEPH, Bart., F.R.S., mechanician, born at Stockport, in 1803, has resided in Manchester since he grew to manhood, and has been engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, being the head of the well-known firm of Joseph Whitworth & Co. The first occasion upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing-machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military armaments, Sir Joseph Whitworth made improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy. He has been, and is still, a competitor with Sir W. G. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service, that may combine every important requisite. He was created a baronet in Oct., 1869, in which year he instituted the "Whitworth Scholarships," consisting of thirty scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering science. Sir Joseph Whitworth is the author of "Miscellaneous Papers on Practical Subjects; Guns and Steel," 1873. The University of Edinburgh con-

ferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878.

WHYMPER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., V.P. Alpine Club, artist, author, and traveller, second son of the well-known engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, April 27, 1840, and educated at Clarendon-House school and under private tuition. He was trained as a draughtsman on wood, but preferring active to sedentary employment, commenced a series of journeys which eventually changed the course of his life. In 1861 he ascended Mont Pelvoux (then reputed to be the highest mountain in France), and discovered from its summit another mountain 500 feet higher—the Pointe des Écrins—which is the loftiest of the French Alps, and was subsequently ascended by Mr. Whymper in 1864. The former ascent was much spoken of at the time, as the mountain had defied the efforts of the best amateurs and guides, and it caused Mr. Whymper's immediate election by the Alpine Club. Between the years 1861-5, in a series of expeditions remarkable for boldness and success, he ascended one peak after another of mountains till then reputed to be inaccessible. These expeditions culminated in the ascent of the Matterhorn (14,780 feet), July 14, 1865, on which occasion his companions, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, and one of the guides, lost their lives. In 1867 he travelled in N. W. Greenland with the intention of exploring its fossiliferous deposits, and, if possible, of penetrating into its interior. This journey was characterised by Sir Roderick Murchison as "truly the *ne plus ultra* of British geographical adventure on the part of an individual!" No account of it has been published, although upon it Mr. Whymper obtained cones of *Magnolia*, and the fruits of other trees, which demonstrated the former existence of luxuriant vegetation in these high northern latitudes. This fine collection of fossil plants was described by Professor Heer in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1869, and the first set was secured for the British Museum, where a selection is now exhibited. In 1871 Mr. Whymper published an account of his Alpine journeys, under the title "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69," London, 1871. In recognition of the value of this work, its author received from the King of Italy the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. After very careful preparations Mr. Whymper left Copenhagen in May, 1872, for the Danish colonies in Greenland. He spent the short Arctic summer in scrambles among the Greenland Alps, and having in September reached Godhavn from Ornenak, he embarked on board the Julianehaab, one of the vessels employed in the Greenland trade by the Danish Government. On Nov. 9 he reached Copenhagen, bringing back from this his second exploring tour in Greenland, rich collections, among them curious specimens of petrified wood.

WILKINSON, JAMES JOHN GARTH, M.D., eldest son of James John Wilkinson, of Durham, a special pleader, and author of several well-known law books, born near Gray's-Inn Lane, London, in 1812, was educated at a private school at Mill Hill and Totteridge, Herts. He translated "Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom," published in 1843-4, and has written "Swedenborg, a Biography," published in 1849; "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," in 1851; "The Ministry of Health," about 1856; "Unlicensed Medicine," a pamphlet; "Improvisations from the Spirit," in 1857; "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Smallpox, by a new Method; and on the Local Treatment of Erysipelas, and all Internal Inflammations; with a Postscript on Medical Freedom," in 1864; and a pamphlet, "On Social Health," in 1865.

WILKINSON, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS EDWARD, D.D., born about

1836, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1859, M.A. 1863) and held in succession the curacies of Cavendish and Upper Rickinghall, both in the county of Suffolk. Being appointed Missionary Bishop for Zululand, he was consecrated at Whitehall, May 8, 1870. He resigned his bishopric in 1876. He has translated "Hymns Ancient and Modern" into the Zulu language.

WILLIAM, EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND KING OF PRUSSIA, son of Frederick William III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother to the late king of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, was educated as a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848 broke out, when he took refuge in England. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in May, 1848, returned to Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army acting against the revolutionary forces of Baden, in June, 1849. When the mind of his brother gave way, in 1858, the Prince was created Regent, and he immediately dismissed the Kreuz or aristocratic party, and adopted a liberal policy. His brother, Frederick William IV., dying without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, he succeeded, under the title of William I., to the crown, which he placed upon his own head at Königsberg, Oct. 18, on which occasion he emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "right divine of kings." The course of policy he pursued after he became king disappointed the hopes that were formed regarding him. No sooner was he seated on the throne than he began a contest with the Chamber of Deputies, which gradually became more critical, until, after Count-Bismarck-Schœnhausen had been appointed Prime Minister, in 1862, the feud threatened to end in civil war. Fortunately for him the aggressive war on Denmark waged by Austria and Prussia diverted the attention of his people from home affairs for a time; and, since the close of that war of aggression the king has proved by his firm attitude his fitness as a sovereign. Much against his inclination, he embarked on a still more ambitious scheme, and prepared to obtain supremacy in Germany by force of arms. For many years military preparations had been made, and early in 1866 the scheme was ripe for execution. A treaty of alliance was concluded with Italy, an ultimatum was forwarded to the smaller States in the north of Germany, and an immense army was set in motion. War was declared against Austria, June 17, and, after a short campaign, in which William I. and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The powerful effects of the needle gun created quite a panic in the Austrian army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. In 1867, the King of Prussia became the head of the powerful North German Confederation, comprising 22 states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The part played by King William in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 has been already described in the memoir of Prince Bismarck, and therefore it will only be necessary to state in this place that the result was the complete realization of the Prime Minister's idea of a united Germany, and that on Jan. 18, 1871, King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, within the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French kings at Versailles, in presence of the German princes, under the standards of the army before Paris, and surrounded by representatives of the different regiments. The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, took place at Berlin in the autumn of 1872. In Oct. that year the Emperor William gave a decision adverse to England on the San Juan Boundary question which had been submitted

to his arbitration by the British and American governments. In April, 1873, he visited the Czar at St. Petersburg, and in October of the same year he proceeded to Vienna on a visit to the Emperor of Austria. The well-known correspondence between the Emperor William and the Pope relative to the persecution of the Church in Prussia was published at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1873. In May, 1875, the Czar paid a visit to the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor William, while he was driving, on the afternoon of May 11, 1878, in Berlin. The crime was committed by a young Socialist tinker named Emil Hoedel, who came from Leipsic. He fired two shots from a revolver, but neither of them hit the Emperor, who stood up in his carriage and asked whether they were aimed at him. The man was pursued; he fired two or three more shots at the crowd, but was captured and handed over to the police, to whom he said he had no intention of murder, but, being unemployed and dissatisfied with the social conditions of life, he had resolved to commit suicide. Subsequently the prisoner was tried for the offence, found guilty, and executed. A second attempt upon the life of the Emperor was made on June 2, 1878. His Majesty was driving in Unter den Linden to the Zoological Gardens, when two shots were fired at him from the window of a house, and he was wounded in several places. The Emperor returned immediately to the Palace, and the physicians who removed the shot reported that his Majesty was out of danger. The would-be assassin was a Dr. Nobiling, who, after attempting to commit suicide, was secured by the crowd (who entered the house) and removed to the hospital, where he afterwards died from the effects of the wound he had inflicted upon himself. William I. married, June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles-Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—Prince Frederick-William, who has been already noticed in this work (*q. v.*); and the Princess Louise-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden.

WILLIAM III. (ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERICK LOUIS), King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburgh, born Feb. 19, 1817, the eldest son of the late King William II., by the Princess Anne Pauline, sister of the late Nicholas I., czar of Russia, succeeded March 17, 1849, and devoted himself to the development of the liberal institutions then recently granted to his country. H.R.H. rendered effectual aid in lightening the burdens of his people by reducing his civil list one half, and abrogated the concordat concluded with the Holy See in 1827. His colonial administration has been successful. During the Russian war of 1854-6, William III. observed the strictest neutrality. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., king of Würtemberg (she died June 3, 1877), by whom he had issue Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, born Sept. 4, 1850, heir-apparent to the throne, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, born Aug. 25, 1851.

WILLIAM (AUGUSTUS LOUIS WILLIAM MAXIMILIAN FREDERIC), Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, born April 25, 1806, is the younger son of the late Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the ex-Duke Charles Frederic Augustus William. He assumed the reins of government April 25, 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name afterwards became well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanach de Gotha," is a field-marshal in the kingdom of Hanover,

and a general of cavalry in the Prussian service.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES, was born at Coleraine, Ireland, May 4, 1838, of a family originally of Worcestershire and Penrhyn. He was educated at Belfast Academy under Dr. Bryce, and at Greenwich under Dr. Goodwin, and was appointed leader writer and reviewer on the *Evening Herald* in 1859. He became special correspondent of the *Standard* in Oct., 1859, and was senior special correspondent of that journal till Jan. 1st, 1870, when he accepted the editorship of the *Evening Standard*, but he resigned in 1872 to resume his old post. He retired from the *Standard* in 1874, in consequence of a change of management. Mr. Williams saw some service while young in South and Central America. He is a journalist rather than a littérateur, but has contributed many papers to *Temple Bar*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and tales to several annuals. In 1877 he went to Armenia as correspondent on the staff of Ghazi Moukhtar Pacha, and published an account of his experiences in a work entitled "The Armenian Campaign: a Diary of the Campaign of 1877 in Armenia and Kurdistan," Lond., 1878. Among his other works are a short treatise on "England's Defences," and some reprints on ecclesiastical questions.

WILLIAMS, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES WILLIAMS, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, son of the late Mr. Williams, of Overton, born in Hampshire, in 1825, was educated at Crewkerne school and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking classical honours in 1851, and proceeded M.A. and D.D. Having been ordained, he held curacies in Bucks and Somerset, and went to Canada in 1857, to organize a school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he held the post of Classical Professor. In 1863 he was consecrated fourth bishop of this see, which is of the annual value of £1,500, and includes a large portion of Lower Canada.

WILLIAMS, MONIER, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sanscrit scholar, son of the late Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born at Bombay in 1819, was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E. I. College, Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury from 1844 till the abolition of that institution, in 1858; removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the College for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846; of which a fourth edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1877; an edition of the Sanscrit drama "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E. I. Company in 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, in 1853; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," in 1855, reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanized edition of the Hindústání work, "Bágh o Bahár," with

notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanserit Poem, with voeabulary, and Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substanee of Leetures," in 1863; and "A Sanserit and English Dietionary," published by the University of Oxford in 1872; a work ealled "Indian Wisdom, or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doetrines of the Hindús," published in 1875; "Hindúism," one of the non-Christian religious systems, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1877; "Modern India and the Indians," 1878; and a series of articles on India in the *Times* and other periodieals, whieh are now being reprinted. He is at present engaged in a work to be entitled "Studies of Indian Religious Life," and also upon a continuation of his "Indian Wisdom." In 1875 he made the first of his two journeys to India for securing the co-operation of the educated natives in the establishment of an Indian Institute, and a Sehool of Indian Studies at Oxford, and for the proseeution of his researches into the present condition of the religious seets of India. During his absence the University of Oxford eonferred on him an honorary degree of D.C.L., and he also reeeived an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Caleutta at the same time as the Prinee of Wales. In 1876 he visited India a seeond time, and returned in 1877, after having traversed the whole Peninsula, and received eordial promises of support from all the most influential members of the Indian community. He has announeed that the money requisite for the ereetion of the Oxford Indian Institute has nearly all been subseribed.

WILLIAMS, PENRY, painter, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, born at the eommencement of the eentury, first exhibited at the Royal Aeademy in 1824, and went, in 1827, to Rome, where he has sinee resided. He sends, almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and seenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, showing how mueh his style has been influeneed by his long residence in Italy. His prineipal works are: "Proeession to the Christening, a Seene at l'Ariceia;" "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Areo;" "The Fountain, a Seene at Mola di Gaeta;" "The Campagna of Rome;" "Il Voto, or the Convaleseent," and "Ferry on the River Nimfer."

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL WELLS, LL.D., born at Utica, New York, in Sept., 1812. He was educated at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, learned printing, and in 1833 proceeded to China as a printer for the Missionary Board at Canton, and aided in editing *The Chinese Repository*. In 1837, while on a voyage to Japan, he obtained some knowledge of the Japanese language, in which he subsequently perfected himself and translated some Japanese books into English and portions of the Seriptures into Japanese. In 1841 he published "Easy Lessons in Chinese;" in 1843, an "English and Chinese Vocabulary;" in 1844, a "Chinese Commercial Guide." He returned to the United States in 1845, and published "The Middle Kingdom" (1848). Returning to China, he beeame editor of *The Chinese Repository;* in 1853-4 he was interpreter to Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition; and in 1855 was seeretary and interpreter to the U.S. legation. In 1856 he published "Ying Wá piu Wau, Ti üt I'u: a Tonie Dietionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialeet," a work of great valuc. In 1858 he assisted Mr. W. B. Reed, the Ameriean Envoy, in the negotiations at Tientsin, and in 1859 went with Mr. Ward to Peking to exehange the ratifieations. In 1860 he returned to the United States, and spent nearly two years there; then went to China as Seeretary of Legation, and rendered great serviee in the negotiations between the Western

Powers and China. He is still (1878) a member of the American Embassy to China.

WILLIAMS, Gen. Sir William Fenwick, Bart, K.C.B., born in Nova Scotia, Dec. 4, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, became First Lieut. in 1827, Captain in 1840, was employed in Turkey till 1843, and for his military services there received the brevet rank of Major. Having been sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In June, 1848, he was appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and was admitted a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852. On being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, in Aug., 1854, he was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few months later to that of Brig.-General. The victory won, under his auspices, over the Russian General Mouravieff, on the heights above Kars, Sept. 29, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, made his name familiar to the British public. Gen. Williams and his brave comrades, amongst whom was the Hungarian, the late Gen. Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the scantiest hope. Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender, Nov. 14, and Gen. Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and Gen. Williams, having demanded an interview with Gen. Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty, returned to England, and was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of £1,000 a year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie with the rank of "Mushir," the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was returned member in the Liberal interest for Calne, in July, 1856, and again at the general election in March, 1857, and retired in 1859. He was appointed to the command at Woolwich, and proceeded, in 1859, to assume the command of the troops in Canada, which post he held for some time. In Aug., 1870, he was appointed Governor-General of Gibraltar in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Airey. He resigned that post in Nov., 1875; and in Oct., 1877, he retired from the army.

WILLIAMSON, Alexander William, Ph.D., F.R.S., born May 1, 1824, was educated chiefly in his father's house, by masters in London, Paris, and Dijon, and for a very short time at Kensington Grammar-school, and at foreign schools. From the age of seventeen he studied in the Universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig. At Giessen he published his first chemical researches. He afterwards spent three years in Paris studying the higher mathematics. While in Paris he was in frequent intercourse with several of the leading French chemists. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in University College, London; and, in 1855, on the retirement of Professor Graham from the chair of Chemistry in the same college, in consequence of his appointment as Master of the Mint, Dr. Williamson was chosen to succeed him in that office, while still retaining the chair of Practical Chemistry. He still retains both chairs. Soon after his first appointment at University College, Professor Williamson published his researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts." The result of these researches had a considerable influence on the theories of chemical action, and have been since adopted by the chief English and foreign chemists. For these important and successful labours the Royal Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to the eminent investigator in 1862. He

has twice been President of the Chemical Society. In 1873 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the annual meeting being held at Bradford. The same year he was elected Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, a Corresponding Member of the French Academy, and a Fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society. In 1874 he was elected Treasurer of the British Association, on the retirement of Mr. Spottiswoode. In Nov., 1875, the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin elected him a corresponding member of the Section of Physics and Mathematics. He was appointed member of the Senate of the University of London, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Dr. Neil Arnott. In April, 1876, he was appointed Chief Gas Examiner to the City of London, in the place of the late Dr. Letheby. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. Professor Williamson took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London; and for some years held, conjointly with the late Professor Wm. Allen Miller, the office of Examiner in Chemistry. He has written "Chemistry for Students" (Clarendon Press series); various papers on "Etherification;" "The Development of Difference the Basis of Unity," being the inaugural lecture to the Faculty of Arts at University College on his appointment there in 1849; "On the Atomic Theory;" "The Composition of the Gases evolved by the Bath Spring called King's Bath" (see British Association Proceedings, 1865); a paper "On a New Method of Gas Analysis," jointly with W. J. Russell, Ph.D.; "On the Unit Volume of Gases;" "On the Classification of the Elements in relation to their Atomicities," a Friday evening lecture given at the Royal Institution, April 29, 1864; "Experimental Science the Basis of General Education," a lecture given at University College; "A Plea for Pure Science," being the inaugural lecture at the opening of the Faculty of Science; "Address to British Association," at Bradford, 1873. He married in 1855 the third daughter of Professor T. Hewitt Key, F.R.S., of University College.

WILLIS, THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED, D.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, and formerly Vicar of St. Mark's Church, New Brompton, Chatham, was appointed Missionary Bishop of Honolulu, in Dec., 1871, in succession to Dr. Staley. He was consecrated in Feb., 1872.

WILLS, WILLIAM GORMAN, born in 1828, in co. Kilkenny, Ireland, kept all his terms at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not graduate. He studied at an early age at the Royal Irish Academy as an art student, and had some success, chiefly as a portrait painter, in Dublin and London. Mr. Wills has written several dramas: "The Man o' Airlie," produced at the Princess's Theatre in 1866; "Hinko," produced at the Queen's Theatre, Sept. 9, 1871; "Charles the First," an historical drama, which was produced at the Lyceum Sept. 28, 1872, ran for 200 nights independently of revivals, and established the reputation of Mr. Henry Irving as a tragedian; "Eugene Aram," brought out with great success at the same theatre, April 19, 1873; and "Mary Queen o' Scots: or, the Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer," an historical play in five acts, brought out at the Princess's Feb. 23, 1874. In the printed copies the last-mentioned play is entitled "Marie Stuart." His historical drama of "Buckingham" was brought out at the Olympic, Nov. 29, 1875. About this period Mr. Wills resumed the practice of his other art, portrait-painting, having had a continual flow of sitters, and among them the Princess Louise and the infant Princess Victoria. Among Mr. Wills's more recent contributions to dramatic literature is, "Jane Shore," an historical drama, produced in Oct., 1876, at the Princess's Theatre,

where it ran for five consecutive months. It was then played in the provinces till Dec., 1877, when it was again reproduced at the Princess's with even greater success than on its first production. "England in the Days of Charles II." was produced at Drury Lane in Sept., 1877. It was followed by "Olivia," a play in four acts, founded on a leading incident in the "Vicar of Wakefield," and brought out at the Court Theatre March 30, 1878; "Nell Gwynne," a play in four acts, performed at the Royalty Theatre, 1878; and "Vanderdecken" (Lyceum, June 8, 1878), a poetical drama, written by Mr. Wills, in conjunction with Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and based on the legend of the Flying Dutchman. Mr. Wills has also written several novels, the best known being "The Wife's Evidence" and "Notice to Quit," both of which have been republished in America.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, born at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1810, at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits, was one of the originators of *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original editorial staff of the *Daily News*. In 1850 he published all the papers in the *Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley in a handsome and successful gift-book, illustrated with engravings and copious notes. In the same year he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor and part proprietor; as well as of its successor *All the Year Round*. Mr. Wills collected some of his contributions in a separate volume, entitled "Old Leaves gathered from *Household Words*." Since the lamented death of his partner, he retired, and Mr. Charles Dickens's eldest son is now the sole proprietor and conductor of *All the Year Round*.

WILSON, ANDREW, son of the late Dr. John Wilson, F.R.S., Missionary, Orientalist, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, was educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Tübingen. After spending some time in Italy, he made his first essay in journalism by writing the *Bombay Times* in the absence of Dr. Buist, and afterwards travelled in the savage mountains of Baloochistan. Returning to England, he contributed a paper to the "Edinburgh Essays" of 1857, entitled "Infante Perduti," which, at the time, attracted some attention, he having shortly before commenced a connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, by the contribution of an article entitled "Wayside Songs," a connection which has been kept up from time to time. Soon afterwards Mr. Wilson returned to the East, edited the *China Mail* for three years, accompanied the Pekin Expedition to Tientsien, visited Japan on its opening, and travelled much in the south of China, living among the Chinese as one of themselves, though without disguise. After visiting America at the commencement of its Civil War, Mr. Wilson spent some years in England, contributing to newspapers and magazines, among which we may especially mention a short series of articles on Switzerland, published in *Blackwood*. After publishing his "Ever Victorious Army," a history of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion, Mr. Wilson again returned to the East, edited the *Star of India*, and the *Bombay Gazette*, visited Kathiawar, many other parts of India, and made a long journey through the upper valleys of the Himalaya, of which he has given an account in his "Abode of Snow," 1875, which has passed through several editions in England and America.

WILSON, CHARLES RIVERS, C.B., was born in London, Feb. 19, 1831, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Clerk in the Treasury in Feb., 1856; was Private Secretary consecutively to Mr. James Wilson and Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, Secretaries of

the Treasury ; Acting Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Aug., 1867, to Feb., 1868 ; Private Secretary to Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Dec., 1868, to April, 1873 ; and was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office, in April, 1873. Mr. Wilson represented (with the late Professor Graham) Her Majesty's Government at the International Coinage Commission in 1867, and acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to examine the question of an International Coinage in 1868. On the return of Mr. Cave to England from his Financial Mission to Egypt, Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the request of the Khedive, went to Egypt in March, 1876, with the view of his acceptance of a financial post in that country ; but after the issue of the decree of May 7, 1876, by which an arbitrary readjustment of the Public Debt of Egypt was proposed, he returned to England, and resumed his post at the National Debt Office. On July 29, 1876, he was appointed one of the British Government Administrators of the Suez Canal Company ; on Jan. 22, 1877, he was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1878 ; on March 30, 1878, he was appointed Vice-President, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps acted as President, of an International Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Khedive, at the instigation of the foreign governments, to examine the resources of Egypt, and propose measures for remedying the financial disorder in that country. The Report of the Commission, Aug. 19, 1878, traced the whole of the mischief to the system of personal administration by the Viceroy, and proposed that His Highness should surrender his estates and those of his family to make good the deficit in the revenue, and pay the large floating debt of the country. The immediate consequence of the presentation of their Report was an acceptation by the Khedive of all its conclusions, and a formal announcement to Mr. Rivers Wilson of the determination of His Highness to abandon his actual system of government for one more in conformity with European experience, and to govern in future by means of a responsible ministry. The formation of the new cabinet was entrusted to Nubar Pasha, who offered to Mr. Rivers Wilson the post of Finance Minister. With the consent of Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Rivers Wilson accepted this position (Sept., 1878) until Jan. 1, 1881, when he will be at liberty to return to his office of Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office.

WILSON, DANIEL, LL.D., born at Edinburgh, in 1816, is an elder brother of Professor George Wilson, the eminent chemist. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1847 he published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," 2 vols. 4to, illustrated from his own drawings. In 1848 he published "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate." In 1851 appeared his great work, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," with about 200 illustrations drawn by himself. This work, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged by him, was published in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1863. In 1863 he issued his "Prehistoric Man : Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World," 2 vols., and in 1865 an enlarged edition of the same work. His latest work is "Chatterton, a Biographical Study" (1869). He had been Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, and a Fellow of that Society, when in 1853 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto, Canada. The growth and prosperity of the University is largely due to his efforts. He was for four years editor of the Journal of the Canadian Institute, and in 1859 and 1860 was President of the Institute.

WILSON, ERASMUS, F.R.S., surgeon, born in 1809 ; became a Mem-

ber of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831; Fellow by election in 1843; Member of Council in 1870. He founded the Chair of Dermatology and Museum of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons in 1869, and was elected the first Professor. Mr. Wilson, who is eminent for his knowledge of diseases of the skin, began his professional life as an anatomist; and has written "The Dissector's Manual;" "The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum;" and edited Anatomical Plates in four volumes folio; "Diseases of the Skin;" "The Student's Book of Diseases of the Skin;" "Portraits of Diseases of the Skin," folio, plates; "Lectures on Dermatology;" "Descriptive Catalogue of the Dermatological Specimens contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons;" "On Eczema and Eczematous Eruptions;" "On Syphilis and Syphilitic Eruptions;" "On Ringworm;" "Inquiry into the Frequency, Duration, and Cause of Diseases of the Skin;" "On Healthy Skin, a Popular Treatise on its Management;" "Report on Leprosy," the article on "Skin and its Diseases," in Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary;" "Lectures on the Diseases of the Skin" in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, *British Medical Journal*, and *Lancet;* Essays and Papers on Dermatological and other subjects in the *Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Veterinary Transactions*, *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and other journals. Mr. Wilson is the founder and editor of a quarterly journal of cutaneous medicine. In addition to the above works he has published "Food, as a Means of Prevention of Disease;" "The Eastern, or Turkish Bath;" "A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium;" "History of the Middlesex Hospital;" an edition of "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life;" articles in *Todd's Cyclopædia;* and "Cleopatra's Needle, with brief notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks," 1878.

WILSON, The Rev. Henry Bristow, B.D., son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in the City of London, born in 1803, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow and Tutor. He graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1855, and was one of the four resident Tutors, who, in 1841, issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Rev. H. B. Wilson was appointed successively by the University a Select Preacher, Public Examiner, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and Bampton Lecturer in 1851. He was preferred by his college, in 1850, to the Vicarage of Great Staughton, Hunts, where he has since resided. He has written several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University questions, an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension," in the "Oxford Essays," published in 1857, and the "National Church," in "Essays and Reviews." In 1862 he was sentenced by the Judge of the Court of Arches to be suspended for one year from his benefice, on account of certain alleged errors contained in his contribution to the last-named publication. This sentence was reversed on appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Wilson published the argument delivered by him as "A Speech before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Wilson *v.* Fendall," 1863.

WILSON, The Right Rev. William Scott, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in 1859.

WILTON, Miss Marie Effie. (*See* Bancroft, Mrs.)

WINDHORST, Ludwig, the Parliamentary leader of the Catholic party in Prussia, was born Jan. 17, 1812. He attended the "Carolinum" in Osnabrück, and continued his studies at Göttingen and Heidelberg. He became an advocate, and then

syndie and presiding member of the Consistory at Osnabrück ; afterwards, " Ober-Appellationsrath " in Kalbe ; from 1863 to 1865 he was Minister of Justice at Hanover ; and finally, he was nominated Chief Syndic of the Crown in Kalbe. From 1849 to 1866, he was a member of the Assembly of the Estates of the Realm, and in 1851 President of the Second Chamber of the same. He became a member of the Constituent and the regular Reichstag ; and since 1867 he has been a member of the Prussian House of Deputies.

WINMARLEIGH (Lord), The Right Hon. John Wilson-Patten, is the eldest son of the late Thomas Wilson-Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, M.P., who assumed the additional surname of Wilson on succeeding to the estates of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was born in 1802, and received his education at Eton, together with the late Earls of Derby and Carlisle, Lord Halifax, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole and others who have taken a prominent part in public affairs. From Eton he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, and on leaving the University he spent three years on the Continent, visiting most of the countries of Europe. In 1830 he was elected without opposition one of the Knights of the Shire in the Conservative interest, for the whole county of Lancaster, as the colleague of Lord Stanley, afterwards thirteenth Earl of Derby. He voted for the second reading of the Reform Bill in 1831, but not having been able to pledge himself to all its details he retired at the general election of that year. However, he was re-elected in 1832 for the Northern Division of the county (comprising the present Northern and North-Eastern Divisions) as the colleague of the late Earl of Derby (the fourteenth Earl). He continued to be one of the representatives of the old Northern Division of Lancashire without opposition till 1868 ; on the county being again subdivided he was elected for the present Northern Division and remained one of its representatives till 1874, when he was called to the House of Peers. Thus for forty-two years Colonel Wilson-Patten represented North Lancashire in the House of Commons, where he acquired great popularity and a high reputation for skill in debate. While in the Lower House he filled the offices of Chairman of Committees of the whole House, from Nov., 1852, till April, 1853 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from June, 1867, to Sept., 1868 ; and Chief Secretary for Ireland from the last date to December following. The services rendered by him to the Conservative party were rewarded by his elevation to the peerage in March, 1874, when, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was created Baron Winmarleigh. From 1842 to 1872 he was Colonel of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and he continues to be its honorary Colonel. He accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar at the time of the Crimean War, and on his return to England he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp. His Lordship has acted as Vice-Lieutenant of Lancashire in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, and he has taken an active interest in most of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing questions which had been brought forward in the present half century.

WODEHOUSE, Sir Philip Edmond, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Ed. Wodehouse, Esq., many years one of the members in the Conservative interest for East Norfolk, and a cousin of the Earl of Kimberley, born about 1812, was for some years in the Civil Service at Ceylon. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, and in 1861 was promoted to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sir George Grey to his former post in New Zealand. He was made a K.C.B. (civil), in 1863. He resigned the Governorship of the Cape in Aug., 1870. He was appointed Governor of Bombay from March, 1872, to Jan.

1877. His wife, a daughter of F. J. Templar, Esq., died at Cape Town, Oct. 6, 1866.

WÖHLER, FRIEDRICH, born near Frankfort, July 31, 1809, studied the natural sciences at Marburg and Heidelberg. Having taken his doctor's degree, he proceeded, in 1824, to Sweden, where he studied chemistry under Berzelius. On his return to Germany, he was for several years Professor in the Berlin School of Arts and Trades, in 1832 was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the new School of Arts and Trades at Cassel, and in 1836 occupied a chair of Medicine, and took direction of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He has made several chemical discoveries; among others, a new method of obtaining pure nickel; was the first to obtain aluminium in an isolated state; and detailed accounts of his discoveries are given in the scientific journals of Germany. He has published several distinct works on chemical subjects, which have been translated, and is member of various scientific bodies. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, has received various foreign decorations, was elected a corresponding member or the Institute in June, 1864, and is Inspector-General of Pharmacies in the kingdom of Hanover.

WOLSELEY, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET JOSEPH, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th regiment of Foot, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1833. He entered the army as Ensign in March, 1852; became a Captain in Jan., 1855; Major of the 90th Foot in March, 1858; Lieut.-Col. in the army in April, 1859; and Colonel in June, 1865. He served with the 80th Foot in the Burmese War of 1852-53, for which he received a medal. Afterwards he achieved distinction in the Crimea, where he served with the 90th Light Infantry. At the siege of Sebastopol he was severely wounded, after which he received the Legion of Honour, and the fifth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet Lieut.-Col. and mentioned with commendation in dispatches. In 1860 he served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General throughout the Chinese campaign, for which he received a medal and two clasps. He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada in Oct., 1867, and commanded the expedition to the Red River; was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1870; and was assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters in 1871. He was appointed in Aug., 1873, to command the troops on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, with the local rank of Major-General. On Sept. 12, 1873, he and his staff embarked at Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa. Arriving there in advance of his troops, he commenced his inland march in the last days of 1873, and Capt. Glover in the East, and other officers in the West, were commissioned to raise native levies with which they were to effect a diversion as all the separate forces converged on the capital. The Fantees, with few exceptions, proved utterly worthless as auxiliaries, and there was great difficulty in retaining the bearers and camp followers, whose services were indispensable to the army. The resistance offered by the enemy, though it was resolute and obstinate, was overcome without the occurrence of any serious check. After several skirmishes the Ashantees made a final stand in the neighbourhood of the capital; and, after defeating the enemy, Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Feb. 5, entered Coomassie, and received the submission of the King, who agreed to appoint Commissioners to conclude a treaty. After a stay of three or four days Sir Garnet Wolseley thought it prudent to begin his return march, and he halted at Adamsi to

await the Ashantee agents. The King's fidelity to his engagements was confirmed by the arrival of Capt. Glover with his contingents on the north of Coomassie, though he had not yet been able to open communications with the General-in-Chief. Captain Glover afterwards marched through the capital to the coast without opposition; and the European troops were re-embarked in accordance with the original plan, before the commencement of the unhealthy season. The success of the expedition justified the confidence which had been reposed in the Commander-in-Chief. On his return to England Sir Garnet Wolseley received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000 for his "courage, energy, and perseverance," in the conduct of the Ashantee War; was created a K.C.B.; and was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword of the value of 100 guineas, Oct. 22, 1874. He was appointed to command the auxiliary forces in April, 1874. At the commencement of the following year he was dispatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony and to advise upon several important points connected with the management of native affairs and the best form of defensive organization. On Oct. 2, 1875, he landed at Portsmouth, accompanied by his staff, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope. He remained in command of the auxiliary forces till Nov., 1876, when he was nominated a member of the Council of India. On July 12, 1878, he was appointed the Administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the same island. Sir Garnet is the author of "Narrative of the War with China in 1860, to which is added the Account of a Short Residence with the Tai-Ping Rebels at Nankin, and a Voyage from thence to Hankon," 1862; "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service," 1869, 2nd edit., 1871; "The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for enabling our Troops to meet a Continental Army," printed in "Essays Written for the Wellington Prize," 1872; "Marley Castle," a novel, 2 vols., 1877; "France as a Military Power in 1870 and 1878" in the *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1878.

WOOD, FERNANDO, born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1812. He went to New York while a boy, and was for a time a working cigar maker, but subsequently entered successfully into mercantile business. He became prominent in local politics, and was in 1840 elected a Representative in Congress. In 1854 he was elected Mayor of New York, and was several times re-elected. Just before the civil war, while Mayor of New York, he became noted for his opposition to the measures of the Federal Government, but when hostilities broke out, he was in favour of prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union. In 1862 he was again elected a Representative in Congress, and has been re-elected at each successive term. He gradually came to be recognised as one of the ablest leaders in the Democratic party, and in 1878 was Chairman of a Committee which reported a new and simplified tariff bill, the scope of which was to greatly diminish the number of articles liable to pay duty.

WOOD, MRS. HENRY, novelist, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester, born in Worcestershire about 1820, inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age was married to Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Magazine* and *Bentley's Miscellany*, and "Danebury House," her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance), was published in 1860. It was followed by "East Lynne," which

achieved a remarkable success, in 1861; "The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," and "A Foggy Night at Offord" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), in 1862; "William Allair; or, Running away to Sea," a book for boys; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," and "Verner's Pride," in 1863; "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "Oswald Cray," and "Trevlyn Hold; or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir," in 1864; "Mildred Arkell," a novel, in 1865; "Elster's Folly," a novel, and "St. Martin's Eve," a novel, in 1866; "A Life Secret," in 1867; "Roland Yorke," in 1869; "George Canterbury's Will," and "Bessy Rane," in 1870; "Dene Hollow," in 1871; "Within the Maze," in 1872; "Master of Greylands," in 1873; "Edina," in 1876; and "Pomeroy Abbey," in 1878. Mrs. Wood is editor of the *Argosy*, a sixpenny monthly magazine.

WOOD, The Rev. John George, M.A., F.L.S., son of a surgeon, at one time Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London in 1827, was educated at Ashbourne Grammar School, entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1844, was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained, in 1852, as Chaplain to the boatman's floating chapel, Oxford; was appointed Assistant-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1856, and resigned the appointment on account of ill-health in 1862. He was elected Precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union in 1868. He has written several valuable works on Zoology; among others, a "Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," and "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." He has published a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed. It consists of "Common Objects of the Sea Shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," "Common Shells of the Sea Shore," the "Common Moths of England," and the "Common Beetles of England," each appropriately illustrated; followed by "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," an important work, in which the dwellings of various animals are described and figured, and arranged according to the method in which they are formed; and "Bible Animals," being a full description of every living creature mentioned in the Scriptures. He has nearly completed "Insects at Home," the work being an account of the habits of British insects, profusely illustrated on a new plan; "Old Testament History," and "New Testament History," for the use of preparatory schools; "Natural History of Man," an important work in two volumes, describing the manners and customs of the uncivilized races of man, and richly illustrated with portraits and drawings of weapons and implements used by them; together with many other educational works. The Rev. J. G. Wood's *magnum opus* is his larger "Natural History," in three volumes, which is enriched with a number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration. He edited for some time the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and was one of the associate commissioners of the Great Exhibition at Paris in 1867. His more recent works are:—"Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter," 2 vols., 1874; "Out of Doors; a Selection of Original Articles on Practical Natural History," 1874; and "Insects Abroad: a Popular Account of Foreign Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations," 1874.

WOODFORD, The Right Rev. James Russell, D.D., Bishop of Ely, was born at Henley-on-Thames

April 30, 1820, and after a preliminary training at Merchant Taylors' School, was sent to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1842, obtaining honours as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and as a second-class man in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained deacon in 1843, and priest in 1845. Mr. Woodford held the incumbency of the new district church of St. Mark's, Easton, between Stapleton and Bristol, from 1847 to 1855, when he was presented by Bishop Monk to the vicarage of Kempsford, Gloucestershire ; this living he held down to 1868, when he was chosen by the trustees of the parish church and vicarage of Leeds as successor to Dr. Atlay in that important position, on the elevation of the latter to the See of Hereford. He was also for some years examining chaplain to the late Bishop Wilberforce, who, in 1867, bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Christ Church, Oxford ; and he was appointed Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1864, 1867, and 1873. He was nominated to the Bishopric of Ely, when Dr. Harold Browne was translated to Winchester ; and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 14, 1873. Dr. Woodford is the author of several volumes of "Sermons," "Lectures," &c., including "Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge," "Lectures on the Creed," "Lectures on the Church, Past and Present;" and he was the editor of the third series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons."

WOODS, Sir Albert William, F.S.A., was born in 1816, being a son of Sir William Woods, who filled the office of Garter King-at-Arms from 1838 until his death in 1842. He entered the College of Arms as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1841, and became Registrar of the College in April, 1866. He was advanced to the office of Garter Principal King-at-Arms, Oct. 25, 1869, in succession to Sir Charles George Young, deceased, and received the honour of knighthood on the 11th of the following month. He was attached to the missions for investing the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Garter. Sir A. W. Woods holds the office of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, and King-at-Arms to that of St. Michael and St. George.

WOOLNER, Thomas, R.A., was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1825, and received his education in a school at Ipswich. When only thirteen years of age he evinced a talent for sculpture, and he was placed in the studio of William Behnes, under whose able guidance he studied with great diligence for six years, acquiring remarkable skill as a sculptor, and becoming an accomplished draughtsman. His first models were of a poetical and historical character. "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Prince Edward's Wound" was exhibited at the Royal Academy (1843), and a life-size group of "The Death of Boadicea" in Westminster Hall. The latter attracted particular attention, and was regarded as a work of great promise in the inventive or ideal style of sculpture. Following up this success, Mr. Woolner exhibited figures of "Puck" and of "Titania with her Indian Boy" at the British Institution, and an "Eros and Euphrosyne" and "The Rainbow" at the Royal Academy in 1848. Two years later, in conjunction with Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, he took a leading part in establishing "The Germ," a short-lived periodical in which the ideas of those artists, who were afterwards called "Pre-Raphaelites," first found expression. Mr. Woolner's contributions consisted of a number of graceful poems, which, with others from his pen, were afterwards collected in a volume entitled "My Beautiful Lady," that appeared in 1863, and reached a third edition

in 1866. Mr. Woolner went to Australia in 1854, and during a residence of two years there he modelled a number of characteristic likenesses in medallion. On his return to this country his first important production was a life-size statue of Lord Bacon, for the new Museum at Oxford. Among his subsequent works are statues of Prince Albert, for Oxford; Lord Macaulay, for Trinity College, Cambridge; William III., for the Houses of Parliament; Sir Bartle Frere, for Bombay; Dr. Whewell, for Cambridge; Lord Lawrence, for Calcutta; and Lord Palmerston, for Palace Yard; busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Dr. Newman, Mr. Darwin, Rajah Brooke, Sir William Fairbairn, Professor Sedgwick, Sir Wm. Hooker, Richard Cobden, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, Mr. Gladstone, Viscount Sandon, Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, Professor Lushington (for the University of Glasgow), Mr. John Simon (for the College of Surgeons), and Professor Huxley; also "Elaine with the Shield of Sir Lancelot," "Ophelia," "Virgil bewailing the banishment of Coriolanus," "Guinevere," and "Achilles and Pallas shouting from the Trenches," the latter being his diploma work exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. Mr. Woolner is now (1878) engaged on a colossal statue in bronze of Captain Cook for the Government of New South Wales; it is to be erected in Hyde Park, Sydney, overlooking Sydney Harbour. In 1871, Mr. Woolner was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in Dec., 1874, he received the final honour of being nominated a Royal Academician. On the death of Mr. Henry Weekes, in 1877, he was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy.

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, D.D., LL.D., was born at New York, Oct. 31, 1801. He graduated at Yale College in 1820; studied theology at Princeton, and subsequently spent three years in Germany. In 1831 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Yale College, and fifteen years later President of that College. He resigned the presidency in 1871, but continued in the faculty. Besides many occasional orations, addresses, and essays, he has published editions of "The Alcestis" of Euripides; "The Antigone" of Sophocles; "The Prometheus" of Æschylus; "The Electra" of Sophocles; and "The Gorgias" of Plato. Among his other works are, "Inauguration Discourse as President of Yale College" (1846); "Historical Discourses at the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College" (1850); "Introduction to the Study of International Law" (1860, revised edition, 1874); "Addresses commemorative of the Life and Services of Jeremiah Day, late President of Yale College" (1867); "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation, with Special Reference to the United States" (1869).

WORBOISE, Emma Jane, daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, was born in 1825. Having been left an orphan when very young, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters, established at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson; was married to a gentleman of French descent, and is now a widow. This lady has written several works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," published in 1850; "Anny Wilton: Lights and Shades of Christian Life," in 1855; "Grace Hamilton's School Days," in 1856; "Kingsdown Lodge: or, Seed-Time and Harvest," and "Wife's Trials, a Tale," in 1858; "Millicent Kendrick: or, the Search after Happiness," in 1862; "Lottie Lonsdale: or, Chains and Links," and "Married Life: or, Philip and Edith," in 1863; "Thornycroft Hall," "Lillingstones of Lillingstone," and "Labour and Wait: or, Evelyn's Story," in 1864; "St. Bertha's: or, the Heiress of Arne," in 1865; "Sir Julian's Wife," and "Violet Vaughan," in 1866; "Chrystabel," in

1872; and "The House of Bondage," in 1873. She has contributed to periodical literature, edits the *Christian World*, and preserves the cognomen under which she first became known to the public.

WORCESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* PHILPOTT, DR.)

WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.C.L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin verse in 1827, and for the Latin essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a studentship by the Dean. He was no less distinguished for athletic exercises, being, in 1829, one of the Oxford eight, and also one of the Oxford eleven, and successful in both encounters with the sister University. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Christ Church for two or three years as a private tutor, and had among his pupils the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was selected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in 1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years, during which time the institution was in a great measure indebted to him for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis, and he materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) having been erected solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship of Glenalmond, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. He is one of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrews are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions; among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," published in 1839, and now in the sixteenth edition; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848; a volume "On Shakspere's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," in 1854; "and "A Greek Primer," in 1870. His other publications are, "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," in 1846; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," fourth (enlarged) edition, 1864; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; among which may be specified "A United Church for the United Kingdom," advocated in a tercentenary discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a "Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860; and "The Outlines of the

Christian Ministry delineated and brought to the Test of Reason, Holy Scripture, History, and Experience; with a view to the Reconciliation of Existing Differences concerning it, especially between Presbyterians and Episcopalians," 1872.

WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, son of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., the well-known banker of Birmingham; nephew of William Wordsworth, the celebrated poet, and younger brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was born in 1807, and educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge and Head Master of Harrow School, which post he held until 1844, when the late Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminister Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847-8, and in 1869 he was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, being consecrated on Feb. 24 in Westminster Abbey. He took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872. His best known works are his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes; "The Old Testament, in the Authorized Version, with Notes and Introductions;" "The Holy Year, or Original Hymns;" "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive;" "St. Hippolytus and the Church in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered Philosophumena); "Diary in France;" "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the ancient MSS.; a "Tour in Italy;" "Sermons on the Church of Ireland, her History and Claims;" "On Union with Rome;" "Sermons on the Maccabees and the Church," 1871; "An Answer to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Pius IX.;" "A Charge to the Diocese of Lincoln," 1870; "A Lecture on Art, delivered at St, Mary's Church, Nottingham, in connection with the proposed Museum of Art on the Castle Hill in that town," 1875. Dr. Wordsworth edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D." He married, in 1838, Susanna Hatley Frere, daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Twyford House, Berks, a niece of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the friend of Canning.

WORSAAE, HANS JAKOB ASMUSSEN, archæologist, born at Veile (Jutland), March 14, 1821, commenced his studies in the College of Horsen, and finished them at Copenhagen in 1838. He gave up the study of theology and jurisprudence in order to devote himself to the history of his country, studied for several years the Scandinavian antiquities in the Royal Museum, and travelled in Germany, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere, collecting everything that could serve to throw light upon the early history and arts of the Scandinavian people. He holds a distinguished place amongst Danish literary men, and has written in his own language, and in English, several works not only interesting to Danes, but also to British antiquaries.

WRATISLAW, THE REV. ALBERT HENRY, M.A., born in 1821, and educated at Rugby School, and then at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar-school, Felstead, in 1852, and of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1855. He has written "Lyra Czecho-

Slavonska, Bohemian Poems, translated," published in 1849 ; "Queen's Court Manuscript, with Bohemian Poems," in 1852 ; "Ellisian Greek Exercises," in 1855 ; "Barabbas the Scape-goat, Sermons," in 1859; "Notes and Dissertations on Scripture," in 1863 ; "Plea for Rugby School," in 1864 ; "The Adventures of Baron Wratislaw of Mitrowitz in his Sojourn and Captivity at Constantinople, at the end of the sixteenth century ;" "The Diary of an Embassy from King George of Bohemia to Louis XI. of France, in 1464," translated from the Slavonic ; "Life, Legend, and Canonization of St. John Nepomucen," 1873 ; school-books and pamphlets.

WRANGELL (Baron), Ferdinand Petrovich, Von, Arctic navigator and traveller in the Russian service, born in Esthonia, about 1795, was educated in the School for Naval Cadets at St. Petersburg, and in 1817 served as an officer under Capt. Golovin, in his voyage round the world, in the sloop *Kamschatka*. The principal voyages and travels of Von Wrangell—all devoted to Polar and Siberian explorations—were accomplished between the years 1820 and 1836, and his most remarkable exploits were performed in two expeditions in search of land, alleged by the natives of Indigirka and Kolyma to exist in the north of the Polar Sea. The greater part of his journeys on these occasions was performed in sledges, drawn by dogs over the vast continents of Polar ice. He attained a latitude of two minutes above the seventy-second degree, but without making the discovery of the land of which he was in search. He is the author of several works on travel and ethnology, has filled high positions in the Russian service, and is known and highly respected by the *savans* of foreign nations. For his various successful exertions he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1847, retired from the service in 1849, and has since been Director of the privileged company established for trading with the Russian possessions in America.

WRIGHT, William, LL.D., born in India, Presidency of Bengal, Jan. 17, 1830, was educated at St. Andrews, Fife, and Halle, Prussia. He was appointed Professor of Arabic in University College, London, in 1855 ; in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856 ; Assistant in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, in 1861 ; Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in 1869; Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1870. He is a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge ; LL.D. *honoris causa*, of Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews ; and Ph.D. *honoris causa*, of Leyden. He has published "The Travels of Ibn Jubair (Arabic)," Leyden, 1852 ; "Analectes sur l'Histoire et la Litérature des Arabes d'Espagne par al-Makkari, livres i-iv," Leyden, 1855 (the remaining portions of this Arabic work were edited by Prof. Krehl of Leipsic, Professor Dozy of Leyden, and M. Dugat of Paris) ; "The Book of Jonah in four Oriental Versions, with Glossaries," London, 1857 ; "Opuscula Arabica," Leyden, 1859 ; "A Grammar of the Arabic Language," 2 vols., London, 1859-62 (the second edition is in the press) ; "The Kāmil of el-Mubarrad," (Arabic), edited for the German Oriental Society, Leipsic, 1864-74 ; "Contributions to the Apocryphal Literature of the New Testament" (Syriac and English), London, 1865 ; "The Homilies of Aphraates" (vol. i., Syriac), London, 1869; "An Arabic Reading-book," part first, London, 1870 ; "Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles" (Syriac and English), 2 vols., London, 1871 ; and "Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. in the British Museum," 3 vols., 1870-72.

WÜLLERSTORF (Baron), Bernhard von Wüllerstorf-Urbair, born at Trieste, Jan. 29, 1816, received his first education at Padua, entered the College of Pioneers, at Tulln, near Vienna, and became in 1833 a cadet in the Imperial navy. He studied astronomy under the cele-

brated Von Littrow ; was appointed in 1839 Director of the Nautical Observatory at Venice ; and married in 1847 Miss H. O'Connor, an Irish lady, who died in 1848, in which year he proved his fidelity to the Imperial dynasty by personal sacrifices, and was decorated with the Iron Cross of the third class. In 1849 he was appointed Commodore, organized the Naval Academy, and afterwards held the important post of referee to the High Admiral ; and in April, 1857, he took command of the *Novara*, commissioned for a tour of scientific observation. He returned home in 1859, and published the result of these important researches, attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1861, and was sent to Vienna as Representative of the Navy in the Reichsrath. In Aug. of that year he married the Countess Léonie Rothkirch Panthen. In the following winter he was commissioned by the Government to visit Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, in order to study new inventions in shipbuilding and iron manufactories. Upon his return he was appointed Admiral of the Port of Venice, and in 1864 Commander-in-Chief of the allied fleets in the German Ocean. When the war was over he retired to Gratz, in Styria, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Political Economy. He resigned that office at the expiration of two years. Under his superintendence the treaty of Commerce between England and Austria was negotiated. He is well known for his comprehensive reports and valuable comments on politico-economical subjects, which afford conclusive evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the wants of Austrian industry and commerce.

WURTEMBERG, KING OF. (*See* CHARLES I.)

Y.

YATES, EDMUND HODGSON, son of the well-known actor, who was sometime lesssee of the Adelphi, born in July, 1831, was for many years Chief of the Missing Letter Department in the Post-Office. He has written "My Haunts and their Frequenters," published in 1854 ; "After Office Hours," in 1861 ; "Broken to Harness," a Story, in 1864 ; "Business of Pleasure," "Pages in Waiting," and "Running the Gauntlet, a Novel," in 1865 ; and "Kissing the Rod," and "Land at Last, a Novel," in 1866. In conjunction with the late Mr. F. E. Smedley, he wrote "Mirth and Metre, by Two Merry Men," published in 1854 ; in conjunction with the late Mr. R. B. Brough, edited "Our Miscellany," which appeared in 1857-8 ; prepared a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews the Elder," published in 1860 ; and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." Mr. Yates, who has written some dramas, and was the theatrical critic of the *Daily News* for six years, edited the *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel "Broken to Harness" appeared as a serial in 1864-5 ; was the first editor of *Tinsley's Magazine ;* and a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*, in which his novel "Black Sheep" was the leading serial story in 1866-7. His more recent novels are "Wrecked in Port," 1869 ; "Dr. Wainwright's Patient," 1871 ; "Nobody's Fortune," 1871 ; "The Yellow Flag," 1873 ; and "The Impending Sword," 1874. In May, 1872, Mr. Yates retired from the Post-Office in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. In the course of that year he went on a lecturing tour in the United States, and in May, 1873, he was appointed London representative of the *New York Herald*, which post he resigned in July, 1874, when he established *The World*, "a journal for men and women," which has had the most extraordinary success, and of which he still remains sole proprietor and editor.

YEAMES, WILLIAM FREDERICK, R.A., was born in Dec., 1835, at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, South

Russia, of which port his father, Mr. William Yeames, was her Britannic Majesty's Consul. During the years 1842 and 1843 the subject of this notice travelled with his family through Italy. After returning to Russia and spending the winter at Odessa, the family went to Dresden, and there remained till the spring of 1848, when it removed to London. Mr. Yeames received his first instruction in art from Mr. George Scharf, who taught him drawing and anatomy. The young artist also practised drawing from casts in the studio of Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott. In 1852 Mr. Yeames left England, in order to advance his art-education in Italy; and studied at Florence, first for two years under the direction of Professor Pollastrini, of the Florence Academy, afterwards under Signor Raffaelle Buonajuti. Subsequently he spent eighteen months in Rome, and at length, in 1858, he returned to England. In 1859 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait and "The Staunch Friends," a subject-picture of a jester and monkey. In 1861 he was represented there by works entitled "Il Sonetto," with illustrative lines from Petrarch, and "The Toilet;" in 1862 by "Rescued," a boy saved from drowning; in 1863 by "The Meeting of Sir Thomas More with his Daughter after his Sentence to Death;" in 1864 by "La Reine Malheureuse," Queen Henrietta Maria taking refuge from the fire of the Parliament ships in Burlington Bay; in 1865 by "Arming the Young Knight;" and in 1866 by "Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors after the News of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew." In June, 1866, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Since then he has exhibited: "The Dawn of the Reformation," in 1867; "The Chimney Corner" and "Lady Jane Grey in the Tower," in 1868; "The Fugitive Jacobite" and "Alarming Footsteps," in 1869; "Maunday Thursday" and "Love's Young Dream," in 1870; "Dr. Harvey and the Children of Charles I.," in 1871; "The Old Parishioner," in 1872; "The Path of Roses," in 1873; "The Appeal to the Podestà," "Flowers for Hall and Bower," and "The Christening," in 1874; "Pour les Pauvres" and "The Suitor." in 1875; "La Contadinella," "The Last Bit of Scandal," and "Campo dei SS. Apostoli, Venice," in 1876; "Waking" and "Amy Robsart," in 1877; and "When Did You Last See Your Father?" in 1878. Mr. Yeames was elected a Royal Academician June 19, 1878.

YOLLAND, Col. William, R.E., F.R.S., youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first Earl of Morley, born in 1810, was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal Engineers in 1828. He rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1855, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 till 1834-5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-Gen. (then Col.) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed till 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 till 1852, when he was transferred to the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and to Enniskillen in 1853. While acting on the Ordnance Survey, he was entrusted with the preparation for publication of the Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower in 1841, and the compilation of "An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827-8-9." Afterwards he superintended the publication of the "Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the years 1842 and 1850, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various

Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland." At the request of Col. Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "Geodesy," which forms part of the "Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and in 1856 was selected as the Engineer member (jointly with Col. W. J. Smith, R.A., and the Rev. W. C. Lake) of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of reorganizing the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." The commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and the results of their inquiries and their recommendations were embodied in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, CHARLES DUKE, M.A., son of the Rev. Charles Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. He has compiled "English and Greek Lexicon," published in 1849; "Gradus ad Parnassum, with Dictionary of Epithets," in 1850, published at the request of the Head Master of Eton, and other school authorities; "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," in two parts, in 1855-6; "History of England to the Peace of Paris, 1856," in 1857, 2nd edition in 1871; short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederick the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method, in 1858; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in 1860; a school edition of Virgil, with English notes, in 1861; "History of the British Navy," in 1863; "English-Greek Lexicon, abridged," in 1864; "History of France under the Bourbons, A.D. 1589-1830," in 1866; "Three Centuries of Modern History," in 1872; "History of the English Revolution of 1688," in 1874; and has contributed to periodical literature.

YONGE, CHARLOTTE MARY, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, a magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The best known works attributed to her are, "The Heir of Redclyffe;" "Heartsease;" "Dynevor Terrace;" "The Daisy Chain;" "The Young Stepmother; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "Hopes and Fears, or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "The Lances of Lynwood;" "The Little Duke;" "Clever Woman of the Family;" "Prince and the Page: a Story of the Last Crusade;" and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest." Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she gave £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge has published "Marie Thérèse de Lamourons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; "History of Christian Names and their Derivation;" "The Story of English Missionary Workers," in "Macmillan's Sunday Library," 1871; "Lady Hester," 1873; "Life of John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop of the Melanesian Islands," 2 vols., 1873; "Stories of English History," 1874; "Stories of Greek History for

the Little Ones," 1876; "Aunt Charlotte's German History for the Little Ones," 1877; and "Aunt Charlotte's Roman History for the Little Ones," 1877.

YORK, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* THOMSON, DR.)

YORKE, FIELD-MARSHAL GENERAL SIR CHARLES, G.C.B., son of the late Colonel Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, born in Dec., 1790, and educated at Winchester, entered the army at an early age, served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular war, and was present at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez, at the sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz, and at the battle of Waterloo. He served at the Cape of Good Hope in the last Kaffir war, in 1852-3, has received the war medal with ten clasps, and is a General in the army. Having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, he was transferred, in 1863, to be Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and acted as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards from 1854 till 1860. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted G.C.B. in 1861. He was appointed Constable of the Tower, in succession to the late Sir William Gomm, in June, 1877. He attained the rank of Field-Marshal in the army in June, 1877.

YOUNG, SIR ALLEN, arctic navigator, formerly commanded a ship in the merchant service; and among the many officers of that service who did good work and gained credit at Balaclava during the Russian war, there was no commander whose services were more warmly acknowledged by the late Lord Lyons than were those of Captain Allen Young. Subsequently he volunteered and filled a responsible position on board Lady Franklin's little ship, the *Fox*, in McClintock's memorable voyage (1857-60), when the fate of Franklin and his companions was solved. As an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve his commission bears date from the first creation of the force. In 1875, principally at his own expense, he made in his yacht, the *Pandora*, a gallant though unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the North-West Passage, and to throw some further light on the proceedings of the lost expedition under Franklin, by a search for their records on King William's Land. Again, in 1876, he refitted the *Pandora* for a second attempt, with the same objects in view; but the Admiralty, having been unexpectedly called upon to communicate with the depôts of the Government Expedition in Smith's Sound, Captain Young readily responded to an invitation to fulfil this important duty, which he did at no small risk, and in a manner which was deemed thoroughly satisfactory. In recognition of this service the Queen conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, March 12, 1877.

YOUNG, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE, a Scotch Lord of Session, with the courtesy title of Lord Young, eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, born in 1819 and educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and retired in 1866. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868, he again became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in Oct., 1869, he was appointed Lord Advocate in the place of the Right Hon. J. Moncrieff. Mr. Young was sheriff of Inverness-shire from 1853 till 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington from 1860 till 1862. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected member in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wigton, and was again returned in 1865 and 1868. He was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874, but in the same month he was, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, created a Lord of Session and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

YOUNG, JAMES, was born in Drygate, Glasgow, July, 1811, and received an elementary education, after-

wards working with his father as a joiner. At the age of 18 he was attracted by the lectures of Thomas Graham, F.R.S., the late master of the Mint, then a lecturer on chemistry at the Andersonian Institution, now Anderson's College. By degrees he became well acquainted with Graham, and in 1832 became his assistant, in which position he remained for seven years, part of the time being in London, when Graham became professor at University College. After this time, four years and a half as manager at Messrs. Muspratt's late chemical works at Newton, and somewhat longer at Messrs. Tennant's works at Manchester, gave him abundant practical experience. About 1847 Dr. Playfair told him of a petroleum spring in a coal mine belonging to Mr. Oakes, in Derbyshire. Mr. Young submitted the oil to long and careful examination, and found modes of rendering it useful to society. With the aid of Mr. Meldrum as manager at Alfreton the spring was made to furnish a lubricating oil for machinery and a lighter oil for burning in lamps. But the product was small and the supply of raw material soon entirely ceased. What was to be done? The oil had evidently come from the coal, and surely it could be produced from it artificially. This idea led to the slow distillation process which he claimed in a patent, whilst the richness of the Bathgate coal decided that the works for carrying it out should be established there. Bathgate is a town between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. Binney, F.R.S., of Manchester, was associated with him, Mr. Meldrum being managing partner at the works. When the firm dissolved Mr. Young carried on the whole, and built a still larger establishment at Addiewell, seven miles distant. Both of these he sold to a company which now carries them on. The work, for which a large portion of the world has to thank Mr. Young, is this: he has reduced the price of light, and as he says where a shilling was spent on candles he gave an equal amount of light for one penny. The value of petroleum and of coal oil was shown by him, and led to the development of the oil wells of America, as well as to the enormous distillation of coal and shale in this country and great part of Europe, whilst the oil itself has penetrated far into the East. Mr. Young's works are well known as producing a large amount of paraffin oil, but he is less known as the manufacturer of solid paraffin, which he is always pleased in considering as the veritable coal gas, solidified and made into a candle. This solid gas and beautiful substance is now a great manufacture. Anderson's College has been enriched by Mr. Young by the addition of a chair of practical chemistry with an endowment of fifteen thousand guineas, and in its success he takes much interest. In memory of his friend Professor Graham, to whom he was strongly attached to the last, he presented to the city of Glasgow a bronze statue of that chemist. This stands at the south-east corner of George Square. He also printed the collected works of that eminent chemist, and distributed the whole edition privately. His early and most intimate friend, Dr. Livingstone, always received his warmest attention, and he sent out an expedition to West Africa to find him. This was recalled on the death of that traveller. His latest scientific act was the use of lime for preventing the corrosion of iron ships by the bilge water, a process adopted by the Admiralty. Mr. Young has a house and estate at Durris on the Scottish Dee, but lives chiefly at Kelly, his house on the Firth of Clyde.

YOUNG, JOHN RADFORD, mathematician, born of humble parents in London, in April, 1799, was almost entirely self-educated. In 1833 he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. In 1847 Professor Young published a paper in *The Transactions of the Cambridge*

Philosophical Society, "On the Principle of Continuity in reference to Certain Results of Analysis," and in 1848 a paper in *The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, "On an Extension of a Theorem of Euler." He had discovered and published in 1844 a proof of Newton's rule for determining the number of Imaginary Roots in an Equation. A principle, affirmed in this proof to be *axiomatic*, was afterwards objected to as being undemonstrated. The objection was removed by the author in a paper "On the Completion of the Demonstration of Newton's Rule," published in *The Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1866, in which paper, as also in a subsequent one in the magazine for August, theorems of independent interest were given. In 1863 Professor Young published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture and not Antagonistic to it," being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists, Miracles, &c. This was followed in 1865 by "Modern Scepticism viewed in relation to Modern Science, more especially in reference to the Doctrines of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell and Darwin." Professor Young's latest productions are a paper in *The Transactions of the Victoria Institute* for 1866, "On the Origin of Speech," and a memoir in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* for 1868, "On the Imaginary Roots of Numerical Equations."

Z.

ZANARDELLI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian statesman, was born in 1826, in Brescia. He became a student in the Ghislieri College at Pavia, and took his degree as Doctor of Law in 1848. He enrolled himself in the legion of students which was formed at that time, and took part in the war of independence. Returning to Brescia after August, 1848, he there prepared the rising which took place in March, 1849. He escaped, and subsequently returned, in consequence of the amnesty granted by the Austrian Government, to Brescia, where, from 1851 to 1859, he lived as a private teacher of jurisprudence. When Lombardy became free, in 1859, Zanardelli sat in the Piedmontese Legislature in several Parliaments for Isco. In 1866 he became *commissario regio* of the Province of Belluno, under the Ministry of Ricasoli. In 1869 he sat on the commission of inquiry into the tobacco Regia. At the Lombard bar Zanardelli enjoyed a very high reputation as an advocate. After the Ministerial crisis of 1876, he became Minister of Public Works in the first Depretis Cabinet, which portfolio he resigned in November, 1877, in consequence of differences with Depretis, which made it impossible for him to sign, as Minister of Public Works, the Railway Convention arranged by the latter. He was appointed to the Home Office in the Cairoli Ministry in March, 1878.

ZANZIBAR, SULTAN OF. (*See* BARGHASH BIN SAED.)

ZIMMERN, MISS HELEN, was born in the free Hanse Town of Hamburg, March 25, 1846, but has lived in England since 1850. She is the author of "Schopenhauer, his Life and Philosophy," 1876; and "Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, his Life and his Works," 1878.

ZOLA, EMILE, a French writer, born at Paris, April 2, 1840, passed his infancy in Provence with his father, the originator of the canal which bears his name, at Aix. He then studied in the Lycée Saint-Louis at Paris, and obtained employment in the well-known publishing firm of Hachette & Co. He gave up that situation about 1865 in order to devote his attention exclusively to literature. He has been an industrious contributor to the newspaper press, and has written the following works of fiction:—"Contes à Ninon," 1863; "La Confession de Claude," 1865; "Le Vœu d'une Morte," 1866; "Les

Mystères de Marseille;" "Thérèse Raquin;" "Manet," a biographical and critical study, 1867; "Madeleine Férat," 1868; a series of political, social, and physiological studies, entitled "Les Rougon-Macquart, histoire naturelle et sociale d'une famille sous le second Empire," which has been called his "Human Comedy," and which is composed of seven volumes, entitled respectively "La Fortune des Rougon," "La Curée," "Le Ventre de Paris," "La Conquéte de Plassans," "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," and "L'Assommoir" (1874-77). The last-named volume created a great sensation, and has passed through many editions. M. Zola has since written a novel entitled "Une Page d'Amour," 1878; and "Le Bouton de Rose," a three-act comedy played at the Palais Royal in 1878.

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NECROLOGY.

*As some of the earlier Editions of "*MEN OF THE TIME*" were not numbered on the title-pages, it may be necessary to state that the Fifth is the Edition published by Messrs.* ROUTLEDGE & SONS *in* 1862; *the Sixth that published by them in* 1865; *the Seventh the Edition published by them in* 1868; *the Eighth that published by them in* 1872; *and the Ninth that published by them in* 1875. *The edition quoted in the following list is the last in which the memoir appeared of the person referred to.*

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
A'ALI PASHA	1815	Sept. 6, 1871	7
Abbot, Gorham Dummer	Sept. 3, 1807	Aug. 3, 1874	9
Abbott, John Stephens Cabot ...	Sept. 18, 1805	June 17, 1877	9
Abdul-Aziz Khan, Sultan of Turkey	Feb. 9, 1830	June 3, 1876	9
A'Beckett, Sir W.	1806	June 27, 1869	7
Abyssinia, Theodore, King of ...	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Adams, Wm. Bridges	1797	July 23, 1872	8
Adams, W. H.	1809	Aug. 28, 1865	6
Adler, G. J.	1821	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Agassiz, Louis J. R.	May 28, 1807	Dec. 14, 1873	8
Ainmüller, Maximilian E.	1807	Dec. 9. 1870	7
Aird, Tho.	Aug. 28, 1802	April 25, 1876	9
Akerman, J. Yonge	June 12, 1806	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Albert, Prince	Aug. 26, 1819	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Alcott, W. A., M.D.	1798	1859	8
Alford, Hy., D.D.	1810	Jan. 12, 1871	7
Alice, Princess, Grand-Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt	Apr. 25, 1843	Dec. 14, 1878	9
Alison, Sir Archibald	Dec. 29, 1792	May 23, 1867	7
Allen, Wm., D.D.	Jan. 2, 1784	July 16, 1868	7
Almquist, K. J. L.	1793	Oct. 26, 1866	7
Ampère, J. J. A.	Aug. 12, 1800	Mar. 27, 1864	5
Andersen, Hans Christian	Apr. 2, 1805	Aug., 1875	9
Anderson, Arthur	1792	Feb. 28, 1868	7
Anderson, Rev. J. S. M.	1798	Sept. 27, 1869	7
Anderson, Rob., Brigadier-Gen. ...	1806	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Anderson, Wm., LL.D.	1799	Sept. 15, 1872	8
Andrew, John Albion	May 31, 1818	Oct. 30, 1867	7
Anster, John, LL.D.	1798	June 9, 1867	7
Anstey, T. Chisholm	1816	Aug., 1873	8
Anthon, Charles, LL.D.	1797	July 29, 1867	7
Antonelli, Giacomo, Cardinal ...	April 2, 1806	Nov. 6, 1876	9

Name.	Date of Birth	Date of Death.	Edition.
Apponyi, Count Rudolph	1812	June 1, 1876	9
Archer, J. W.	Aug. 2, 1806	May 25, 1864	5
Archibald, Sir Tho. Dickson ...	... ...	Oct. 18, 1876	9
Argelander, Fred. W. A.	Mar. 21, 1799	Feb. 17, 1875	9
Argyropoulo, P.	1810	Dec. 28, 1860	6
Aristarchi, N.	1800	Feb. 2, 1866	7
Arlès-Dufour, J. B.	1805	Jan. 21, 1872	8
Arnaud, Fanny (Mme. Chas. Reybaud)	Dec. 13, 1802	Nov., 1870	7
Arnott, Neil, M.D.	1788	Mar. 2, 1874	8
Arrivabene, Giovanni	1801	Oct. 1874	8
Arrowsmith, John	... ...	May 2, 1873	8
Arwidson, A. J.	1791	June 21, 1858	6
Asboth, Alex., Gen.	Dec. 18, 1811	Feb. 1868	7
Ashburton, Lord	1799	Mar. 23, 1864	5
Atherstone, Edwin	April 17, 1788	Jan. 29, 1872	8
Atherton, Sir W.	1806	Jan. 22, 1864	5
Athlumley, Lord	1802	Dec. 7, 1873	8
Auber, D. F. E.	Jan. 29, 1782	May 13, 1871	7
Auckland, Lord, Bp. of Bath & Wells	1799	April 25, 1870	7
Augustenburg, Duke of	July 19, 1798	Mar. 12, 1869	7
Aurelles de Paladine, General ...	Jan. 9, 1804	Dec. 17, 1877	9
Awdry, Sir John Wither	1795	May 31, 1878	9
Aytoun, W. E.	1813	Aug. 4, 1865	6
Azeglio, Marquis, M. d'	1800	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Babbage, Chas.	Dec. 26, 1792	Oct. 18, 1871	7
Babington, B. G.	1794	April 8, 1866	6
Baehe, A. D.	July 19, 1806	Feb. 17, 1867	6
Bache, F.	Oct. 25, 1792	Mar. 19, 1864	6
Bachman, John, D.D.	Feb. 4, 1790	1874	8
Baek, Sir Geo.	1796	June 23, 1878	9
Baehr, J. C. F.	June 13, 1798	Nov. 28, 1872	8
Bagehot, Walter	Feb. 3, 1826	Mar. 24, 1877	9
Bailey, Theodorus	April 12, 1805	Feb. 10, 1877	9
Baily, Edward Hodges	March, 1788	May 22, 1867	7
Bainbridge, Sir P.	1786	Dec. 20, 1862	5
Baird, Rob., D.D.	Oct. 6, 1798	Mar. 15, 1863	7
Balfe, Michael W.	1808	Oct. 20, 1870	7
Balfe, Victoria	1837	Jan. 22, 1871	7
Ball, Rt. Hon. N.	1791	Jan. 15, 1865	5
Ballantine, James	June 11, 1808	Dec. 18, 1877	9
Baltard, Victor	1805	Jan. 13, 1874	8
Bannerman, Sir A.	1783	Dec. 30, 1864	6
Baraguey-d'Hilliers, Comte	Sept. 6, 1795	June 6. 1878	9
Barante, Baron A. G. P. B.	June 10, 1787	Nov. 22, 1866	6
Barbet, Auguste	1800	Mar. 1875 ...	9
Bardsley, Sir Jas. Lomax, M.D. ...	1801	July 10, 1876	9
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. (Lord Northbrook)	April 20, 1796	Sept. 6, 1866	6
Baring, Tho., M.P.	1800	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Barlow, P.	1780	March 1, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Barnabò, Cardinal	Mar. 2, 1801	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Barnes, Rev. Albert	1798	Dec. 24, 1870	7
Baroche, Pierre Jules	Nov. 18, 1802	Oct. 29, 1870	7
Barrot, Odilon	July 19, 1791	Aug. 6, 1873	8
Barth, H.	April 18, 1821	Nov. 26, 1865	6
Bartholomew, Mrs. A.	1806	Aug. 18, 1862	5
Bartlett, Rev. Tho.	1789	May 28, 1872	8
Barye, Antoine Louis	Sept. 24, 1795	June 26, 1875	9
Bates, Edward	Sept. 4, 1793	Mar. 25, 1869	7
Bautain (Abbé), L. E. M. ...	Feb. 17, 1796	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Bavaria, Louis, ex-King of	Aug. 25, 1786	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph II., King of	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 10, 1864	5
Baxter, Sir David	1793	Oct, 13, 1872	8
Baxter, Robert Dudley	1827	May 20, 1875	9
Bayley, James Roosevelt, Abp. of Baltimore	Aug. 23, 1814	Oct. 3, 1877	9
Beal, Rev. Wm., LL.D.	1815	1870	7
Beatson, Wm. Ferguson, Lieut.-Gen.	... ...	Feb. 4, 1872	8
Beattie, Wm., M.D.	1793	Mar. 17, 1875	9
Beauchesne, A. H. D. de	Mar. 31, 1804	Dec. 1873 ...	8
Beaumont, Gustave Aug. de la Bonninière de	Feb. 16, 1802	Mar. 2, 1866	7
Beecher, Elizabeth, Lady	1791	Oct. 29, 1872	8
Beecker, Chas. Ferdinand	June 17, 1804	Oct. 1877 ...	9
Becquerel, Antoine César	Mar. 7, 1788	Jan. 19, 1878	9
Bedeau, M. A.	Aug. 10, 1804	Oct. 30, 1863	5
Bedford, Paul	1798	Jan. 11, 1871	7
Beecher, Catherine Esther	Sept. 6, 1800	May 12, 1878	9
Beecher, Dr. L.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan. 1863 ...	5
Behnes, W.	1800	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Beke, C. Tilstone, Ph. D.	Oct. 10, 1800	July 31, 1874	8
Bekker, Emanuel	1785	June, 1871 ...	7
Belcher, Admiral Sir Edward ...	1799	Mar. 18, 1877	9
Belgians, Leopold I., King of ...	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Belgiojoso, Princess of	June 28, 1808	July, 1871 ...	7
Bell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo.	1794	July 10, 1877	9
Bell, Gen. Sir John	.. ...	Nov. 20, 1876	9
Bell, Rob.	1800	April 12, 1867	7
Bellew, J. C. M.	Aug. 3, 1823	June 19, 1874	8
Benedek, Gen. Louis Von	1804	Jan. 1878 ...	9
Bennett, James Gordon	1800	June 2, 1872	8
Bennett, John Hughes, M.D. ...	Aug. 31, 1812	Sept. 25, 1875	9
Bennett, Sir W. Sterndale	1816	Feb. 1, 1875	8
Benson, Sir J.	1812	Oct. 17, 1874	8
Beriot, Ch. Auguste de	Feb. 20, 1802	April. 1870 ...	7
Berkeley, Francis Fitz-Hardinge ...	Dec. 7, 1794	Mar. 10, 1870	7
Berlioz, Louis Hector	Dec. 11, 1803	Mar. 9, 1869	7
Bernard, Claude	July 12, 1813	Feb. 10, 1878	9
Bernard, Wm. Bayle	1808	Aug. 5, 1875	9
Berners, Lord	Feb. 23, 1797	1871	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Bernstorff, Count	Mar. 22, 1809	Mar. 26, 1873	8
Berryer, Pierre Antoine	Jan. 4, 1790	Nov. 29, 1868	7
Bertini, Hy. Jerome	Oct. 28. 1798	Sept. 1876 ...	9
Beulé, C. E.	June 29, 1826	April 4, 1874	8
Biber, Rev. G. E.	1801	Jan. 19, 1874	8
Bibeseo, G. Demetrius	1804	May, 1873 ...	8
Bidder, Geo. Parkes, F.R.S.	1800	Sept. 20, 1878	9
Biddleeombe, Sir. Geo.	1807	July, 1878 ...	9
Bigsby, Rob.	1806	Sept. 27, 1873	8
Billault, A. A. M.	Nov. 12, 1805	Oct. 13, 1863	5
Binney, Rev. Tho.	1798	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Biot, J. B.	April 21, 1774	Feb. 3, 1862	5
Blaauw, Wm. H., F.S.A.	1793	April, 1870 ...	7
Blaek, Adam	1784	Jan. 24, 1874	8
Blair, Francis Preston	April 12, 1791	Oet. 18, 1876	9
Blair, Francis Preston, jun.	Feb. 19, 1821	July 8, 1875	9
Blakeney, Sir Edward	1778	Aug. 2, 1868	7
Blakey, Dr. Rob.	1795	Oet. 26, 1878	10
Blanehet, Alex. L. Paul	1819	Feb. 21, 1867	7
Bland, Miles, D.D., FR.S.	1786	Jan. 1868 ...	7
Blanqui, J. A.	1798	1854	5
Bledsoe, Albert J.	1809	Dee. 1, 1877	9
Bleek, Dr, Wilhelm H. J.	... ...	Aug. 17, 1875	9
Bligh, Sir John Duncan	1798	May 8, 1872	8
Blommaert, Philip	1809	1871	9
Bluhme, Christian Albert	Dec. 27, 1794	1866	7
Bode, Rev. J. E.	1816	Oct. 6, 1874	8
Bodkin, Sir Wm. H.	Aug. 4. 1791	Mar. 26, 1874	8
Boettcher, Adolphe	May 21, 1815	Nov. 1870 ...	7
Boettiger, Karl Wilhelm	Aug. 15, 1790	Nov. 26, 1862	7
Bogardus, James	Mar. 14, 1800	July, 1874 ...	8
Bonald, Cardinal de. (*See* De Bonald.)			
Bond, Wm. Cranch	1789	1859	7
Bonham, Sir S. G., Bart.	Sept. 7, 1803	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Bonjean, Louis Bernard	Dee. 4, 1804	May 24, 1871	7
Bonneehose, Emile de	Aug. 18, 1801	Feb. 1875 ...	9
Bonney, Ven. H. K.	1780	April 7, 1863	5
Bonomi, Joseph	1796	Mar. 3, 1878	9
Booth, Rev. James, LL.D.	1814	April 15, 1878	9
Bopp, Franz	Sept. 14, 1791	1867	7
Borland, Dr. J.	1776	Feb. 22, 1863	6
Bosquet, Marshal P. F. J.	Nov. 8, 1810	Feb. 3, 1861	5
Bosworth, Joseph, D.D.	1790	May 27, 1876	9
Botfield, B.	1807	Aug. 7, 1863	5
Boueher de Crèvecœur de Perthes ...	Sept. 10, 1788	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Bouët-Willaumez, Count	April 24, 1808	Sept. 1871 ...	7
Bourqueney, Baron F. A.	Jan. 7, 1800	Dec. 27, 1869	7
Bovill, Sir Wm.	1814	Nov. 1, 1873	8
Bowers, Rev. G. Hull, D.D.	1794	Dee. 27, 1872	8
Bowles, Gen. Sir Geo....	1787	May 21, 1876	9
Bowles, Sam.	Feb. 9, 1826	Jan. 16, 1878	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Bowring, Sir John	Oct. 17, 1792	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Brady, Sir Maziere	1796	April 13, 1871	7
Bragg, Gen. Braxton	1815	Sept. 27, 1876	9
Brande, W. T.	1788	Feb. 11, 1866	6
Brassey, Thos.	1805	Dec. 8. 1870	7
Bravo, Gonzales	1817	Dec. 1874 ...	8
Breckinridge, John C.	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875	9
Bremer, Miss F.	Aug. 17, 1801	Dec. 31, 1865	6
Brewster, Rt. Hon. Abraham ...	1796	July 26, 1874	8
Brewster, Sir David	Dec. 11, 1781	Feb. 8. 1868	7
Brodie, Sir B. C.	June 9, 1783	Oct. 21, 1862	5
Brogden, Rev. J.	1806	Feb. 11, 1864	5
Broglie, A. C. L. V., Duc de	Dec. 1, 1785	Jan. 25, 1870	7
Bromley, Sir R. M.	June 11, 1813	Nov. 30, 1865	6
Brongniart, Adolphe Théodore ...	Jan. 14, 1801	Feb. 18, 1876	9
Bronn, Henry George	March 3, 1800	1868	7
Brooke, G. V.	April 25, 1818	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Brooke, Sir James	April 29, 1803	June 11, 1868	7
Brooks, Charles Shirley	1815	Feb. 23, 1874	8
Brotherton, Gen. Sir Thos. Wm. ...		Jan. 20, 1868	7
Brougham, Henry, Lord	Sept. 19, 1779	May 9. 1868	7
Broughton, Lord John Cam Hobhouse	June 27, 1786	June 3, 1869	7
Brown, Gen. Sir G.	July 3, 1790	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Brown, W.	1784	Mar. 3, 1864	5
Browne, Charles Thos.	1825	Oct. 7, 1868	7
Browne, Henry, M.A....	1804	June 19, 1875	9
Browne, John Ross	1817	Dec. 8, 1875	9
Brownlow, Wm. Gannaway	Aug. 29, 1805	April 28, 1877	9
Brownson, Orestes A.	Sept. 16, 1803	April 16, 1876	9
Bruce, the Rt. Hon. Sir F. W. A. W.	April 14, 1814	Sept. 19, 1867	7
Bruce, John, F.S.A.	1802	Oct. 28, 1869	7
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight ...	Feb. 15, 1791	Nov. 7, 1866	6
Brunnow, Count	Aug. 31, 1797	April 11, 1875	9
Bryant, Wm. Cullen	Nov. 3, 1784	June 12, 1878	9
Buchanan, James, ex-President U.S.	April 13, 1791	June 1, 1868	7
Buckle, H. T.	Nov. 24, 1822	May 29, 1862	5
Buller, Sir A. W.	1808	June 30, 1866	6
Buol-Schauenstein, Count	May 17, 1797	Oct. 28, 1865	7
Burcham, Thos. Borrow	1809	Nov. 27, 1869	7
Burgess, Geo., D.D.	Oct. 31, 1809	April 23, 1866	7
Burgoyne, Gen. Sir John Fox ...	1782	Oct. 7, 1871	7
Burnes, J.	1803	Sept. 19, 1862	5
Burnet, John	Mar. 20, 1784	May 28, 1868	7
Burritt, Alex. M.	1806	Feb. 7, 1869	7
Bushnell, Horace, D.D.	April 14, 1802	Feb. 17, 1876	9
Butcher, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Meath ...	1811	July 29, 1876	9
Butter, John, M.D.	Jan. 22, 1791	Jan. 13, 1877	9
Buxton, Chas. M.P.	1822	Aug. 1871 ...	7
CABALLERO, Firmin Agosto	July 7, 1800	Aug. 1876 ...	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Cabrera, Ramon	Aug 31, 1810	May 24, 1877	9
Cahen, S.	Aug. 4, 1796	Jan. 8, 1862	6
Cahill, Rev. D. W.	1802	Oct. 28, 1864	6
Cameron, Capt. Chas. Duncan ...	... ...	May 30, 1870	7
Campbell, Rev. J.	Oct. 5, 1794	Mar. 26, 1867	6
Candlish, Rob. Smith, D.D.	Mar. 23, 1807	Oct. 19, 1873	8
Canning, Earl...	Dec. 14, 1812	June 17, 1862	5
Canterbury, Viscount	May, 1814 ...	June 24, 1877	9
Cardigan, J. T. B., Earl of	Oct. 16, 1797	Mar. 27, 1868	7
Carew, John Edward	1785	Nov. 30, 1868	7
Carleton, Wm.	1798	Jan. 30, 1869	7
Carlisle, Earl of	April 18, 1802	Dec. 5, 1864	6
Carpenter, Mrs. Margaret	1793	Nov, 13, 1872	8
Carpenter, Mary	1807	June 15, 1877	9
Carpenter, Wm.	1797	April 21, 1874	8
Carpenter, W. H.	March 2, 1792	July 12, 1866	6
Carrera, R.	1814	April, 1865 ...	6
Carruthers, Rob.	Nov, 5, 1799	May 26, 1878	9
Carson, Tho., Bp. of Kilmore ...	1805	July 7, 1874	8
Cartier, Hon. G. E.	Sept. 6, 1814	May 21, 1873	8
Cary, Alice	1822	Feb. 12, 1871	7
Cary, Phœbe	... ...	July 31, 1871	7
Castellane, Marshal E. V. E. B. ...	Mar. 21, 1788	Se t. 16, 1862	6
Castrén, Matthias Alex.	1813	... ...	7
Caswall, Henry, D.D....	1810	Dec. 17, 1870	7
Catlin, Geo.	1795	Dec. 22, 1872	8
Cattermole, Geo.	1800	July 24, 1868	7
Caussidière, M.	May 18, 1808	Jan 27, 1861	5
Cautley, Sir Proby T.	1802	Jan. 25, 1871	7
Chaix d'Est Ange, G. L. A. V. C. ...	April 11, 1800	Dec. 1876 ...	9
Chambers, Robt.	1802	Mar. 17, 1871	8
Chamier, Capt. Fredk.	1796	Nov. 1, 1870	7
Champneys, W. W. (Dean)	1807	Feb. 4, 1875	8
Changarnier, General	April 26, 1793	Feb. 14, 1877	9
Channell, Sir W. F.	1804	Feb. 26, 1873	8
Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway	May 3, 1826	Sept. 18, 1872	
Charner, Admiral Leonard V. J. ...	Feb. 13, 1797	Feb. 8, 1869	7
Chase, Salmon Portland	Jan. 13, 1808	May 7, 1873	8
Chasles, Philarète	Oct. 8, 1798	July 19, 1873	8
Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis de ...	Mar. 29, 1805	Mar. 29, 1873	8
Chauvenet, Wm.	1820	Dec. 13, 1870	7
Chelius, Maximilian J.	1794	Aug. 1876 ..	9
Chelmsford, Lord	July, 1794 ...	Oct. 5, 1878	9
Chesney, Fred. Randon	1789	Jan. 30, 1872	7
Chevalier, P. S. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Chevallier, Rev. Temple	1794	Nov. 4, 1873	8
Chichester, Bishop of. (*See* Gilbert.)			
China, Emperor of (Hien Foung) ...	1831	Aug. 2, 1861	5
China, Emperor of (Toung-Tchi) ...	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline	1810	Mar. 25, 1877	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Chorley, Henry Fothergill	... ...	Feb. 15, 1872	8
Christian VII., King of Denmark ...	Oct. 6, 1808	Nov. 15, 1863	5
Christie, Wm. Dougal, C.B.	Jan. 3, 1816	July 27, 1874	8
Church, Sir Rd.	1785	Mar. 20, 1873	8
Churton, Edw. (Archdeacon)... ...	1800	July 4, 1874	8
Civiale, Jean	July, 1792 ...	June, 1867 ...	7
Clanricarde, Marquis of	Dec. 20, 1802	Apr. 10, 1874	8
Clare, J.	July 3, 1793	May 20, 1864	5
Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, Earl of	Jan. 12, 1800	June 27, 1870	7
Clark, Sir James, M.D.	Dec. 14, 1788	June 29, 1870	7
Clark, Rev. Samuel	May 19, 1810	July 17, 1875	9
Clark, Wm. Geo.	1821	Nov. 6, 1878	10
Clarke, Chas. Cowden	Dec. 15, 1787	Mar. 13, 1877	9
Clarke, Hyde	1815	Dec. 22, 1878	10
Clay, Sir Wm.	1791	Mar. 13, 1869	7
Clerk, Sir Geo	1787	Dec. 13, 1867	7
Cleveland, Chas. Dexter	Dec. 3, 1802	Aug. 18, 1869	7
Clinton, Rev. Chas. John Fynes ...	1799	Jan. 10, 1872	7
Clive, Mrs. Caroline	1801	July 13, 1873	8
Clyde, Lord	Oct. 20, 1792	Aug. 14, 1863	5
Cobbold, Rev. Richard	1797	Jan. 5, 1877	9
Cobden, Richard	June 3, 1804	April 2, 1865	6
Coehet, The Abbé	Mar. 7, 1812	June, 1875 ...	9
Cockerell, C. R.	April 27, 1788	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Codrington, Sir Hy. John	1808	Aug. 4, 1877	9
Colchester, Chas. Abbott, Lord ...	Mar. 12, 1798	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Colebrooke, Sir Wm. M. G.	1787	Feb. 6, 1870	7
Coleridge, Sir John Taylor	1790	Feb. 11, 1876	9
Coles, Capt. Cowper Phipps	1831	Sept. 7, 1870	7
Collins, Charles Allston	Jan. 25, 1828	April 9, 1873	8
Collins, Mortimer	1827	July 28, 1876	9
Colonsay, Lord	1793	Feb. 1, 1874	8
Colquhoun, John Campbell	Jan. 23, 1803	April 17, 1870	7
Combermere, Viscount	Nov. 14, 1772	Feb. 21, 1865	6
Compton, Hy.	1818	Sept. 15, 1877	9
Conington, John	Aug. 10, 1825	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Conolly, Dr. J.	1795	March 5, 1866	6
Cooke, G. W.	1814	June 19, 1865	6
Cooper, Abraham	Sept. 1787 ...	Dec. 24, 1868	7
Cooper, Charles Hy., F.S.A.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mar. 21, 1866	6
Copland, James, M.D.	1793	July 12, 1870	7
Coquerel, Athanase L. C.	Aug. 27, 1795	Jan. 10, 1868	7
Coquerel, Athanase Josué	1820	July 25, 1875	9
Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, Viscount de	Jan. 6, 1788	May, 1868 ...	7
Cornelius, P. von	Sept. 27, 1787	March 7, 1867	6
Cornell, Ezra	Jan. 11, 1807	Dec. 9, 1874	10
Corney, Bolton	1784	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Corot, Jean-Baptiste C.	July, 1796 ...	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L.	1803	Mar. 6, 1873	8
Corwin, T.	July 29, 1794	Dec. 18, 1865	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Costello, Dudley	1803	Sept. 30, 1865	6
Costello, Louisa Stuart	... ...	April 24, 1870	7
Cotton, Dr. G. E. L., Bishop of Calcutta	Oct. 29, 1813	Oct. 6, 1866	6
Cotton, Hy. (Archdeacon)	1790	1871	8
Cotton, Sir Sydney J.	1791	Feb. 20, 1874	8
Courbet, Gustave	June 10, 1819	Dec. 31, 1877	9
Cousin, Victor	Nov. 28, 1792	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Couza, Prince	1820	May 15, 1873	8
Cowper, Sir Charles	... ...	Oct. 19, 1875	9
Cox, Rob.	Feb. 25, 1810	Feb. 3, 1872	9
Cox, Rev. W. Hayward	1803	June 6, 1871	8
Coxe, Ven. R. C.	1799	Aug. 25, 1865	6
Coyne, Joseph Sterling	1805	July 18, 1868	7
Craig, Sir Wm. Gibson	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 12, 1878	9
Craik, G. L.	1798	June 25, 1866	6
Crampton, Rt. Hon. P. C.	1782	Dec. 29, 1862	5
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, Lord ...	Dec. 18, 1790	July 26, 1868	7
Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd ...	1812	Jan. 27, 1878	9
Cresswell, Sir C.	1794	July 29, 1863	5
Creswick, Thos., R. A.	1811	Dec. 28, 1869	7
Croft, Sir J.	1778	Feb. 5, 1862	5
Cronyn, Benjamin, Bishop of Huron	1810	Sept. 21, 1871	7
Crossley, Sir Francis, M.P.	1817	Jan. 5, 1872	7
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine	1800	1876	9
Cruikshank, George	Sept. 27, 1792	Feb. 1, 1878	9
Cubitt, Sir W.	1785	Oct. 13, 1861	5
Cubitt, Alderman William	1791	Oct. 28, 1863	5
Cullen, Paul, Cardinal	1803	Oct. 24, 1878	9
Cumming, Rev. Joseph Geo.... ...	1812	Sept. 21, 1868	7
Cumming, R. G.	Mar. 15, 1820	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Cunard, Sir S., Bart.	Nov. 1787 ...	April 28, 1865	6
Cunningham, Rev. J. W.	1780	Sept. 30, 1861	5
Cunningham, Peter	April 7, 1816	May 18, 1869	7
Cunningham, Dr. W.	Oct. 2, 1805	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Currie, Sir Fredk.	1799	Sept. 10, 1875	9
Cushman, Charlotte Saunders ...	July 23, 1816	Feb. 18, 1876	9
Cust, Gen. Sir Edward	Mar. 17, 1794	Jan. 15, 1878	9
Custer, Geo. A.	Dec. 5, 1839	June 25, 1876	9
DAHLGREN, John A.	1809	July 12, 1870	7
Dale, Rev. Thos.	Aug. 22, 1797	May 14, 1870	7
Dalhousie, Earl of	Apr. 22, 1801	July 6, 1874	8
Dallas, Rev. Alex. R. Chas.	1791	Dec. 13, 1869	7
Dallas, G. M.	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	6
Dalling, H. Lytton E. Bulwer, Lord	1805	May 23, 1872	8
D'all Ongaro, Francesco	1808	Jan. 10, 1873	8
D'Alton, John	1792	Jan. 20, 1867	7
Daly, Sir Dominie	1798	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Daly, Robt., D.D., Bishop of Cashel...	1783	Feb. 16, 1872	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Dantan, Antoine Laurent	Dec. 8, 1798	May 31, 1878	9
Dantan, Jean Pierre	Dec. 28, 1800	Sept., 1869 ...	7
Darboy, Georges, D.D., Abp. of Paris	1813	May 24, 1871	7
Dargan, W.	1798	Feb. 7, 1867	6
Daubeney, C. G. B.	1795	Dec. 12, 1867	7
David, Félicien	Mar. 8, 1810	Aug. 29, 1876	9
Davies, Benj., LL.D.	Feb. 26, 1814	July 19, 1875	9
Davies, Chas.	Jan. 22, 1798	Sept. 18, 1876	9
Davis, Ch. Hen.	Jan. 16, 1807	Sept. 10, 1876	9
Davys, Geo., Bp. of Peterborough ...	Oct. 1, 1780	April 18, 1864	5
Dawson, Geo.	1821	Nov. 30, 1876	9
Day, Geo. Edward, F.R.S.	1815	Jan. 31, 1872	7
Dayton, W.	Feb. 17, 1807	Dec. 1, 1864	6
Déak, Franeis	1803	Jan. 28, 1876	9
Deane, Sir Tho.	1792	Oct. 2, 1871	7
De Bonald, Cardinal	Oct. 30, 1787	Feb. 24, 1870	7
De Bow, J. D. B.	July 10, 1820	Feb. 27, 1867	7
Deeazes, Duke E.	Sept. 28, 1780	Oct. 24, 1860	6
De Charms, R.	Oct. 17, 1796	Mar. 20, 1864	6
Delaeroix, F. V. E.	April 26, 1799	Aug. 13, 1863	5
Delangle, Claude Alphonse	April 6, 1797	Dec. 21, 1869	7
Delaroche, H.	Feb. 17, 1797	Nov. 4, 1856	5
De La Rue, T.	1793	June 7, 1866	6
Demetz, Fred. Auguste	May 12, 1796	Nov. 1873 ...	8
De Morgan, Augustus	1806	Mar. 18, 1871	7
Denison, Sir Wm. Tho.	1804	Jan. 19, 1871	7
Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of	Mar. 29, 1799	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Deschenes, Admiral P.	1790	June 12, 1860	5
Dewey, Chester, D.D.	Oct. 25, 1781	Dec. 15, 1867	7
Diekens, Charles	Feb. 7, 1812	June 9, 1870	7
Diekson, Sam. Henry	Sept., 1798 ...	1866	7
Diekson, Wm. Gillespie	April 9, 1823	Oct. 19, 1876	9
Diez, Friedrich Christian	1794	April 29, 1876	9
Dilke, Charles Wentworth	Dec. 8, 1789	Aug. 10, 1864	
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth ...	1810	May 10, 1869	7
Djémil Pasha	1827	Sept. 22, 1872	8
Dobell, Sydney	1824	Aug. 22, 1874	8
Doherty, Gen. Sir R.	1777	Sept. 2, 1862	5
Donaldson, Sir S. A.	1812	Jan. 11, 1867	6
Donoughmore, Earl of	April 4, 1823	Feb. 22, 1866	6
Doran, Dr. John	1807	Jan. 25, 1878	9
Douglas, Gen. Sir H.	July 1, 1776	Nov. 8, 1861	5
Douglas, Hy. Alex., Bp. of Bombay...	1820	Dec. 14, 1875	9
Drew, Admiral Andrew	1792	Dec. 19, 1878	10
Dreyse, Nicolas	1788	Dec. 9, 1867	7
Duchâtel (Count), Charles Marie Tanneguy	Feb. 19, 1803	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Duckett, Sir Geo. Floyd	Mar. 27. 1811	1877	8
Dudevant, Madame ("Georges Sand")	July 5, 1804	June 8, 1876	9
Dudley, Benjamin Winslow	1785	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Duff, Alexander, D.D.	1806	Feb. 12, 1878	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Dufferin, Lady. (*See* Gifford, Lady H. S.)			
Duke, Sir James	Jan. 31, 1792	May 28, 1873	8
Dumas, Alexandre Davy	July 24, 1803	Dec. 10, 1870	7
Duncombe, T. S.	1796	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Dundas, Sir David	1799	Mar. 30, 1877	9
Dundas, Sir J. W. D.	Dec. 4, 1785	Oct. 3, 1862	5
Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, Lord	April 6, 1803	July 13, 1868	7
Dunglison, Robley, M.D.	Jan. 4, 1798	April 1, 1869	7
Dupanloup, F. A. P., Bp. of Orleans	Jan. 3, 1802	Oct. 11, 1878	9
Du-Petit-Thouars, Admiral A. A. ...	Aug. 3, 1793	Mar. 17, 1864	6
Dupin, A. M. J. J.	Feb. 1, 1783	Nov. 8, 1865	6
Dupin, Baron	Oct. 6, 1784	Jan. 1873 ..	8
Durand, Asher Brown	Aug. 21, 1796	1874	8
Durando, General Jacques	1807	1869	7
Durbin, John Price, D.D.	1800	Oct. 19, 1876	9
Durham, Joseph, A.R.A.	1813	Oct. 27, 1877	9
Duyckinck, Evert Augustus	Nov. 23, 1816	Aug. 1878 ...	9
Dyce, Rev. Alexander	June 30, 1798	May 15, 1869	7
Dyce, W.	1806	Feb. 14, 1864	5
Dymoke, Sir H.	March 5, 1801	April 28, 1865	6
Eadie, John, D.D.	1813	June 3, 1876	9
Eardley, Sir C. E.	Apr. 21, 1805	May 21, 1863	5
Eastburn, M., Bp. of Massachusetts	Feb. 9, 1801	Sept. 11, 1872	8
Easthope, Sir J., Bart.	Oct. 29, 1784	Dec. 11, 1865	6
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	Nov. 17, 1793	Dec. 24, 1865	6
Edmonds, John Worth	Mar. 13, 1799	April 6, 1874	8
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald	1795	Mar. 13, 1871	7
Edwardes, Sir Herbert Benj. ...	Nov. 12, 1819	Dec. 23, 1868	7
Egg, A.	1816	Mar. 26, 1863	5
Egypt, Viceroy of (Said Pasha) ...	1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
Ehrenberg, Chr. Gottfried	Apr. 19, 1795	June 27, 1876	9
Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of ...	July 20, 1811	Nov. 20, 1863	5
Elie de Beaumont, J. B.	Sept. 25, 1798	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 22, 1871	7
Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	1787	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Elliot, Sir Charles	1801	Sept. 9, 1875	9
Elliotson, John, M.D.	1785	July, 1868 ...	7
Elliott, Charles, D.D.	May 16, 1792	Jan. 6, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir Henry	Nov. 1777 ...	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir S. B.	1787	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Ellis, Rev. Wm.		June 9, 1872	8
Ellsler, Theresa	1808	Nov. 19, 1878	9
Elwart, A. A. E.	Nov. 18, 1808	Oct. 14, 1877	9
Embery, Mrs. Emma Catherine ...	1806	Feb. 10, 1863	7
Encke, J. F.	Sept. 23, 1791	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Enfantin, B. P.	Feb. 8, 1796	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Eötvös, Joseph, Baron	Sept. 3, 1813	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Erskine, Rt. Hon. T.	Mar. 12, 1788	Nov. 9, 1864	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Esenbeck, Nees von C. J. (*See* Nees von Esenbeck.)			
Espinasse, E. C. M.	April 2, 1815	June 4, 1859	5
Esquiros, Henri Alphonse	1814	May 12, 1876	9
Estcourt, T. S. Sotheron	1801	Jan. 6, 1876	9
Esterhazy, Prince P. A.	Mar. 10, 1786	July, 1866	6
Evans, David Morier	1819	Jan. 1, 1874	8
Evans, Gen. Sir de Lacy	1787	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Evans, Rev. R. W. E.	Aug. 30, 1789	Mar. 10, 1866	6
Everett, E.	April 11, 1794	Jan. 15, 1865	6
Ewald, Hy. Geo. Aug.	Nov. 16, 1803	May 4, 1875	9
Ewart, Wm.	1798	Jan. 23, 1869	7
Ewbank, Thos.	1792	Sept. 16, 1870	7
Ewell, Rob. Stoddard	1821	Jan. 25, 1872	7
Ewing, Alexander, Bp. of Argyll ...		May 22, 1873	8
Ewing, Thos., LL.D.	Dec. 28, 1789	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Faber, Rev. Fras. Wm., D.D. ...	1815	Sept. 26, 1863	5
Fairbairn, Sir Wm., F.R.S.	1789	Aug. 18, 1874	8
Fairholt, F. W.	1814	April 3, 1866	6
Faraday, Michael, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1791	Aug. 25, 1867	7
Farini, C. L.	Oct. 22, 1822	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Farnham, Mrs. E. W.	Nov. 17, 1815	Dec. 15, 1864	6
Farragut, Admiral David D. ...	July 5, 1801	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Fazy, Jean Jaques	May 12, 1796	Nov. 6, 1878	9
Feild, Edward, Bp. of Newfoundland	1801	June 8, 1876	9
Felton, C. C.	Nov. 6, 1807	Feb. 26, 1862	5
Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria ...	April 19, 1793	July 29, 1875	9
Ferguson, Dr. R.	1799	June 25, 1865	6
Fergusson, Sir Wm.	Mar. 20, 1808	Feb. 10, 1877	9
Fessenden, Wm. Pitt	Oct. 16, 1806	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Feuerbach, Ludwig Marie	July 28, 1804	Sept. 13, 1872	8
Fillmore, Millard (President U.S.A.)	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	8
Fitzhardinge, Lord	Jan. 3, 1788	Oct. 17, 1867	7
Fitzroy, Admiral R.	July 5, 1805	May 1, 1865	6
Flahault de la Billarderie, Comte de	April 21, 1785	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Flocon, F.	1800	May, 1866	6
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre ...	April 15, 1794	Dec. 6, 1867	7
Fonblanque, Albany W.	1797	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Fonblanque, J. S. M.	March, 1787	Nov. 3, 1865	6
Foot, S....	Nov. 19, 1802	1866	6
Foote, Henry Stuart	Sept. 20, 1800	1867	7
Forbes, Alex. Penrose, Bishop of Brechin	1817	Oct. 8, 1875	9
Forbes, Hon. Francis Reginald ...	Sept. 17, 1791	Nov. 5, 1873	8
Forbes, Sir J.	1787	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Forbes, James David, D.C.L. ...	April 20, 1809	Dec. 31, 1868	7
Forcade, Eugène	1820	Nov. 6, 1869	7
Force, Peter	Nov. 26, 1790	Jan. 23, 1868	7
Forey, E. F., Marshal of France ...	Jan. 10, 1804	June 20, 1872	8
Forrest, Edwin	Mar. 9, 1806	Dec. 12, 1872	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Forrester, A. H. ("Alfred Crowquill")	1805	May 26, 1872	8
Forshall, Rev J..	1797	Dec. 18, 1863	5
Forster, Rev. Chas.	1790	18	8
Forster, John	1812	Feb. 1, 1876	9
Foss, Edward, F.S.A.	1787	July 27, 1870	7
Foster, John G.	1824	Aug. 1874	8
Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon ...	Sept. 18, 1819	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Fould, Achille...	Oct. 31, 1800	Oct. 5, 1867	7
Fowke, Capt. F.	1823	Dec. 4, 1865	6
Fox, Sir Charles	1810	June 14, 1874	8
Fox., Gen. Chas. Rd.	1796	April 13, 1873	8
Fox, W. J.	1786	June 3, 1864	5
Francatelli, C. E.	1805	Aug. 10, 1876	9
Frances, G. H.	1816	Aug. 28, 1866	6
Francis V., Duke of Modena ...	June 1, 1819	Nov. 20, 1875	9
Francis, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1789	1861	5
Franklin, Jane, Lady	1805	July 18, 1875	9
Franzoni, L.	1790	Mar. 26, 1862	6
Fraser, A.	April 7, 1786	Feb. 15, 1865	6
Fraser, Charles	Aug. 20, 1782	1860	7
Frederick William I. of Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Jan. 6, 1875	8
Freiligrath, Ferdinand	June 17, 1810	Mar. 17, 1876	9
French, ex-Queen of the (Marie Amelia)	April 26, 1782	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Friswell, James Hain	1827	Mar. 12, 1878	9
Frossard, General	1807	Sept. 1875	9
Frost, Wm. Edward, R.A.	1810	June 4, 1877	9
Fuad, Mehmed, Pasha	1814	Feb. 1869	7
Fulford, Frs., D.D., Bp. of Montreal	1803	Sept. 9, 1868	7
Fuller, Richard, D.D.	April 22, 1804	Oct. 20, 1876	9
Fürst, Dr. Julius	May 12, 1805	Feb. 1873	8
GABLENTZ, Baron von	June 19, 1814	Jan. 28, 1874	8
Galignani, John Anthony	Oct. 13, 1796	Dec. 1873	8
Gardiner, Gen. Sir R. W.	May 2, 1781	June 26, 1864	5
Garnier-Pagès, L. A.	July 18, 1803	Oct. 31, 1878	9
Garrett, Sir Rob.	1794	June 12, 1869	7
Garside, Rev. Ch. Brierley	April 6, 1818	May 21, 1876	9
Gaskell, Mrs. E. C.	1811	Nov. 12, 1865	6
Gassiot, John Peter	1797	Aug. 15, 1877	9
Gatty, Mrs. Alfred Margaret ...	1809	Oct. 4, 1873	8
Gauntlett, Dr. Hy. John	1806	Feb. 21, 1876	9
Gautier, Théophile	Aug. 31, 1811	Oct. 23, 1872	8
Gavarni (Sulpice P. C.)	1801	Nov. 24, 1866	6
Geefs, W.	1806	May 10, 1860	5
George V., King of Hanover ...	May 27, 1819	June 12, 1878	9
Gérard, C. J. B.	June 14, 1817	Sept. 1864	5
Gerhard, Edward	Nov. 29, 1795	May 12, 1867	7
Gerstaecker, Fred.	May 16, 1816	June, 1872	8
Gervinus, George Godfrey	May 20, 1805	Mar. 1871	7
Gesner, Dr. A....	1797	April 27, 1864	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ghika, A.	1795	Jan. 1862	6
Gibson, J.	1791	Jan. 27, 1866	6
Gibson, William Sydney, F.S.A. ...	1815	... ...	7
Gifford, Lady Helen Selina	1807	June 14, 1867	7
Gilbart, J. W.	1794	Aug. 8, 1863	5
Gilbert, Ashurst Turner, D.D., Bishop of Chichester	1786	Feb. 21, 1870	7
Gilbert, J. G.	1794	June 4, 1866	6
Gilfillan, Rev. Geo.	1813	Aug. 13, 1878	9
Gilpin, Charles, M.P.	1815	Sept. 8, 1874	8
Giudici, Paolo Emiliani	June 13, 1812	Oct. 1872	8
Giuglini, A.	1826	Oct. 12, 1865	6
Glais-Bizoin, A.	Mar. 9, 1800	Nov. 1877	9
Glass, Sir Rd. Atwood	1820	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Glenelg, Lord	Oct. 26, 1778	April 23, 1866	6
Goldschmidt, H.	June 17, 1802	Sept. 12, 1866	6
Gomm, Field Marshal Sir W. M. ...	1784	Mar. 15, 1875	8
Goodhall, Edward	Sept. 1795 ...	April 11, 1870	7
Goode, W., D.D., F.S.A.	Nov. 10, 1801	Aug. 12, 1868	7
Goodwin, Ch. Wycliffe	1817	Dec. 1877	9
Gordon, Lady Duff	... ...	July 14, 1869	7
Gordon, Admiral Sir James Alex. ...	1782	Jan. 8, 1869	7
Gordon, Sir J. W.	1790	June 1, 1864	5
Gortschakoff, Prince M.D.	1795	May 1861	5
Goss, Alex., Bp. of Liverpool ...	July 5, 1814	Oct. 3, 1872	8
Gotthelf, J. or A. B.	Oct. 4. 1797	1854	5
Gough, Hugh, Viscount	Nov. 3, 1779	Mar. 2, 1869	7
Graham, Dr. John, Bp. of Chester ...	Feb. 23, 1794	June 15, 1865	6
Graham, Thos.	Dec. 21, 1805	Sept. 16, 1869	7
Grant, Sir Francis	1803	Oct. 5, 1878	9
Grant, Gen. Sir James Hope ...	1808	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gratry, Abbé, Auguste Jsph. Alphonse	Mar. 30, 1805	Feb. 4, 1872	7
Grattan, T. C.	1796	July 4. 1864	5
Gray, Geo. Robt., F.R.S.	July 8, 1808	May 6, 1872	8
Gray, Sir John, M.P.	1815	April 9, 1875	8
Gray, John Edw., F.R.S.	1800	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gray, Rob., D.D., Bp. of Cape Town	1809	Sept. 1, 1872	8
Greeley, Horace	Feb. 3, 1811	Nov. 29, 1872	8
Gregg, John, Bp. of Cork	1798	May 26, 1878	9
Gresley, Wm.	1801	1877	9
Greswell, Edward, D.D.	1797	June 29, 1869	7
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	1786	June 1, 1865	6
Grier, Rob. Cooper	Mar. 5, 1794	Sept. 25, 1870	7
Griffin, Dr., Bp. of Limerick ...	July 10, 1786	April 5, 1866	6
Griffith, Sir Richd. John	Sept. 20, 1784	Sept. 22, 1878	9
Grimm, J. L.	Jan. 4, 1785	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Grimm, W. K.	Feb. 24, 1786	Dec. 16, 1859	5
Grinfield, Rev. E. W.	1785	July 9, 1864	5
Grisi, Giulia	May 22, 1812	Nov. 25, 1869	7
Gronow, Capt. R. H.	1794	Nov. 20, 1865	6
Grote, Geo., D.C.L., F.R.S.	1794	June 18, 1871	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Guéroult, Adolphe	Jan. 29, 1810	July, 1872	8
Guizot, François P. Guillaume ...	Oct. 4, 1787	Sept. 12, 1874	8
Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy	1793	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Gurney, Russell, M.P.	1804	May 31, 1878	9
Guthrie, Tho., D.D.	1803	Feb. 24, 1873	8
HACKETT, Horatio Baleh, D.D. ...	Dec. 27, 1808	Nov. 2, 1875	9
Hagenbach, Karl Rudolph	May 4, 1801	June 7, 1874	8
Hale, John Parker	Mar. 31, 1806	Nov. 19, 1873	8
Hale, Wm., Archdeacon	1795	Nov. 27, 1870	7
Halévy, J. É. F.	May 27, 1799	Mar. 19, 1862	5
Haliburton, T. C.	1796	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Hall, Capt. Chas. Frs.	1825	Nov. 11, 1871	8
Hall, Sir J.	1795	Jan. 17, 1866	6
Halleck, Fitz-Greene	July 8, 1790	Nov. 19, 1867	7
Halleck, Henry Wager	1810	Jan. 1872	7
Halley, Rob., D.D.	Aug. 13, 1796	Aug. 1876	9
Halliday, Andrew	1830	April 10, 1877	9
Hamelin, F. A.	Sept. 2, 1796	Jan. 16, 1864	5
Hamilton, Geo. Alex.	Aug. 29, 1802	Sept. 1871	7
Hamilton, James, D.D.	1814	Nov. 24, 1867	7
Hamilton, Walter Ker, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury	Nov. 1808 ...	Aug. 1, 1869	7
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	Aug. 5, 1805	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Hammond, J. H.	Nov. 15, 1807	Nov. 13, 1864	6
Hampden, R. D., Bishop of Hereford	1793	April 23, 1868	7
Hancock, Albany, F.L.S.	1807	Oct. 26, 1873	8
Hannay, James	1827	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Hanson, Sir Richd. Davies	1805	March 4. 1876	9
Hardee, Lieut.-Gen. W. J.	1818	Nov. 6, 1873	8
Harding, C.	Sept. 1, 1792	1866	6
Harding, John, D.D., Bp. of Bombay	1805	June 18, 1874	8
Harding, J. D....	1798	Dec. 4, 1863	5
Harding, Sir John Dorney	1809	Nov. 23, 1868	7
Hardwick, Philip, R.A.	1792	Dec. 28, 1870	7
Hardwicke, Earl of	April 2, 1799	Sept. 17, 1873	8
Hardy, Sir Tho. Duffus	1804	June 15, 1878	9
Harford, J. S.	1785	April 16, 1866	6
Harness, Rev. William	1790	Nov. 11, 1869	7
Harrington, Countess Dowager of (Miss Foote)...	1798	Dec. 27, 1867	7
Harris, Ch. Amyand, Bp. of Gibraltar	1813	Mar. 16, 1874	8
Harris, Lord	Aug. 14, 1810	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Harris, Sir W. S.	1792	Jan. 22, 1867	6
Hart, Joel T.	1810	Mar. 2, 1877	9
Hartshorne, Rev. C. H.	1803	Mar. 11, 1865	6
Harvey, Sir Geo.	1805	Jan. 22, 1876	9
Harvey, W.	1800	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Hastings, Sir C.	1794	July 30, 1866	6
Hastings, Admiral Sir Thos. ...	1790	Jan. 2, 1870	7
Hatchell, John	1783	Aug. 14, 1870	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hatherton, Lord	Mar. 18, 1791	May 4, 1863	5
Havergal, Rev. Wm. Hy.	1793	April, 1870	7
Havin, Léonor Joseph	1799	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Hawes, Sir B.	1797	May 15, 1862	5
Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S.	1780	May 23, 1867	7
Hawkins, Rev. Ernest	1802	1868	7
Hawks, Francis S., D.D.	June 10, 1798	Sept. 27, 1866	7
Hawthorne, N.	July 4, 1804	May 19, 1864	5
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C.	May 7, 1789	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Hay, Sir A. L.	1785	Oct. 13, 1862	5
Hayter, Sir Geo.	1792	Jan. 18, 1871	7
Hayter, Sir Wm. Goodenough ...	Jan. 28, 1792	Dec. 26, 1878	10
Hayti, F. Soulouque, ex-Emperor of	1790	Aug. 6, 1867	7
Head, Sir Edmund Walker	1805	Jan. 28, 1868	7
Head, Sir Francis Bond	Jan. 1, 1793	July 20, 1875	9
Heiberg, J. L.	Dec. 14, 1791	Aug. 25, 1860	5
Helps, Sir Arthur	1817	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Hengstenberg, E. W.	Oct. 20, 1802	June, 1869	7
Henry, Caleb Sprague	Aug. 2, 1804	1874	8
Henry, Joseph, LL.D.	Dec. 17, 1797	May 13, 1878	9
Herapath, Wm.	1796	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	1815	Feb. 26, 1866	6
Herring, J. F.	1795	Sept. 22, 1865	6
Herschel, Sir John F. W.	Mar. 7, 1792	May 11, 1871	7
Herzen, Alex.	Mar. 25, 1812	Jan. 21, 1870	7
Hess, Baron H. von	1788	Mar. 30, 1863	6
Hewitson, Wm. Chapman	Jan. 9, 1806	May 28, 1878	9
Hickok, Laurens Perseus, D.D. ...	Dec. 29, 1798	June 10, 1876	9
Higgin, Wm., D.D., Bp. of Derry ...	1793	July 12, 1867	7
Higgins, M. J. ("Jacob Omnium") ...	1810	Aug. 14, 1868	7
Hildreth, R.	June 28, 1807	July 11, 1865	6
Hill, Lieut.-Gen. A. P.	1825	April 2, 1865	6
Hill, Sir Hugh	1802	Oct. 12, 1871	7
Hill, Matt. Davenport	1792	June 7, 1872	8
Hilton, John, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1807	Sept. 14, 1878	9
Hineks, Rev. E.	1795	Dec. 3, 1866	6
Hinds, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Norwich...	1793	Feb. 7, 1872	7
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard	Mar. 24, 1791	Dec. 17, 1873	8
Hirseher, John Baptist von	July 20, 1788	Sept. 4, 1865	7
Hitcheock, E.	May 24, 1793	Feb. 27, 1864	6
Hodge, Charles, D.D.	Dec. 28, 1797	June 19, 1878	9
Hodges, Sir G. L.	1792	Dec. 14, 1862	5
Hoffmann von Fallersleben, A. H. ...	April 2, 1798	1874	9
Hogarth, George	1777	Feb. 12, 1870	7
Hogg, Sir James Weir	1790	May 27, 1876	9
Holbrook, John Edwards, M.D. ...	1795	Sept. 8, 1871	8
Holland, Sir Henry, M.D.	Oct. 27, 1788	Oct. 27, 1873	8
Honolulu, Emma, Queen Dowager of	... ...	Sept. 20, 1870	7
Honyman, Sir George Essex ...	1819	Sept. 16, 1875	9
Hood, Tom	Jan. 19, 1835	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D. ...	1798	Oct. 20, 1875	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hooker, Sir W. J.	1785	Aug. 12, 1865	6
Hope, H. T.	1808	Dec. 3, 1862	5
Hope, Rev. F. W.	Jan. 3, 1797	April 15, 1862	5
Hopkins, John Henry, D.D. ...	Jan. 30, 1792	Jan. 9, 1868	7
Hopkins, W.	1805	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Hornby, Admiral Sir P.	1785	Mar. 19, 1867	6
Horne, Rev. T. H.	Oct. 20, 1780	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Horner, L.	... ...	Mar. 5, 1864	5
Horsman, Edward, M.P.	1807	Nov. 30, 1876	9
Houdin, Robert J. E.	Dec. 6, 1805	June, 1871 ...	7
Houston, S.	Mar. 2, 1793	July 23, 1863	5
Howard, Henry Edward John, D.D.	Dec. 14, 1795	Oct. 8, 1868	7
Howard de Walden, Lord	June 5, 1799	Aug. 29, 1868	7
Howden, Lord	Oct. 16, 1799	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Howe, Elias	1819	Sept. 3, 1867	7
Howe, Joseph	1804	June 1, 1873	8
Howe, Samuel Gridley, M.D. ...	Nov. 10, 1801	Jan. 9, 1876	9
Hudson, Geo.	1800	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Hughes, Dr.	1797	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Hugo, Rev. Thomas	1820	Dec. 31, 1876	9
Hunt, George Ward, M.P.	July 30, 1825	July 28, 1877	9
Hunt, Thornton Leigh	Sept, 10, 1810	June 25, 1873	8
Hunt, W.	1790	Feb. 10, 1864	5
Hunter, Joseph, F.S.A	Feb. 6, 1783	May 9, 1861	7
Huntley, Sir H. V.	1795	May 7, 1864	5
Hurlstone, Fred. Yeates	1801	June, 1869 ...	7
INGEMANN, B. S.	May 28, 1789	1862	6
Ingersoll, Charles Jared, LL.D. ...	Oct. 3, 1782	Jan. 14. 1862	7
Inglis, Sir J. E. W.	1814	Sept. 27, 1862	7
Ingres, J. D. A.	Sept. 15, 1781	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Inverness, Duchess of	1788	Aug. 1, 1873	8
Ismail Pasha. (*See* Kmety, Gen. G,)			
Ivory, Lord	1792	Oct. 17, 1866	6
JAHN, OTTO	June 16, 1813	Sept. 1869 ...	7
James, Sir Henry, F.R.S.	1803	June 14, 1877	9
Janin, Jules	Dec. 24, 1804	June, 1874 ...	8
Jardine, Sir Wm.	1800	Nov. 21, 1874	8
Jasmin, J.	Mar. 6, 1798	Oct. 2, 1864	5
Jebb, Sir J.	1793	June 26, 1863	5
Jelf, Rev. Wm., D.D.	1798	Sept. 19, 1871	7
Jelf, Rev. Wm. Edward	1811	Oct. 18, 1875	9
Jellachick, Baron J. von	Oct. 16, 1801	May 19, 1859	5
Jenkyns, Henry, D.D.	1795	April 2, 1878	9
Jerdan, Wm.	1782	July 11, 1869	7
Jeremie, James Amiraux, D.D. ...	1800	June 11, 1872	8
Jesse, Edward	Jan. 1780 ...	Mar. 29, 1868	7
Jesse, John Heneage	1815	July 7, 1874	8
Jeune, Frs., Bp. of Peterborough ...	1806	Aug. 21, 1868	7
John, King of Saxony	Dec. 12, 1801	Oct. 29, 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Johns, Rev. Chas. Alex	1811	June 28, 1874	8
Johnson, Andrew	Dec. 29, 1808	July 21, 1875	9
Johnson, Cuthbert Wm., F.R.S. ...	Sept. 28, 1799	March 8, 1878	9
Johnson, Reverdy	May 21, 1796	Feb. 10, 1876	9
Johnson, Thos. Marr	June 29, 1826	1874	9
Johnston, Alex. Keith, LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1804	July 9, 1871	7
Jomini, Baron Henri	Mar. 6, 1799	Mar. 24, 1869	7
Jones, Ernest	... ...	Jan. 26, 1869	7
Jones, Geo., R.A.	1786	Sept. 19, 1869	7
Jones, Hy. Benee, M.D.	1814	April 20, 1873	8
Jones, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. ...	1792	Aug. 2, 1866	6
Jones, Owen	1809	April 19, 1874	8
Jordan, S.	Dec. 30, 1792	April 14, 1861	5
Josika, Baron N.	Sept. 28, 1796	Feb. 27, 1865	6
Jost, I. M.	Feb. 22, 1793	Nov. 1860 ...	5
Juarez, Benito	Mar. 21, 1806	July 18, 1872	8
Jukes, Joseph Beete, F.R.S.	Oct 10, 1811	July 29, 1869	7
Julien, Stanislas Aignan	Sept. 20, 1799	Feb. 1873 ...	8
Junghung, F. W.	Oct. 26, 1812	April 24, 1864	6
Juynboll, D. W.	April 6, 1802	1861	6
KAMÉHAMÉHA V., King of Honolulu	Dec. 11, 1830	Dec. 25, 1872	8
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von	Oct. 15, 1805	April 7, 1874	8
Kavanagh, Julia	1824	Oct. 28, 1877	9
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips	July 20, 1804	May 26, 1877	9
Kaye, Sir John William	1814	July 24, 1876	9
Kean Charles	Jan. 18, 1811	Jan. 22, 1868	7
Keatinge, Rt. Hon. Richard	1793	Feb. 1876 ...	9
Keble, Rev. J.	April 25, 1792	Mar. 29, 1866	6
Keeley, Robert	1793	Feb. 3, 1869	7
Keightley, Tho.	Oct. 1789 ...	Nov. 4, 1872	8
Kennedy, Charles Rann	Mar. 1, 1808	... ...	7
Kensett, John Fred.	Mar. 22, 1818	Dec. 16, 1872	8
Keogh, Rt. Hon. Wm.	1817	Sept. 30, 1878	9
Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. R.	Jan. 17, 1811	April 20, 1863	5
Ketteler (Baron von), Bp. of Mayence	Dec. 25, 1811	July 13, 1877	9
Key, Tho. Hewitt	1799	Nov. 29, 1875	9
Killaloe, Bishop of (Dr. Tonson) ...	1784	Dec. 1861 ...	5
Kilmore, Bishop of. (*See* Verschoyle)			
Kineaid, Sir J.	1789	April 22, 1862	5
Kingsdown, T. Pemberton-Leigh, Lord	Feb. 11, 1793	Oct. 7, 1867	7
Kingsley, Rev. Charles	June 12, 1819	Jan. 23,, 1875	8
Kingsley, Henry	1830	May 24, 1876	9
Kiss, A.	Oct. 11, 1802	Mar. 24, 1865	6
Kmety, Gen. G. (Ismail Pasha) ...	1814	April 25, 1865	6
Knight, Charles	1791	Mar. 9, 1873	8
Knowles, J. Sheridan	1784	Nov. 30, 1862	5
Kock, Charles Paul de	1794	Aug. 29, 1871	7
Kynaston, Herbert, D.D.	1809	Oct. 26, 1878	9
LABORDE, Comte de	June 12, 1807	March, 1869	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Lacrosse, Baron B. T. J, de	Jan. 29, 1796	March, 1865	6
La Fontaine, Sir L. H. Bart. ...	Oct. 1807 ...	Feb. 26, 1864	5
La Guéronnière, Vicomte	1816	Dec. 23, 1875	9
Laird, John, M.P.	1805	Oct. 29, 1874	8
La Marmora, A. F., Marquis de ...	Nov. 17, 1804	Jan. 5, 1878	9
Lamartine, Alphonse de	Oct. 21, 1790	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Lamoricière, Gen. C. L. L. J. de ...	Feb. 1806 ...	Sept. 11, 1865	6
Lance, G.	Mar. 24, 1802	June 18, 1864	5
Landor, Walter Savage	Jan. 30, 1775	Sept. 17, 1864	5
Landseer, Sir Edwin	1802	Oct. 1, 1873	8
Lane, Edward William	1801	Aug. 10, 1876	9
Lanfrey, Pierre	1828	Nov. 16, 1877	9
Lang, John Dunmore, D.D.	... ...	1878	9
Langdale, Hon. Charles	1787	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Lankester, Edwin, M.D.	April 23, 1814	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Lansdowne, Marquis of	July 2, 1780	Jan. 31, 1863	5
Lappenberg, J. M.	July 30, 1794	Nov. 28, 1865	6
Lassen, Christian	Oct. 22, 1800	May, 1876 ...	9
Lathbury, Rev. T.	1798	Feb. 11, 1865	6
Lauder, Rob. Scott, R.S.A.	1803	April 21, 1869	7
Lawrence, Geo. Alfred	1827	Sept. 1876 ...	9
Lawrence, Sir W., Bart.	1785	July 5, 1867	6
Laycock, Tho., M.D....	Aug. 10, 1812	Sept. 21, 1876	9
Lecomte, J.	June 20, 1814	April 22, 1864	6
Ledru-Rollin, Alex. Auguste... ...	Feb. 2, 1808	Dec. 31, 1874	8
Lee, Dr. J.	April 28, 1783	Feb. 25, 1866	6
Lee, James Prince. D.D., Bishop of Manchester	1804	Dec. 24, 1869	7
Lee, Rob., D.D.	1804	Mar. 14, 1868	7
Lee, Gen. Rob. Edmund	1808	Oct. 12, 1870	7
Leech, J.	Aug. 29, 1817	Oct. 28, 1864	5
Lefroy, Rt. Hon. Thos.	1776	May 4, 1869	7
Le Marchant, Sir Denis	July 3, 1795	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Le Marchant, Sir John Gaspard ...	1803	Feb. 6, 1874	8
Lemon, Mark	Nov. 30, 1809	May 23, 1870	7
Lennep, Jakob van	Mar. 25, 1802	Aug. 26, 1868	7
Lenormant, C....	June 1, 1802	Nov. 24, 1859	6
Leopold I., King of the Belgians ...	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Leroux, Pierre	1798	April 12, 1871	7
Letheby, Henry, M.B.	1816	Mar. 28, 1876	9
Lever, Charles James	1809	June 1, 1872	8
Le Verrier, Urbain J. J.	Mar. 11, 1811	Sept. 23, 1877	9
Lewes, Geo. Henry	April 18, 1817	Nov. 30, 1878	9
Lewin, Tho.	1805	Jan. 5, 1877	9
Lewis, Rt. Hon Sir G. C., Bart. ..	Oct. 21, 1806	April 13, 1863	5
Lewis, John Fred., R.A.	July 14, 1805	Aug. 15, 1876	9
Lewis, Lady M. T.	Mar. 1803	Nov. 9, 1865	6
Leys (Baron), Jean Auguste Henri ...	Feb. 18, 1815	Aug. 25, 1869	7
Liddell, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S. ...	1794	May 28, 1868	7
Lieber, Francis, LL.D.	Mar. 18, 1800	Oct. 2, 1872	8
Liebig, Baron Justus von	May 12, 1803	April 18, 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Light, Sir Henry	1783	Mar. 3. 1870	7
Limayrac, Paulin	Feb. 26, 1817	July. 1868 ...	7
Lincoln, Abraham	Feb. 12, 1809	April 15. 1865	6
Lindley, Dr. J....	1799	Nov. 1. 1865	6
Lindsay, Wm. Schaw	1816	Aug. 28. 1877	9
Lisgar, Lord	April 21, 1807	Oct. 6, 1876	9
Livingstone, David	1817	May 4. 1873	8
Llanover, Baron	Nov. 8, 1802	April 27, 1867	6
Locock, Sir Chas., M.D.	April 21, 1799	July 23. 1875	9
Logan, Sir Wm. Edmond	April 23, 1798	June 22, 1875	9
Lomenie, Louis Léonard de	1818	April, 1878 ...	9
Longley, T., D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury	1794	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Lonsdale, Henry, M.D.	1816	July 23. 1876	9
Lonsdale, John, D.D., Bp. of Lichfield	Jan. 17, 1788	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Lonsdale, Earl of	July 21, 1787	Mar. 4. 1872	7
Lopez, Don Francisco Solano ...	1827	Mar. 1. 1870	7
Lough, John Graham		April. 1876 ...	9
Love, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F.	1789	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Lover, Samuel	1797	July 6, 1868	7
Löwenthal, John Jacob	July, 1810 ...	July 20, 1876	9
Lower, Mark Anthony	1813	Mar. 22, 1876	9
Lubbock, Sir J. W.	Mar. 26, 1803	June 20, 1865	6
Lucas, Charles	1808	Mar. 23, 1869	7
Lucas, Rt. Hon. Edward	1787	Nov. 12, 1871	7
Lucas, John	1807	April 30, 1874	8
Lucas, Samuel	1818	Nov. 27, 1868	7
Lumley, Benjamin	1812	Mar. 17, 1875	8
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen ...	Jan. 14, 1782	Jan. 20. 1873	8
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen Rumbold, D.C.L.	1775	Aug. 5. 1868	7
Luynes, Duc de	Dec. 15, 1802	Dec. 14, 1867	7
Lycurgos, A., Abp. of Syra		Oct. 29, 1875	9
Lyell, Sir Charles	Nov. 14, 1797	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Lyndhurst, Baron	May 21, 1772	Oct. 12, 1863	5
Lyttelton, Lord	Mar. 31, 1817	April 19, 1876	9
Lytton, Lord	May 25, 1803	Jan. 18, 1873	8
Lyveden, Lord	Feb. 1800 ...	Nov. 10, 1873	8
MACBRIDE, John David, D.C.L. ...	1778	Jan. 24, 1868	7
Mc'Carthy, Sir C. J.	1812	Aug. 14, 1865	5
Mc'Caul, Rev. A.	1798	Nov. 13, 1863	6
Mc'Causland, Dominick, Q.C. ...	Aug. 20, 1806	June 29, 1873	8
Mc'Clure, Sir Robt. J. Le Mesurier ...	Jan. 28, 1807	Oct. 17. 1873	8
Mc'Culloch, Horatio	1806	June 24, 1867	5
Mc'Culloch, J. R.	Mar. 1, 1789	Nov 11. 1864	6
Macdonald, John Sandfield	Dec. 12, 1812	June 1, 1872	8
Mc'Dougall, Sir D.	1789	Dec. 10, 1862	5
Mc'Dowell, Patrick, R.A.	Aug., 1799 ...	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Mc'Ghee, Hon. Thos. Darcy	April 13, 1825	April 7, 1868	7
Macgregor, Sir J.	1791	Jan. 13, 1866	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Mc'Ilvaine, Chs. Pettit. Bp. of Ohio	Jan. 18, 1798	Mar. 12, 1873	8
Mackenzie, Henry, D.D., Bp. Suffragan	May 16, 1808	Oct. 15, 1878	9
Mackenzie, Thos. Lord Mackenzie ...	1807	Sept. 26, 1869	7
Maclaren. C.	1782	Sept. 10, 1866	6
Macleod, Norman, D.D.	1812	June 16, 1872	8
Maclise, Daniel, R.A.	Jan. 25, 1811	April, 1870 ...	7
Macready, Wm. Charles	Mar. 3, 1793	April 27, 1873	8
Madden, Sir Fred.	1801	Mar. 8, 1873	8
Maddock, Sir Thos. Herbert	1792	Jan. 15, 1870	7
Magenis, Sir A. C.	1801	Feb. 14, 1867	6
Magnan. Marshal B. P.	Oct. 7, 1791	May 29, 1865	6
Magne. Pierre	Dec. 3, 1806	June 8, 1878	9
Maguire, John Francis, M.P.	1815	Nov. 1, 1872	8
Mahony, F. (Father Prout)	1805	May 18, 1866	6
Maitland, Rev. S.	1795	Jan. 9, 1866	6
Major, John Richardson, D.D. ...	1797	Feb. 29, 1876	9
Malakhoff, Duc de. (*See* Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J.)			
Malden, Henry	1800	July 4. 1876	9
Mansell, Rev. Hy. Longueville ...	Oct. 6, 1820	July 30, 1871	7
Manzoni, Count Alessandro	Mar. 8, 1784	May 22, 1873	8
Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain	April 27, 1806	Aug. 21, 1878	9
Marie, Alexandre Thomas	Feb. 15, 1797	April 20, 1870	7
Marie-Amelia. (*See* French, ex-Queen of.)			
Marochetti, Baron Charles	1805	Dec. 28, 1867	7.
Martin, Sir James Ranald	1800	Nov. 27, 1874	8
Martineau, Harriet	June 12, 1802	June 27, 1876	9
Martinez de la Rosa, F.	1789	Feb. 7, 1862	5
Martius, Karl Frederick Philip von	1794	Dec. 13, 1868	7
Mason, James Murray	Nov. 3, 1798	April 28, 1871	7
Massingberd, Rev. Francis Chas. ...	1800	Dec. 1872 ...	8
Mathews, Charles James	Dec. 26, 1803	June 24, 1878	9
Mathieu, Claude Louis	Nov. 25, 1783	Mar. 1875 ...	8
Mathieu, J. M. A. C., Cardinal ...	Jan. 20, 1796	July 9, 1875	9
Maurice, Fred. Denison, D.D. ...	1805	April 1, 1872	7
Maury, Matthew Fontaine	Jan. 14, 1806	Feb. 1, 1873	8
Maximilian I. (*See* Mexico, Emperor of.)			
Maximilian, Joseph II. (*See* Bavaria, King of.)			
Maxwell, Sir W. Stirling	1818	Jan. 15, 1878	9
Mayne, Sir Richard	1796	Dec. 26, 1868	7
Mayo, Earl of	Feb. 21, 1822	Feb. 8, 1872	7
Mayo, Thomas, M.D.	1790	Jan. 13, 1871	7
Mazzini, Giuseppe	June 28, 1808	Mar. 10, 1872	7
Meade, Gen. George Gordon	Dec. 30, 1815	Nov. 6, 1872	8
Meagher, T. F.	Aug. 3, 1823	July 1, 1867	6
Mehemet Ali	1807	Jan. 20, 1865	6
Mellish, Sir George	1814	June 15, 1877	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Melvill, Rev. Henry, B.D.	1798	Feb. 9, 1871	7
Melville, George John Whyte ...	1821	Dec. 5, 1878	9
Menschikoff, Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch	1789	April, 1869 ...	7
Mérimée, Prosper	Sept. 23, 1803	Sept. 23, 1870	7
Merivale, Herman, C.B.	1806	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Merle d'Aubigné, Jean Henri ...	Aug. 16, 1794	Oct. 21, 1872	8
Méry, J.	Jan. 21, 1798	June 18, 1866	6
Mexico, Emperor of (Maximilian I.)	July 6, 1832	June 19, 1867	6
Meyerbeer, G.	Sept. 5, 1794	May 2, 1864	5
Michael Obrenoviteh III., Prince of Servia	Sept. 4, 1828	June 10, 1868	7
Michelet, Jules	Aug. 21, 1798	Feb. 9, 1874	8
Mierosławski, Louis	1814	Nov. 1878 ...	9
Mill, John Stuart	1806	May 9, 1873	8
Miller, Thos.	Aug. 31, 1808	Oct. 25, 1874	8
Miller, Wm. Allen, M.D., F.R.S. ...	Dec. 17, 1817	Sept. 30, 1870	7
Milman, Very Rev. Henry Hart ...	Feb. 10, 1791	Sept. 24, 1868	7
Milman, Robert, Bp. of Calcutta ...	1816	Mar. 15, 1876	9
Miramon, M.	1833	June 19, 1867	6
Mirès, Jules	1809	June, 1871 ...	7
Mitchell, Alex.	April 13, 1780	June 25, 1868	7
Mitchell, Sir Wm.	1811	May 1, 1878	9
Mitz-eherlich, E.	Jan. 7, 1791	Sept. 1, 1863	5
Mocquard, J. F. C.	Nov. 11, 1791	Dec. 10, 1864	5
Moltke (Comte de), Adam Wm. ...	Aug. 25, 1785	April 12, 1866	7
Monahan, James Henry	1805	Dec. 8, . 1878	9
Monnier, Henri Bonaventure ...	June 6, 1799	Jan. 3, 1877	9
Montalembert, C. Forbes de Tyron, Comte de	May 29, 1810	Mar. 13, 1870	7
Monteagle, Lord	Feb. 8, 1790	Jan. 31, 1866	6
Montebello, Duc de	July 30, 1801	July 19, 1874	8
Montgomery, Walter	1827	Sept. 2, 1871	7
Montrose, Duke of	July 16, 1799	Dec. 30, 1874	9
Moon, Sir F. G.	Oct. 28, 1796	Oct. 13, 1871	7
Moore, George	1806	Nov. 21, 1876	9
Moriarty, David, Bp. of Kerry ...	Aug. 18, 1814	Oct. 1, 1877	9
Morny, C. A. L., Duc de	Oct. 23, 1811	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Morrell, Tho. Baker, D.D.	1815	Nov. 15, 1877	9
Morse, Sam. Finley Breese	April 27, 1791	April 2, 1872	7
Morton, Oliver Perry, LL.D. ...	Aug. 4, 1823	Nov. 1, 1877	9
Moseley, Rev. Henry	1801	Jan. 21, 1871	7
Motley, John Lothrop	April 15, 1814	May 30, 1877	9
Mott, V.	Aug. 20, 1785	April 26, 1865	6
Moultrie, Rev. John	1800	Dec. 26, 1874	8
Mountain, Dr. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of)			
Mouravieff, Gen. N.	1793	Sept. 11, 1866	6
Moustier, Marquis de	Aug. 23, 1817	Feb. 5, 1869	7
Mozley, James Bowling, D.D. ...	1813	Jan. 4, 1878	9
Muller, J.	July 14, 1801	April 28, 1858	6
Mulready, W.	1786	July 7, 1863	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Munch, P. A.	1811	June, 1863 ...	6
Muñoz, Fernando, Duke of Rianzeres	1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Murat, Prince	May 16, 1803	April 10, 1878	9
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey ...	Feb. 19, 1792	Oct. 22, 1871	7
Muspratt, Jas. Sheridan, M.D. ...	Mar. 8, 1821	... ...	7
Mustapha, Resehid Pasha. (*See* Reschid Pasha.)			
Musurus, Princess A.	1819	July 19, 1867	7
NAPIER, Robert	June 18, 1791	June 23, 1876	9
Napoleon III.	April 20, 1808	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Narvaez, Don R. M., Duke of Valeneia	Aug. 4, 1800	May 28, 1868	7
Nash, Joseph	1812	Dec. 19, 1878	10
Neale, Rev. J. M.	1818	Aug. 6, 1866	6
Neaves (Lord), Charles	1800	Dec. 23, 1876	9
Nees von Esenbeck, C. G.	Feb. 14, 1776	Mar. 16, 1858	5
Nelaton, Auguste	June 17, 1807	Sept. 21, 1873	8
Nesselrode, Count K. R.	Dec. 14, 1780	Mar. 23, 1862	5
Newcastle, Duke of	May 22, 1811	Oct. 18, 1864	5
Newman, Edward, F.L.S.	May 13, 1801	June 12, 1876	9
Nichols, John Gough, F.S.A.... ...	1806	Nov. 13, 1873	8
Niel, Adolphe (Marshal)	Oct. 4, 1802	Aug. 13, 1869	7
Noble, Matthew	1820	June 23, 1876	9
Noel, Rev. Baptist	1799	Jan. 19, 1873	8
Noel-Fearn, Rev. Henry (Christmas)	1811	Mar. 10, 1868	7
Normanby, Marquis of	May 15, 1787	July 28, 1863	5
Northbrook, Lord. (*See* Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir. F. T.)			
Northumberland, Duke of	Dec. 15, 1792	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Norton, Hon. Mrs. Caroline	1808	June 15, 1877	9
O'BRIEN, James T., Bp. of Ossory ...	1792	Dec. 12, 1874	8
O'Brien, W. S.	Oct. 17, 1803	June 16, 1864	5
O'Donnell, Marshal Leopold	1808	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Ogilvie, Chas. Atmore, D.D.	1793	Feb. 17, 1873	8
Oliver, Rev. G....	Nov. 5, 1782	Mar. 3, 1867	6
Olmsted, D.	1791	May 16, 1859	6
O'Loghlen, Sir Colman	Sept. 20, 1819	July 22, 1877	9
Olozaga, Salustiano	1803	Sept. 26, 1873	8
Omer Pasha	1806	April 18, 1871	7
Orloff, Prince A.	1787	May 20, 1861	6
Ormerod, Geo.	1785	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Osbaldeston, G.	Dec. 26, 1787	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Osborn, Admiral Sherard	April 25, 1822	May 6, 1875	8
O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. B.	1809	... ...	7
Ossington, J. E. Denison, Viscount ...	1800	Mar. 7, 1873	8
Otho I., King of Greece	June 1, 1815	July 26, 1867	6
Oudinot, Marshal N. C. V.	Nov. 3, 1791	July 7, 1863	5
Ouseley, Sir W. G.	1799	Mar. 6, 1866	6
Outram, Sir J.	Jan. 29, 1803	Mar. 11, 1863	5
Overbeck, Frederick	July 3, 1789	Nov. 1869 ...	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Owen, Rev. J. B.	1787	May 24, 1872	7
Owen, Robt. Dale	Nov. 7, 1801	June 24, 1877	9
Oxenford, John	1812	Feb. 21, 1877	9
PAGE, Tho.	... ...	Jan. 4, 1877	9
Pakenham, Sir Richard	1797	Oct. 28, 1868	7
Palacky, Francis	June 14, 1798	May 26, 1876	9
Palikao, Gen. Cousin Montauban, Comte de	June 24, 1796	Jan. 8, 1878	9
Palmerston, Lord	Oct. 20, 1784	Oct. 18, 1865	6
Pardoe, Miss J.	1806	Nov. 26, 1862	5
Parker, Sir W., Bart.	1781	Nov. 13, 1866	6
Parry, Tho., Bp. of Barbadoes ..	1795	Mar. 16, 1870	7
Parton, Mrs. S. P. Willis ("Fanny Fern")	July 7, 1811	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Passy, Hippolyte Philibert	Oct. 16, 1793	Oct. 1873 ...	8
Pasta, J., Madame	1798	April 1, 1865	5
Paton, Andrew Archibald	... ...	April 5, 1874	8
Patteson, John Coleridge, Bp. of Melanesia	1827	Oct. 1871 ...	7
Paxton, Sir J.	Aug. 3, 1803	June 8, 1865	6
Payen, Anselme	Jan. 6, 1795	May 13, 1871	7
Peabody, Geo.	Feb. 18, 1795	Nov. 4, 1869	7
Peacock, T. L.	Oct. 18, 1785	Jan. 23, 1866	6
Pellissier, Marshal A. J. J. (Due de Malakhoff)	Nov. 6, 1794	May 22, 1864	5
Pellew, Hon. and Very Rev. G. ...	1793	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Pelouze, T. J.	Feb. 26, 1807	May 31, 1867	6
Pénaud, Admiral C.	Dec. 24, 1800	Mar. 25, 1864	5
Penn, John, F.R.S.	... ...	Sept. 23, 1878	9
Pennefather, Sir. J. L.	1800	May 9, 1872	8
Pennethorne, Sir Jas.	1800	Sept. 1, 1871	7
Pepe, General Florestan	1780	1851	7
Pepe, G....	1781	1863	5
Péreire, Emile	Dec. 3, 1800	Jan. 6, 1875	8
Perier, A. Casimir V. L.	Aug. 20, 1811	July 6, 1876	9
Persiani, Madame F. T.	Oct. 4, 1818	May, 1867 ...	6
Persigny, Due de	Jan. 11, 1808	Jan 12, 1872	7
Petermann, Augnst Heinrich ...	April 18, 1822	Sept. 1878 ...	9
Petermann, Julius Heinrich, D.D. ...	Aug. 12, 1801	June, 1876 ...	9
Petit, Rev. J. L.	... ...	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Phelps, Samuel, ...	1806	Nov. 6, 1878	9
Pieard, Louis Joseph Ernest ...	Dec. 24, 1821	May 13, 1877	9
Phillimore, J. G.	1809	April 27, 1865	6
Phillip, J.	May 19, 1817	Feb. 27, 1867	6
Phillips, John, F.G.S....	Dec. 25, 1800	April 24, 1874	8
Phillipps, Sir Tho.	1792	Feb. 6, 1872	7
Phillips, Rt. Hon. S. M.	1780	Mar. 11, 1862	5
Phillips, Sir T.	1801	May 26, 1867	6
Phillpotts, H., D.D., Bishop of Exeter	May, 1778 ...	Sept. 18, 1869	7
Phipps, Hon. Sir C. B.	Dec. 27, 1801	Feb. 24, 1866	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Pickersgill, Hy. Wm., R.A.	1782	April 21, 1875	8
Pierce, Franklin	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8. 1869	7
Pigott, Rt. Hon. David Rd.	1805	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Pigott, Sir Gillery	1813	April 28, 1875	8
Pinwell, Geo. John, ...	Dec. 26, 1842	Sept. 8, 1875	9
Pius the Ninth...	May 13, 1792	Feb. 7, 1878	9
Plantier, C. H. A. Bp. of Nîmes ...	Mar. 2, 1813	May 25, 1875	9
Platt, Hon. Sir T. J.	1790	Feb. 10, 1862	5
Pleyel, Madame	July 4, 1811	April, 1875 ...	8
Plumridge, Sir J. H.	1787	Nov. 29, 1863	5
Plunket, Rt. Rev. Lord. (*See* Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of.)			
Poerio, C.	1803	May, 1867 ...	6
Poggendorff, Johann Christian ...	Dec. 29, 1796	Jan., 1877 ...	9
Pollock, Sir Fred.	Sept. 23. 1783	Aug. 22, 1870	7
Pollock, Field Marshal Sir Geo. ...	1786	Oct. 6, 1872	8
Potter, Cipriani	1792	Sept. 26, 1871	7
Potter, L. J. A. D.	April 26, 1796	July 22. 1859	6
Ponchet, Félix A.	Aug. 26, 1800	Dec. 6, 1872	8
Pouillet, C. S. M.	Feb. 16, 1791	June 15, 1868	7
Powers, Hiram...	July 29, 1805	June 27, 1873	8
Powys, Horatio, Bishop of Sodor and Man	1805	May 31, 1877	9
Pratt, John Tidd	Dec. 13, 1797	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Prescott, Adm. Sir Henry	1783	Nov. 18, 1874	8
Prévost-Paradol, L. A.	Aug. 8, 1829	July 19, 1870	7
Prim, Don Juan	Dec. 6, 1814	Dec. 30, 1870	7
Prinsep, Henry Thoby	1792	Feb. 11, 1878	9
Prior, Sir James	1790	Nov. 14, 1869	7
Procter, Miss A. A.	1835	Feb. 2, 1864	5
Procter, Bryan W. ("Barry Cornwall")	1790	Oct. 4, 1874	8
Proudhon, P. J.	July 15, 1809	Jan. 20. 1865	5
Prout, Father. (*See* Mahony F.)			
Pugin, Edward Welby	Mar. 11, 1834	June 5, 1875	9
Pulszky, Ferencz Aurel	Sept. 17. 1814	Sept. 5, 1866	7
Purchas, Rev. John	1823	Oct. 18. 1872	8
Pye, John	1782	Feb. 6, 1874	8
QUAIN, Sir John Richard		Sept. 12, 1876	9
Quebec, Bishop of (Dr. Mountain) ...	1789	Jan. 8, 1863	5
Quinet, Edgar	Feb. 10, 1803	Mar. 27, 1875	8
RADNOR, Earl of	May 11. 1779	April 10, 1869	7
Rae, Sir Wm., M.D.	1786	April 8. 1873	8
Raffles, Rev. T....	May 17, 1788	Aug. 18, 1863	5
Ramsay, E. B. (Dean)...	1793	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Ramsay, W.	1806	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Randon, Comte, Marshal of France ...	Mar. 25, 1795	Jan. 1871 ...	7
Rankine, Wm. J. M., F.R.S.	... ..	Dec,.24, 1872	8
Raspail, François Vincent	Jan. 29, 1794	Jan. 7, 1878	9
Ratcliff, Sir J.	Nov. 1798 ...	Sept. 1. 1864	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Rattazzi, Urbano	June 29, 1808	June 5, 1873	8
Raueh, T. C.	Jan. 2, 1777	Dec. 3. 1857	5
Raymond, Henry Jarvis	Jan. 24, 1820	June 18. 1869	7
Read, Thomas Buehanan	Mar. 12, 1822	May 11. 1872	8
Reade, John Edmund...	... ...	Sept. 1870 ...	7
Reboul, J.	Jan. 23, 1796	May 29. 1864	5
Redding, Cyrus	1785	May 28. 1870	7
Redington, Sir T. N.	1815	Oct. 11, 1862	5
Reed, Rev. A.	Nov. 27, 1787	Feb. 25. 1862	5
Regnaud - de - St. - Jean - d'Angelly, Comte de	July 29, 1794	Feb. 1870 ...	7
Regnault, Henri Victor	July 21, 1810	Jan. 20, 1878	9
Reichenbach, Baron von	Feb. 12, 1788	1869	7
Rennie, Sir John	1796	Sept. 3, 1874	8
Resehid Pasha, or Mustapha Reschid Pasha...	1802	Jan. 5, 1858	6
Reybaud, Madame C. (*See* Arnaud.)			
Rianzares, Duke of	1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Richards, Alfred Bate...	1820	June 12, 1876	9
Richardson, C.	July, 1775 ...	Oct. 6. 1865	6
Richardson, D. L.	1800	Nov. 17. 1865	6
Richardson, Sir J.	1787	June 5. 1865	6
Rickards, Rev. S.	1796	Aug. 24, 1865	6
Rigault-de-Genouilly, Chas.	April 12, 1807	Apr. 4. 1873	8
Rio, Alexis François	... ...	July 16, 1874	8
Ritchie, L.	1801	Jan. 16. 1865	5
Ritter, Henry	1791	Feb. 1869 ...	7
Ritter, K.	1779	Sept. 29, 1859	6
Roberts, D.	Oct. 24, 1796	Nov. 25, 1864	5
Robertson, James Burton	Nov. 15, 1800	Feb. 14, 1877	9
Robertson, Thos. Wm....	Jan. 9, 1829	Feb. 3. 1871	7
Robinson, Rev. H.	1793	May 18, 1866	6
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart.	July 26, 1791	Jan. 30. 1863	5
Robinson, John Henry, R.A.... ...	1796	Oct. 21, 1871	7
Robinson, Thos. D.D.	1790	May 13, 1873	8
Robson, F.	1821	Aug. 12, 1864	5
Rochester, Bishop of (Dr. Wigram)...	Dec. 26, 1798	April 6, 1867	6
Rock, Daniel, D.D.	1799	Nov. 28, 1871	7
Roemer, F. de	1795	Mareh, 1864	6
Rogers, Henry	Oct. 18, 1806	Aug. 20, 1877	9
Rogers, H. D.	1806	May 30. 1866	6
Roget, Peter Mark, M.D.	1779	Sept. 13, 1869	7
Rolt, Sir John	Oct. 5, 1804	June 6, 1871	7
Romilly, Lord	1802	Dec. 23, 1874	8
Rosa, Martinez de la, F. (*See* Martinez de la Rosa, F.			
Rosas, Juan Manuel Ortiz de... ...	1793	Mar. 14. 1877	9
Roscoe, Thos.	June, 1791 ...	Sept. 24. 1871	7
Rose, Gustav	Mar. 18, 1798	July 15, 1873	8
Rose, H.	1795... ...	Jan. 1864 ...	6
Rose, Hy. John (Archdeacon) ...	... ...	Jan. 31. 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ross, Admiral Sir J. C.	1800	April 3, 1862	5
Rosse, Earl of	June 17, 1800	Oct. 31, 1867	7
Rossetti, Maria Francesca	Feb. 17, 1827	1876	9
Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio	Feb. 29, 1792	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Rosslyn, Earl of	Feb. 15, 1802	June 16, 1866	6
Rous, Admiral Hy. John	Jan. 25, 1795	June 19, 1877	9
Rousseau, Major-General Lovell H....	Aug 4, 1818	Jan. 7, 1869	7
Rüdiger, Count	1800	June 22, 1856	6
Russel, Alexander	Dec. 10, 1814	July 18, 1876	9
Russell, John, Earl	Aug. 18, 1792	May 28, 1878	9
Ryan, Sir Edward	1793	Aug. 22, 1875	9
SAID PASHA, Viceroy of Egypt ...	1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
St. Asaph, Bishop of. (*See* Short)			
St. Germans, Earl of	Aug. 29, 1798	Oct. 7, 1877	9
St. John, Bayle	1822	Aug. 1, 1859	5
St. John, James Augustus	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 22, 1875	9
St. Leonards, Lord	Feb. 1781 ...	Jan. 29, 1875	8
Sainte-Beuve, Ch. Augustin	Dec. 23, 1804	Oct. 13, 1869	7
Sainte-Claire-Deville, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1818	Oct. 1876 ...	9
Saldanha, Duke of	Nov. 17, 1790	Nov. 20, 1876	6
Salisbury, Bishop of. (*See* Hamilton.)			
Salisbury, Marquis of	April 17, 1791	April 12, 1868	7
Salnave, President	... ...	Jan. 10, 1870	7
Salomons, Sir David	1797	July 18, 1873	8
Salt, Sir Titus	1803	Dec. 29, 1876	9
Sand, Georges	July 5, 1804	June 8, 1876	9
Sandford, John (Archdeacon) ...	Mar. 22, 1802	Mar. 22, 1873	8
Sandhurst, Lord	1819	June 23, 1876	9
Sandys, Lord	Jan. 28, 1798	April 10, 1863	5
Santa Anna, A. L. de	Feb. 21, 1798	June 20, 1876	9
Sawyer, William Collison, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale	1831	Mar. 15, 1868	7
Say, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1794	1860	6
Scarlett, Sir James Yorke	Feb. 1, 1799	Dec. 6, 1871	7
Schlagenweit, A.	Jan. 9, 1829	Oct. 1858 ...	5
Schnor von Karolsfeld, Julius ...	Mar. 26, 1794	June, 1872 ...	8
Schoenlein, J.	Nov. 30, 1793	Jan. 1864 ...	6
Scholefield, W....	1809	July 9, 1867	6
Schomburg, Sir R.	1804	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Scott, Sir Geo. Gilbert, R.A.... ...	1811	Mar. 27, 1878	9
Scott, Gen. W....	June 13, 1786	May 29, 1866	6
Scott, Rev. William	May 2, 1813	Jan. 11, 1872	7
Scrope, George Poulett, F.R.S. ...	1797	Jan. 19, 1876	9
Seaton, Lord	1777	April 17, 1863	5
Secchi, Angelo	June 29, 1818	Feb. 26, 1878	9
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, LL.D. ...	1787	Jan. 27, 1873	8
Sedgwick, Miss C. M....	1789	July 31, 1867	6
Sedgwick, Major-Gen. J.	1816	May 9, 1864	6
Seemann, Berthold	1825	Oct. 10, 1871	7
Sellon, Priscilla Lydia	1821	Nov. 1876 ...	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Selwyn, Sir Chas. Jasper	1813	Aug. 11, 1869	7
Selwyn, George Augustus, Bishop of Lichfield	1809	April 11, 1878	9
Selwyn, Wm., D.D.	1806	April 24, 1875	8
Senior, Nassau William	1790	June 4, 1864	5
Servia, Prince of. (*See* Michael Obrenovitch.)			
Seward, Wm. Hy.	May 16, 1801	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Sewell, Wm., D.D.	1805	Nov. 14, 1874	8
Seymour, Sir Geo. Francis	1787	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Seymour, Rev. Michael Hobart ...	1802	June 19, 1874	8
Shee, Sir Wm.	1804	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Sheepshanks, J.	1787	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bart.	Mar. 18, 1808	Jan. 26, 1867	5
Shillibeer, G.	Aug. 11, 1807	Sept. 1866 ...	6
Shirley, Rev. W. W.	1828	Nov. 20, 1866	6
Short, Thos. Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph	Sept. 16, 1790	April 13, 1872	7
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of ...	Nov. 8, 1803	June 4, 1868	7
Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips Kay	July 20, 1804	May 26, 1877	9
Siam, Chao Pha Mongkout, King of...	1805	Oct. 1, 1868	7
Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco .	1803	Sept. 1873 ...	8
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.	Sept. 1, 1791	June 10, 1865	5
Simpson, Gen. Sir James	1792	April 18, 1868	7
Simpson, Sir James Young, M.D. ...	1811	May 6, 1870	7
Sinclair, Miss Catherine	April 17, 1800	Aug. 6, 1864	5
Sinclair, John (Archdeacon)	Aug. 20, 1797	May 22, 1875	8
Singer, Dr., Bishop of Meath... ...	1786	July 16, 1866	6
Slaney, R. A.	1791	May 19, 1862	5
Sleigh, Sir J. W.	1780	Feb. 5, 1865	5
Slidell, John	1793	July 26, 1871	7
Smart, Sir G. T.	May, 1776 ...	Feb. 23, 1867	6
Smedley, F. E....	1819	May 1, 1864	5
Smee, Alfred	1818	Jan. 11, 1877	9
Smirke, Sir R.	1780	April 18, 1867	6
Smirke, Sydney, R.A....	... ...	Dec. 8, 1877	9
Smith, Alexander	Dec. 31, 1830	Jan. 5, 1867	6
Smith, Sir Andrew, M.D.	1797	Aug. 11, 1872	8
Smith, Sir Francis Pettit	Feb. 9, 1808	Feb. 11, 1874	8
Smith, Geo., D.D., Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong	1815	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Smith, Henry Boynton, D.D. ...	Nov. 21, 1815	Feb. 7, 1877	9
Smith, James	Mar. 26, 1805	Mar. 1872 ...	7
Smith, Gen. Sir John Mark Fred. ...	1792	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.	1797	Aug. 13, 1866	6
Smith, William, F.S.A.	July 11, 1808	Sept. 6, 1876	9
Smyth, Richard, M.P.	Oct. 4, 1826	Dec. 4, 1878	9
Smyth, Admiral W. H.	1788	Sept. 9, 1865	6
Somerset, Sir H.	1794	Feb. 15, 1862	5
Somerville, Mrs. Mary	Dec. 26, 1780	Nov. 29, 1872	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Soulouque, F. (*See* Hayti, ex-Emperor of.)			
South, Sir James	1798	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Sowerby, James de Carle	June 5, 1787	Aug. 26, 1871	7
Sparks, J.	May 10, 1789	Mar. 15, 1866	6
Speke, Capt. J. H.	May, 1827 ...	Sept. 15, 1864	5
Spencer, Aubrey Geo., D.D., Bishop of Jamaica	1795	Feb. 24, 1872	7
Spencer, The Hon. and Rev. G. ...	Dec. 21, 1799	Oct. 1, 1864...	5
Spencer, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. J.. T. ...	1801	July 16, 1866	6
Spooner, R.	July 28, 1783	Nov. 24, 1864	5
Stanfield, C.	1798	May 18, 1867	6
Stanhope, Earl...	Jan. 31, 1805	Dec. 24, 1875	9
Stanley of Alderley, Lord	Nov. 13, 1802	June 16, 1869	7
Stanton, Edwin M.	Dec. 19, 1814	Dec. 23, 1869	7
Staunton, Howard	1810	June 22, 1874	8
Steel, Sir S. W.	1789	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Stevens, Thaddeus	April 4, 1793	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Stewart, Alex. Turney	Oct. 27. 1802	April 10, 1876	9
Stewart, Sir Houston	1791	Dec. 10, 1875	9
Stirbey, Prince...	Aug. 1801 ...	April 13, 1869	7
Stirling, Sir J....	Jan. 1791 ...	April 22, 1865	5
Stockenstrom, Sir A., Bart.	July 6, 1792	Mar. 15, 1864	5
Stokes, Wm., M.D.	1804	Jan. 7, 1878	9
Stopford, Hon. Sir M....	Nov. 11, 1798	Nov. 10, 1864	5
Storks, Major-Gen. Sir Hy. Knight ...	1811	Sept. 6, 1874	8
Strachan, John, D.D., Bp. of Toronto	... ...	Oct. 1, 1867...	7
Strauss, David Frederich	June 27, 1808	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Strickland, Miss Agnes	... ...	July 13, 1874	8
Stuart, Sir John	1793	Oct. 29, 1876	9
Stuart, J. M.	1818	June 5, 1866	6
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. L.	1783	Jan. 4, 1866	6
Sulpice, P. C. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Sumner, Charles	Jan. 6, 1811	Mar. 11, 1874	8
Sumner, Chas. Richard, Bishop of Winchester	1790	Aug. 15, 1874	8
Sumner, Dr. J. B., Archbishop of Canterbury	1780	Sept. 6, 1862	5
Surtees, Sir S. V.	1803	April 19, 1867	6
Sutherland, Duchess Dowager of ...	1806	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	1811	Jan. 31, 1867	6
Swain, Charles...	1803	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Sykes, Sir T., Bart.	Aug. 22, 1772	Mar. 21, 1863	5
Sykes, Col. Wm. Hy., M.P.	1790	June 16, 1872	8
Syme, James	1800	June 26, 1870	7
Szemere, B.	Aug. 24, 1812	Jan. 9, 1865	6
TALBOT, Wm. Hy. Fox	1800	Sept. 17, 1877	9
Tamburini, Antonio	Mar. 28, 1800	Nov. 8, 1876	9
Tanner, Thos. Hawkes, M.D.... ...	1824	July 7, 1871	7
Tattam, The Ven. Hy., LL.D.. F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1788	Jan. 1868 ...	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Taunton, Hy. Labouchere, Lord ...	Aug. 15, 1798	July 13, 1869	7
Taylor, Bayard	Jan. 11, 1825	Dec. 19, 1878	9
Taylor, Isaac	1787	June 28, 1865	5
Tegethoff, Vice-Admiral W. von ...	1827	April 7, 1871	7
Temple, Stephen, Q.C.	.. ...	Aug. 1868 ...	7
Tenerani, Pietro	1800	Dec. 14, 1869	7
Tennent, Sir James Emerson ...	1804	March 6, 1869	7
Terrott, C. H., Bishop of Edinburgh .	1790	April 2, 1872	7
Thackeray, W. M.	1811	Dec. 24, 1863	5
Thalberg, Sigismund	Jan. 7, 1812	April 27, 1871	7
Theodore, King of Abyssinia ...	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Thierry, A.	1803	Dec. 28, 1858	6
Thierry, Amadée Simon Dominique...	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 27, 1873	8
Thiers, Louis Adolphe	April 16, 1797	Sept. 3, 1877	9
Thiersch, F. W.	June 17, 1784	Feb. 25, 1860	5
Thirlwall, Connop, Bp. of St. David's	Feb. 11, 1797	July 27, 1875	9
Tholuck, Friederich A. G.	Mar. 30, 1799	June, 1877 ...	9
Thomas, Major-Gen. Geo. Henry ...	July 31, 1816	Mar. 28, 1870	7
Thompson, Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Perronet	1783	Sept. 6, 1869	7
Thomson, Mrs....	1800	Dec. 17, 1862	5
Thomson, R. D.	1805	Aug. 17, 1864	5
Thorbecke, John Rudolph	1796	June 4, 1872	8
Thornbury, Geo. Walter	1828	June 11, 1876	9
Thouvenel, E. A.	Nov. 11, 1818	Oct. 17, 1866	6
Thwaites, Sir John	1815	Aug. 8, 1870	7
Ticknor, Geo.	Aug. 1, 1791	Jan. 26, 1871	7
Tierney, Rev. Mark Aloysius	1795	Feb. 19, 1862	5
Timbs, John, F.S.A.	Aug. 17, 1801	March 4, 1875	8
Tischendorf, L. F. Constantine ...	Jan. 18, 1815	Dec. 7, 1874	8
Tite, Sir Wm., M.P.	1802	April 20, 1873	8
Titiens, Teresa	1834	Oct. 3, 1877	9
Todd, James Henthorne, D.D. ...	1805	June 28, 1869	7
Todd, Dr. R. B.	1810	Jan. 30, 1860	5
Tomasseo, Niccolo	1803	May 1, 1874	8
Tomlins, G. F....	1804	Sept. 21, 1867	6
Tonson, Dr., Bishop of Killaloe ...	1784	Dec. 1861 ...	5
Tooke, W.	1777	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Toronto, Bishop of. (*See* Strachan.)			
Torrey, John, M.D.	1798	Mar. 10, 1873	8
Toung-Tchi, Emperor of China ...	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Townshend, Rev. Chauncey Hare ...	1800	Feb. 25, 1868	7
Trench, Wm. Steuart...	Nov. 16, 1808	Aug. 1872 ...	8
Trollope, Mrs. F.	1800	Oct. 6, 1863...	5
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C., Bart.	1817	Oct. 2, 1867...	6
Trower, Walter J., D.D. (Bp.) ...	1805	Oct. 24, 1877	9
Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of (Right Rev. Lord Plunket) ...	1792	Oct, 18, 1866	6
Turnbull, W. B.	1811	April 22, 1863	5
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J.	1798	July 9, 1867	6
Turner, Wm., Bp. of Salford	Sept. 25, 1800	July 13, 1872	8
Turton, Tho., D.D., Bp. of Ely ...	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864...	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Tweeddale, Marquis of	Feb. 1787 ...	Oct. 10. 1876	9
Twisleton, Hon. Edward T. B. ...	May 24, 1809	Oct. 5, 1874..	8
Tyler, Sir G.	1792	June 4, 1862	5
UHLAND, J. L....	April 26, 1787	Nov. 13, 1862	5
Ullman, Karl	Mar. 15, 1796	Jan. 12, 1865	7
Urquhart, David	1805	May 16, 1877	9
VALENCIA, Duke of. (*See* Narvaez.)			
Van Buren, Martin	Dec. 5, 1792	July 24. 1862	5
Vanderbilt, Cornelius...	May 27, 1794	Jan. 3. 1877...	9
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D.... ...	1795	June 14. 1868	7
Velpeau, A.A. L.M.	May 18, 1795	Aug. 24. 1867	6
Venables, Addington R. P., Bishop of Nassau	1827	Oct. 8. 1876...	9
Venedy, Jakob...	May 24, 1805	Feb. 1871 ...	7
Vernet, E. J. H.	June 30, 1789	Jan. 19. 1863	5
Vernon, Dr. L. D.	April 5, 1798	Sept. 27. 1867	5
Versehoyle, Hamilton, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore	1803	Jan. 28. 1870	7
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy ...	Mar. 14. 1820	Jan. 9. 1878...	9
Vigny, Comte de A. V.	Mar. 27, 1799	Sept. 18. 1863	5
Villemain, Abel François	June 11, 1791	April, 1867 ...	6
Vineke, Baron von	May 15, 1811	May, 1869 ...	7
Vogan, Rev. T. S. L.	1800	April 3, 1867	5
Volkhardt, Wilhelm	June 23, 1815	Mar. 14, 1876	9
WAAGEN, Gustav Friedrich	Feb. 11, 1794	July 15, 1868	7
Waddington, Geo., D.D.	1793	July 20, 1869	7
Waddy, Samuel Dousland, D.D. ...	Aug. 5, 1804	Nov. 7, 1876	9
Wade, Benjamin Franklin	Oct. 27, 1800	Mareh 2, 1878	9
Wagner, R.	June 20, 1805	May 12, 1864	5
Wakefield, E. G.	1796	May 16, 1862	5
Wakley, T.	1795	May 16, 1862	5
Waldegrave, Sam., D.D., Bishop of Carlisle	1817	Oct. 1. 1869...	7
Walewski, Comte de	May 4, 1810...	Sept. 27, 1868	7
Walker, Sir Baldwin Wake	1803	Feb. 12, 1876	9
Walker, Frederiek, A.R.A.	1840	June 4, 1875	9
Walsh, Rt. Hon. John Edward ...	Nov. 1816 ...	Oct. 17. 1869	7
Warren, Samuel, D.C.L. ...	1807	July 29. 1877	9
Warter, Rev. John Wood	1806	Feb. 21. 1878	9
Waterton, Charles	June 12, 1782	May 27, 1865	5
Watkins, Rev. Chas. Fred.	Jan. 16, 1795	July 15. 1873	8
Watson, Rev. A.	1815	Feb. 1. 1865...	5
Watt, J. H.	1799	May 18. 1867	6
Watts, A. A.	Mar. 19, 1799	April 6, 1864	5
Watts, Thos.	... ...	Sept. 9. 1869	7
Weekes, Henry, R.A.	1807	May 28. 1877	9
Weld, Charles Robert	1818	Jan. 15. 1869	7
Wellesley, Rev. H.	1792	Jan. 11, 1866	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Wensleydale, James Parke, Lord ...	Mar. 22, 1782	Feb. 25, 1868	7
West, Admiral Sir J.	1774	April 18, 1862	5
Westbury, Richard Bethel, Lord ...	June 30, 1800	July 20, 1873	8
Westergaard, Niels Ludvig	Oct. 27, 1815	Sept. 9, 1878	9
Westmacott, Richd., R.A., F.R.S. ...	1799	April 19, 1872	7
Westminster, R. Grosvenor, Marquis of	Jan. 27, 1795	Oct. 31, 1869	7
Wetherall, Sir George Augustus ...	1788	April 8, 1868	7
Whately, Richard, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin	Feb. 1, 1787...	Oct. 8, 1863...	5
Wheatstone, Sir Charles	1802	Oct. 20, 1875	9
Whewell, Rev. William	1794	March 6, 1866	6
White, Rev. J.	1804	Mar. 28, 1865	5
Whiteside, Rt. Hon. James	1806	Nov. 25, 1876	9
Wickens, Sir John	1815	Oct. 23, 1873	8
Wigan, Alfred	Mar. 24, 1818	Nov. 29, 1878	9
Wightman, Sir W.	1784	Dec. 10, 1863	5
Wigram, Dr. (*See* Rochester, Bishop of).			
Wigram, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	1793	July 29, 1866	6
Wilberforce, Hy. Wm.	1807	April 23, 1873	8
Wilberforce, Saml., Bp. of Winchester	Sept. 7, 1805	July 19, 1873	8
Wilkes, Charles	1801	Feb. 8, 1877...	9
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner ...	1797	Oct. 29, 1875	9
Willes, Sir James Shaw	1814	Oct. 2, 1872...	8
William, Frederick Charles. (*See* Würtemberg, King of.)			
Williams, Rev. George	1814	Jan. 28, 1878	9
Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D. ...	1817	Jan. 18, 1870	7
Williams, Wm., Bp. of Waiapu ...	1800	Feb. 9, 1878	9
Willis, Nathaniel Parker	Jan. 20, 1817	Jan. 20, 1867	6
Willis, Rev. Robt., F.R.S.	1800	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Willmore, J. T.	Sept. 15, 1800	Mar. 12, 1863	5
Wilmot, Robert Duncan	Oct. 16, 1809	May, 1878 ...	9
Willshire, Gen. Sir T.	1789	May 31, 1862	5
Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale ...	1803	May 9, 1874...	8
Wilson, George, M.D.	Feb. 21, 1818	Nov. 22, 1859	5
Wilson, Henry	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875	9
Windham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ashe ...	1810	Feb. 7, 1870...	7
Windischgratz, Prince A.	May 22, 1787	Mar. 21, 1862	5
Winslow, Forbes Benignus, M.D. ...	Aug. 1810 ...	March 3, 1874	8
Winterhalter, Frederick	1806	July 8, 1873...	8
Wiseman, Nicholas, Cardinal ...	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 15, 1865	5
Woillez, Madame N.	1785	Nov. 11, 1859	5
Wolff, Rev. J.	1795	May 2, 1862...	5
Woodward, Bernard Bolingbroke, F.S.A.	1816	Oct. 12, 1869	7
Woodward, S. P.	Sept. 17, 1821	July 11, 1865	5
Wornum, Ralph Nicholson	Dec. 29, 1812	Dec. 15, 1877	9
Wrangel, Count Friedrich von ...	April 13, 1784	June, 1868 ...	7
Wraxall, Sir F. C. L.	1828	June 11, 1865	5
Wright, Ichabod Charles	1795	Oct. 14, 1871	7
Wright, Thos. (of Manchester) ...	1788	April 14, 1875	9

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Würtemberg, King of...	Sept. 27, 1781	June 25, 1864	5
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